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

FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2024

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from ________ to ________

Commission file number 001-32195

Genworth

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)**	**80-0873306** **(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**
11011 West Broad Street **Glen Allen, Virginia** **(Address of principal executive offices)**	**23060** **(Zip Code)**

(804) 281-6000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value $.001 per share	GNW	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☒	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
		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. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of October 31, 2024, 427,032,417 shares of Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share, were outstanding.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in millions, except par value and share amounts)

	September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost of $48,961 and $49,365, respectively, and allowance for credit losses of $— and $7, respectively, as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023)	$ 47,342	$ 46,781
Equity securities, at fair value	458	396
Commercial mortgage loans (net of unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs of $4 as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023)	6,570	6,829
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(38)	(27)
Commercial mortgage loans, net	6,532	6,802
Policy loans	2,316	2,220
Limited partnerships	3,100	2,821
Other invested assets	772	731
Total investments	60,520	59,751
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	2,057	2,215
Accrued investment income	592	647
Deferred acquisition costs	1,831	1,988
Intangible assets	197	198
Reinsurance recoverable	18,626	19,054
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(27)	(29)
Reinsurance recoverable, net	18,599	19,025
Other assets	443	489
Deferred tax asset	1,846	1,952
Market risk benefit assets	52	43
Separate account assets	4,623	4,509
Total assets	$ 90,760	$ 90,817
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities:		
Future policy benefits	$ 57,303	$ 57,655
Policyholder account balances	14,864	15,540
Market risk benefit liabilities	532	625
Liability for policy and contract claims	655	652
Unearned premiums	121	149
Other liabilities	1,859	1,768
Long-term borrowings	1,548	1,584
Separate account liabilities	4,623	4,509
Total liabilities	81,505	82,482
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Equity:		
Common stock, $0.001 par value; 1,500,000,000 shares authorized; 606,314,179 and 603,151,611 shares issued as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively; 428,434,170 and 446,823,204 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	11,868	11,884
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,871)	(2,555)
Retained earnings	1,512	1,213
Treasury stock, at cost (177,880,009 and 156,328,407 shares as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively)	(3,199)	(3,063)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	8,311	7,480
Noncontrolling interests	944	855
Total equity	9,255	8,335
Total liabilities and equity	$ 90,760	$ 90,817

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 874	$ 915	$2,604	$2,732
Net investment income	777	801	2,367	2,373
Net investment gains (losses)	66	(43)	54	(15)
Policy fees and other income	163	158	488	487
Total revenues	1,880	1,831	5,513	5,577
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,213	1,199	3,567	3,550
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	34	116	65	171
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	21	(24)	(10)	(26)
Interest credited	102	127	352	379
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	259	228	724	694
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	62	65	187	201
Interest expense	28	30	88	88
Total benefits and expenses	1,719	1,741	4,973	5,057
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	161	90	540	520
Provision for income taxes	40	30	138	140
Income from continuing operations	121	60	402	380
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(3)	—	(5)	2
Net income	118	60	397	382
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	97	94
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 85	$ 29	$ 300	$ 288
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:				
Basic	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.70	$ 0.60
Diluted	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.69	$ 0.59
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:				
Basic	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.69	$ 0.61
Diluted	$ 0.19	$ 0.06	$ 0.68	$ 0.60
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	430.8	460.5	436.7	475.3
Diluted	435.8	466.0	442.3	481.4

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Amounts in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net income	$ 118	$ 60	$ 397	$ 382
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities without an allowance for credit losses	1,662	(1,732)	749	(1,374)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities with an allowance for credit losses	—	—	—	—
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	141	(427)	(139)	(473)
Change in discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	(1,965)	2,790	98	2,229
Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	—	3	2	4
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	3	(3)	(2)	5
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(159)	631	708	391
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(41)	691	1,105	773
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	58	21	121	91
Total comprehensive income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (99)	$ 670	$ 984	$ 682

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30, 2024							
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
Balances as of June 30, 2024	$ 1	$ 11,880	$ (1,687)	$ 1,428	$(3,163)	$ 8,459	$ 894	$9,353
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14)	(14)
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income	—	—	—	85	—	85	33	118
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	—	—	(184)	—	—	(184)	25	(159)
Total comprehensive income (loss)						(99)	58	(41)
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	—	—	—	—	(36)	(36)	—	(36)
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	(12)	—	(1)	—	(13)	11	(2)
Balances as of September 30, 2024	$ 1	$ 11,868	$ (1,871)	$ 1,512	$(3,199)	$ 8,311	$ 944	$9,255

	Three months ended September 30, 2023							
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
Balances as of June 30, 2023	$ 1	$ 11,869	$ (2,861)	$ 1,398	$(2,947)	$ 7,460	$ 807	$8,267
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income	—	—	—	29	—	29	31	60
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	—	—	641	—	—	641	(10)	631
Total comprehensive income						670	21	691
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	—	—	—	—	(81)	(81)	—	(81)
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	8	—	(1)	—	7	—	7
Balances as of September 30, 2023	$ 1	$ 11,877	$ (2,220)	$ 1,426	$(3,028)	$ 8,056	$ 822	$8,878

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY, CONTINUED
(Amounts in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2024							
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
Balances as of December 31, 2023	$ 1	$ 11,884	$ (2,555)	$ 1,213	$(3,063)	$ 7,480	$ 855	$8,335
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(32)	(32)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income	—	—	—	300	—	300	97	397
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	—	—	684	—	—	684	24	708
Total comprehensive income						984	121	1,105
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	—	—	—	—	(136)	(136)	—	(136)
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15)	(15)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	(16)	—	(1)	—	(17)	15	(2)
Balances as of September 30, 2024	$ 1	$ 11,868	$ (1,871)	$ 1,512	$(3,199)	$ 8,311	$ 944	$9,255

	Nine months ended September 30, 2023							
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
Balances as of December 31, 2022	$ 1	$ 11,869	$ (2,614)	$ 1,139	$(2,764)	$ 7,631	$ 755	$8,386
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13)	(13)
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income	—	—	—	288	—	288	94	382
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	—	—	394	—	—	394	(3)	391
Total comprehensive income						682	91	773
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	—	—	—	—	(264)	(264)	—	(264)
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14)	(14)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	8	—	(1)	—	7	3	10
Balances as of September 30, 2023	$ 1	$ 11,877	$ (2,220)	$ 1,426	$(3,028)	$ 8,056	$ 822	$8,878

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023
Cash flows from (used by) operating activities:		
Net income	$ 397	$ 382
Less (income) loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	5	(2)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Amortization of fixed maturity securities discounts and premiums	(91)	(84)
Net investment (gains) losses	(54)	15
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(10)	(26)
Charges assessed to policyholders	(429)	(430)
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	187	201
Deferred income taxes	(57)	135
Derivative instruments, limited partnerships and other	(343)	(378)
Long-term incentive compensation expense	37	37
Change in certain assets and liabilities:		
Accrued investment income and other assets	(88)	(124)
Insurance reserves	490	903
Current tax liabilities	108	(5)
Other liabilities, policy and contract claims and other policy-related balances	(91)	(172)
Cash used by operating activities—discontinued operations	—	(2)
Net cash from operating activities	61	450
Cash flows from (used by) investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of investments:		
Fixed maturity securities	1,870	1,676
Commercial mortgage loans	431	386
Limited partnerships and other invested assets	158	102
Proceeds from sales of investments:		
Fixed maturity and equity securities	2,139	1,533
Purchases and originations of investments:		
Fixed maturity and equity securities	(3,423)	(2,187)
Commercial mortgage loans	(171)	(178)
Limited partnerships and other invested assets	(413)	(432)
Short-term investments, net	26	(15)
Policy loans, net	69	66
Other	(45)	(38)
Net cash from investing activities	641	913
Cash flows from (used by) financing activities:		
Deposits to universal life and investment contracts	407	437
Withdrawals from universal life and investment contracts	(963)	(1,308)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	750	—
Debt issuance costs	(7)	—
Repayment and repurchase of long-term debt	(793)	(11)
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	(32)	(13)
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	(135)	(261)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(15)	(14)
Other, net	(72)	—
Net cash used by financing activities	(860)	(1,170)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	—	1
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(158)	194
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	2,215	1,799
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 2,057	$ 1,993

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Business and Basis of Presentation

Genworth Holdings, Inc. ("Genworth Holdings") (formerly known as Genworth Financial, Inc.) was incorporated in Delaware in 2003 in preparation for an initial public offering of its common stock, which was completed on May 28, 2004. On April 1, 2013, Genworth Holdings completed a holding company reorganization pursuant to which Genworth Holdings became a direct, 100% owned subsidiary of a new public holding company that it had formed. The new public holding company was incorporated in Delaware on December 5, 2012, in connection with the reorganization, and was renamed Genworth Financial, Inc. ("Genworth Financial") upon the completion of the reorganization.

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements include on a consolidated basis the accounts of Genworth Financial and its affiliate companies in which it holds a majority voting interest or power to direct activities of certain variable interest entities, which on a consolidated basis is referred to as "Genworth," the "Company," "we," "us" or "our" unless the context otherwise requires. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. References to "Genworth Financial" refer solely to Genworth Financial, Inc., and not to any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

We manage our business through the following three reportable segments:

- ***Enact***. Enact Holdings, Inc. ("Enact Holdings") comprises our Enact segment. Through Enact Holdings' mortgage insurance subsidiaries, we offer private mortgage insurance products predominantly insuring prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans at specified coverage percentages ("primary mortgage insurance"). Enact Holdings also selectively enters into insurance transactions with lenders and investors, under which it insures a portfolio of loans at or after origination ("pool mortgage insurance").
- ***Long-Term Care Insurance.*** Through our principal U.S. life insurance subsidiaries, we offer long-term care insurance products in the United States. Long-term care insurance products are intended to protect against the significant and escalating costs of long-term care services provided in the insured's home or assisted living or nursing facilities.
- ***Life and Annuities.*** We service a variety of protection and retirement income products through our principal U.S. life insurance subsidiaries that are not actively marketed or sold. These products include traditional and non-traditional life insurance (term, universal and term universal life insurance as well as corporate-owned life insurance and funding agreements), fixed annuities and variable annuities.

In addition to our three reportable segments, we also have Corporate and Other, which includes debt financing expenses that are incurred at the Genworth Holdings level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, and eliminations of inter-segment transactions. Corporate and Other also includes the results of other businesses that are not individually reportable, such as start-up results of our CareScout business ("CareScout") related to our aging care growth initiatives and certain international businesses.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") and rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (including normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary by management to present a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results

reported in these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

On July 31, 2023, Genworth Financial's Board of Directors authorized an additional $350 million of share repurchases under the existing share repurchase program that began in May 2022. Pursuant to the program, during the nine months ended September 30, 2024, Genworth Financial repurchased 21,551,602 shares of its common stock at an average price of $6.26 per share for a total cost of $136 million, including excise taxes and other costs paid in connection with acquiring the shares. The repurchased shares were recorded at cost and presented as treasury stock in a separate caption in equity in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Genworth Financial also authorized repurchases under the share repurchase program through a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan under which 1,401,753 shares of its common stock were repurchased in October 2024 at an average price of $6.84 per share, leaving approximately $197 million available for repurchase under the program as of October 31, 2024. Under the program, share repurchases may be made at Genworth's discretion from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or other means, including through Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. The timing and number of future shares repurchased under the share repurchase program will depend on a variety of factors, including Genworth Financial's stock price and trading volume, and general business and market conditions, among other factors. The authorization has no expiration date and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time.

(2) Accounting Changes

Accounting Pronouncements Recently Adopted

On January 1, 2024, we adopted new accounting guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") related to the fair value measurement of equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions. The guidance clarifies existing fair value guidance on measuring the fair value of an equity security subject to contractual sale restrictions and adds new disclosures related to these securities. We adopted this guidance using the prospective method, which did not have any impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In December 2023, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to improve income tax disclosures. The guidance requires annual disclosure of specific categories in the income tax rate reconciliation, separate disclosure of additional information related to reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold and additional disclosures about income taxes paid, among other qualitative and quantitative disclosure improvements. This guidance is effective for us for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2025 using the prospective method, with early adoption permitted, which we do not intend to elect. The guidance will have no impact on our consolidated financial statements but will require expanded annual disclosures. We are currently evaluating the impact the guidance may have on our processes, controls and disclosures.

In November 2023, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to improve reportable segment disclosures. The guidance requires annual and interim disclosure of significant segment expenses regularly provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") and other segment items. The guidance also requires disclosures about a segment's profit or loss and assets, currently only required annually, to be disclosed on an interim basis. Under the new accounting guidance, public entities may disclose multiple measures of a segment's profit or loss, as long as all disclosed measures are used by the CODM for purposes of assessing performance and allocating resources and at least one of the reported measures is that which management believes to be most consistent with U.S. GAAP measurement principles. This guidance will have no impact on our consolidated financial statements but will expand our disclosures effective for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2024 and interim reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2025 using the retrospective method. We are finalizing the required disclosures in accordance with the new guidance, which will be reflected in the notes contained in our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(3) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing each income (loss) category presented below by the weighted-average basic and diluted common shares outstanding for the periods indicated.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Weighted-average common shares used in basic earnings (loss) per share calculations	430.8	460.5	436.7	475.3
Potentially dilutive securities:				
Performance stock units, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards	5.0	5.5	5.6	6.1
Weighted-average common shares used in diluted earnings (loss) per share calculations	435.8	466.0	442.3	481.4
Income from continuing operations:				
Income from continuing operations	$ 121	$ 60	$ 402	$ 380
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	97	94
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 88	$ 29	$ 305	$ 286
Basic per share	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.70	$ 0.60
Diluted per share	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.69	$ 0.59
Income (loss) from discontinued operations:				
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	$ (3)	$ —	$ (5)	$ 2
Basic per share	$ (0.01)	$ —	$ (0.01)	$ —
Diluted per share	$ (0.01)	$ —	$ (0.01)	$ —
Net income:				
Income from continuing operations	$ 121	$ 60	$ 402	$ 380
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(3)	—	(5)	2
Net income	118	60	397	382
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	97	94
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 85	$ 29	$ 300	$ 288
Basic per share [(1)]	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.69	$ 0.61
Diluted per share [(1)]	$ 0.19	$ 0.06	$ 0.68	$ 0.60

(1) May not total due to whole number calculation.

(4) Investments

(a) Net Investment Income

Sources of net investment income were as follows for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	$ 557	$ 559	$1,682	$1,687
Fixed maturity securities—non-taxable	—	1	1	3
Equity securities	3	1	8	6
Commercial mortgage loans	74	76	224	227
Policy loans	38	58	152	167
Limited partnerships	36	31	92	76
Other invested assets	70	69	205	207
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	24	28	76	68
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	802	823	2,440	2,441
Expenses and fees	(25)	(22)	(73)	(68)
Net investment income	$ 777	$ 801	$2,367	$2,373

(b) Net Investment Gains (Losses)

The following table sets forth net investment gains (losses) for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023
Realized investment gains (losses):				
Available-for-sale fixed maturity securities:				
Realized gains	$ 7	$ 5	$ 35	$ 26
Realized losses	(14)	(16)	(83)	(83)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	(7)	(11)	(48)	(57)
Net realized gains (losses) on equity securities sold	—	—	—	(1)
Total net realized investment gains (losses)	(7)	(11)	(48)	(58)
Net change in allowance for credit losses on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	—	(2)	7	(6)
Write-down of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities [1]	—	—	—	(1)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities still held	22	(12)	66	20
Net unrealized gains (losses) on limited partnerships	55	14	46	54
Commercial mortgage loans	(8)	(1)	(11)	(3)
Derivative instruments [2]	10	(28)	3	(17)
Other	(6)	(3)	(9)	(4)
Net investment gains (losses)	$ 66	$ (43)	$ 54	$ (15)

(1) Represents write-down of securities deemed uncollectible or that we intend to sell or will be required to sell prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis.

(2) See note 5 for additional information on the impact of derivative instruments included in net investment gains (losses).

See Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of our policy for evaluating and measuring the allowance for credit losses related to our available-for-sale fixed maturity securities.

There was no allowance for credit losses related to our available-for-sale fixed maturity securities as of and for the three months ended September 30, 2024. The following table represents the allowance for credit losses aggregated by security type for available-for-sale fixed maturity securities as of and for the three months ended September 30, 2023:

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance	Increase from securities without allowance in previous periods	Increase (decrease) from securities with allowance in previous periods	Securities sold	Decrease due to change in intent or requirement to sell	Write-offs	Recoveries	Ending balance
Fixed maturity securities:								
Commercial mortgage-backed	$ 4	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 6
Total available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	$ 4	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 6

The following table represents the allowance for credit losses aggregated by security type for available-for-sale fixed maturity securities as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance	Increase from securities without allowance in previous periods	Increase (decrease) from securities with allowance in previous periods	Securities sold	Decrease due to change in intent or requirement to sell	Write-offs	Recoveries	Ending balance
Fixed maturity securities:								
Commercial mortgage-backed	$ 7	$ —	$ —	$ (7)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Total available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	$ 7	$ —	$ —	$ (7)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

The following table represents the allowance for credit losses aggregated by security type for available-for-sale fixed maturity securities as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2023:

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance	Increase from securities without allowance in previous periods	Increase (decrease) from securities with allowance in previous periods	Securities sold	Decrease due to change in intent or requirement to sell	Write-offs	Recoveries	Ending balance
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. corporate	$ —	$ 9	$ —	$ (7)	$ —	$ (2)	$ —	$ —
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	7	1	(2)	—	—	—	6
Total available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	$ —	$ 16	$ 1	$ (9)	$ —	$ (2)	$ —	$ 6

(c) Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses

Net unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment securities reflected as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities without an allowance for credit losses [(1)]	$ (1,618)	$ (2,577)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities with an allowance for credit losses	—	—
Adjustments to policyholder contract balances	45	52
Income taxes, net	149	352
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(1,424)	(2,173)
Less: net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(19)	(43)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to Genworth Financial, Inc.	$ (1,405)	$ (2,130)

(1) Excludes foreign exchange.

The change in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investment securities reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows as of and for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$(3,042)	$(3,056)	$(2,130)	$(3,407)
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities	2,140	(2,102)	911	(1,687)
Adjustments to policyholder contract balances	(34)	42	(7)	36
Provision for income taxes	(450)	319	(193)	232
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	1,656	(1,741)	711	(1,419)
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of $(1), $(2), $(10) and $(12)	6	9	38	45
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,662	(1,732)	749	(1,374)
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	25	(10)	24	(3)
Ending balance	$(1,405)	$(4,778)	$(1,405)	$(4,778)

Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net investment gains (losses) include realized gains (losses) on sales of securities, which are determined on a specific identification basis.

(d) Fixed Maturity Securities

As of September 30, 2024, the amortized cost, gross unrealized gains (losses), allowance for credit losses and fair value of our fixed maturity securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Allowance for credit losses	Fair value
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,778	$ 144	$ (205)	$ —	$ 3,717
State and political subdivisions	2,447	26	(207)	—	2,266
Non-U.S. government	916	23	(76)	—	863
U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	4,692	147	(305)	—	4,534
Energy	2,512	81	(113)	—	2,480
Finance and insurance	7,653	144	(476)	—	7,321
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,736	145	(226)	—	4,655
Technology and communications	3,019	80	(209)	—	2,890
Industrial	1,180	31	(67)	—	1,144
Capital goods	2,289	80	(97)	—	2,272
Consumer—cyclical	1,660	32	(78)	—	1,614
Transportation	1,126	53	(56)	—	1,123
Other	285	6	(11)	—	280
Total U.S. corporate	29,152	799	(1,638)	—	28,313
Non-U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	782	5	(52)	—	735
Energy	1,112	46	(35)	—	1,123
Finance and insurance	1,981	63	(91)	—	1,953
Consumer—non-cyclical	621	11	(53)	—	579
Technology and communications	783	12	(49)	—	746
Industrial	830	23	(35)	—	818
Capital goods	638	14	(31)	—	621
Consumer—cyclical	219	3	(10)	—	212
Transportation	440	17	(18)	—	439
Other	589	19	(30)	—	578
Total non-U.S. corporate	7,995	213	(404)	—	7,804
Residential mortgage-backed	884	14	(39)	—	859
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,593	1	(234)	—	1,360
Other asset-backed	2,196	15	(51)	—	2,160
Total available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	$ 48,961	$ 1,235	$ (2,854)	$ —	$47,342

As of December 31, 2023, the amortized cost, gross unrealized gains (losses), allowance for credit losses and fair value of our fixed maturity securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Allowance for credit losses	Fair value
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,588	$ 121	$ (215)	$ —	$ 3,494
State and political subdivisions	2,537	24	(259)	—	2,302
Non-U.S. government	703	15	(92)	—	626
U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	4,521	104	(352)	—	4,273
Energy	2,449	66	(143)	—	2,372
Finance and insurance	7,813	99	(634)	—	7,278
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,648	129	(272)	—	4,505
Technology and communications	3,187	75	(239)	—	3,023
Industrial	1,294	27	(88)	—	1,233
Capital goods	2,230	69	(118)	—	2,181
Consumer—cyclical	1,715	30	(96)	—	1,649
Transportation	1,187	44	(69)	—	1,162
Other	316	6	(13)	—	309
Total U.S. corporate	29,360	649	(2,024)	—	27,985
Non-U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	739	1	(55)	—	685
Energy	1,038	34	(45)	—	1,027
Finance and insurance	2,041	47	(140)	—	1,948
Consumer—non-cyclical	669	8	(61)	—	616
Technology and communications	944	12	(65)	—	891
Industrial	829	17	(49)	—	797
Capital goods	591	8	(38)	—	561
Consumer—cyclical	236	2	(17)	—	221
Transportation	369	15	(20)	—	364
Other	726	18	(43)	—	701
Total non-U.S. corporate	8,182	162	(533)	—	7,811
Residential mortgage-backed	953	8	(54)	—	907
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,714	1	(290)	(7)	1,418
Other asset-backed	2,328	6	(96)	—	2,238
Total available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	$ 49,365	$ 986	$ (3,563)	$ (7)	$46,781

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our fixed maturity securities for which an allowance for credit losses had not been recorded, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual fixed maturity securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of September 30, 2024:

	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$—	$ —	—	$ 1,404	$ (205)	49	$ 1,404	$ (205)	49
State and political subdivisions	123	(2)	10	1,517	(205)	253	1,640	(207)	263
Non-U.S. government	—	—	—	425	(76)	59	425	(76)	59
U.S. corporate	369	(26)	59	15,802	(1,612)	1,936	16,171	(1,638)	1,995
Non-U.S. corporate	15	(2)	2	4,428	(402)	556	4,443	(404)	558
Residential mortgage-backed	—	—	—	433	(39)	147	433	(39)	147
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	—	—	1,312	(234)	208	1,312	(234)	208
Other asset-backed	113	(2)	29	1,035	(49)	204	1,148	(51)	233
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$620	$ (32)	100	$26,356	$ (2,822)	3,412	$26,976	$ (2,854)	3,512
% Below cost:									
<20% Below cost	$606	$ (28)	97	$24,258	$ (2,095)	3,127	$24,864	$ (2,123)	3,224
20%-50% Below cost	14	(4)	3	2,098	(727)	285	2,112	(731)	288
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$620	$ (32)	100	$26,356	$ (2,822)	3,412	$26,976	$ (2,854)	3,512
Investment grade	$592	$ (30)	96	$25,420	$ (2,718)	3,284	$26,012	$ (2,748)	3,380
Below investment grade	28	(2)	4	936	(104)	128	964	(106)	132
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$620	$ (32)	100	$26,356	$ (2,822)	3,412	$26,976	$ (2,854)	3,512

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our corporate securities for which an allowance for credit losses had not been recorded, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, based on industry, as of September 30, 2024:

	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
U.S. corporate:									
Utilities	$—	$ —	—	$ 2,104	$ (305)	299	$ 2,104	$ (305)	299
Energy	100	(13)	15	1,151	(100)	141	1,251	(113)	156
Finance and insurance	—	—	—	4,838	(476)	573	4,838	(476)	573
Consumer—non-cyclical	87	(1)	14	2,458	(225)	258	2,545	(226)	272
Technology and communications	43	(3)	7	1,889	(206)	233	1,932	(209)	240
Industrial	30	(1)	7	603	(66)	82	633	(67)	89
Capital goods	66	(6)	9	1,082	(91)	135	1,148	(97)	144
Consumer—cyclical	43	(2)	7	950	(76)	124	993	(78)	131
Transportation	—	—	—	587	(56)	74	587	(56)	74
Other	—	—	—	140	(11)	17	140	(11)	17
Subtotal, U.S. corporate securities	369	(26)	59	15,802	(1,612)	1,936	16,171	(1,638)	1,995
Non-U.S. corporate:									
Utilities	—	—	—	523	(52)	56	523	(52)	56
Energy	—	—	—	452	(35)	49	452	(35)	49
Finance and insurance	—	—	—	1,178	(91)	159	1,178	(91)	159
Consumer—non-cyclical	15	(2)	2	387	(51)	45	402	(53)	47
Technology and communications	—	—	—	517	(49)	61	517	(49)	61
Industrial	—	—	—	386	(35)	53	386	(35)	53
Capital goods	—	—	—	341	(31)	44	341	(31)	44
Consumer—cyclical	—	—	—	122	(10)	20	122	(10)	20
Transportation	—	—	—	256	(18)	34	256	(18)	34
Other	—	—	—	266	(30)	35	266	(30)	35
Subtotal, non-U.S. corporate securities	15	(2)	2	4,428	(402)	556	4,443	(404)	558
Total for corporate securities in an unrealized loss position	$384	$ (28)	61	$20,230	$ (2,014)	2,492	$20,614	$ (2,042)	2,553

We did not recognize an allowance for credit losses on securities in an unrealized loss position included in the tables above. Based on a qualitative and quantitative review of the issuers of the securities, we believe the decline in fair value was largely due to increased interest rates since purchase and was not indicative of credit losses. The issuers continue to make timely principal and interest payments. For all securities in an unrealized loss position without an allowance for credit losses, we expect to recover the amortized cost based on our estimate of the amount and timing of cash flows to be collected. We do not intend to sell nor do we expect that we will be required to sell these securities prior to recovering our amortized cost.

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our fixed maturity securities for which an allowance for credit losses had not been recorded, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual fixed maturity securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of December 31, 2023:

	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 28	$ (1)	6	$ 1,353	$ (214)	50	$ 1,381	$ (215)	56
State and political subdivisions	121	(2)	18	1,581	(257)	268	1,702	(259)	286
Non-U.S. government	—	—	—	448	(92)	67	448	(92)	67
U.S. corporate	1,054	(30)	142	17,019	(1,994)	2,164	18,073	(2,024)	2,306
Non-U.S. corporate	157	(5)	19	5,180	(528)	684	5,337	(533)	703
Residential mortgage-backed	62	(1)	31	477	(53)	156	539	(54)	187
Commercial mortgage-backed	37	(1)	7	1,349	(289)	224	1,386	(290)	231
Other asset-backed	—	—	—	1,624	(96)	327	1,624	(96)	327
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$1,459	$ (40)	223	$29,031	$ (3,523)	3,940	$30,490	$ (3,563)	4,163
% Below cost:									
<20% Below cost	$1,450	$ (37)	221	$26,032	$ (2,509)	3,542	$27,482	$ (2,546)	3,763
20%-50% Below cost	9	(3)	2	2,999	(1,014)	398	3,008	(1,017)	400
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$1,459	$ (40)	223	$29,031	$ (3,523)	3,940	$30,490	$ (3,563)	4,163
Investment grade	$1,441	$ (40)	221	$27,804	$ (3,394)	3,762	$29,245	$ (3,434)	3,983
Below investment grade	18	—	2	1,227	(129)	178	1,245	(129)	180
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$1,459	$ (40)	223	$29,031	$ (3,523)	3,940	$30,490	$ (3,563)	4,163

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our corporate securities for which an allowance for credit losses had not been recorded, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, based on industry, as of December 31, 2023:

	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
U.S. corporate:									
Utilities	$ 177	$ (2)	21	$ 2,129	$ (350)	308	$ 2,306	$ (352)	329
Energy	122	(2)	20	1,343	(141)	168	1,465	(143)	188
Finance and insurance	274	(8)	42	5,192	(626)	645	5,466	(634)	687
Consumer—non-cyclical	173	(6)	18	2,529	(266)	280	2,702	(272)	298
Technology and communications	105	(6)	19	2,100	(233)	269	2,205	(239)	288
Industrial	50	(1)	6	702	(87)	96	752	(88)	102
Capital goods	—	—	—	1,193	(118)	150	1,193	(118)	150
Consumer—cyclical	88	(1)	11	1,073	(95)	148	1,161	(96)	159
Transportation	65	(4)	5	621	(65)	82	686	(69)	87
Other	—	—	—	137	(13)	18	137	(13)	18
Subtotal, U.S. corporate securities	1,054	(30)	142	17,019	(1,994)	2,164	18,073	(2,024)	2,306
Non-U.S. corporate:									
Utilities	—	—	—	609	(55)	68	609	(55)	68
Energy	39	(1)	4	487	(44)	59	526	(45)	63
Finance and insurance	100	(2)	10	1,358	(138)	203	1,458	(140)	213
Consumer—non-cyclical	—	—	—	471	(61)	55	471	(61)	55
Technology and communications	—	—	—	659	(65)	83	659	(65)	83
Industrial	18	(2)	5	436	(47)	61	454	(49)	66
Capital goods	—	—	—	384	(38)	49	384	(38)	49
Consumer—cyclical	—	—	—	188	(17)	26	188	(17)	26
Transportation	—	—	—	216	(20)	30	216	(20)	30
Other	—	—	—	372	(43)	50	372	(43)	50
Subtotal, non-U.S. corporate securities	157	(5)	19	5,180	(528)	684	5,337	(533)	703
Total for corporate securities in an unrealized loss position	$1,211	$ (35)	161	$22,199	$ (2,522)	2,848	$23,410	$ (2,557)	3,009

The scheduled maturity distribution of fixed maturity securities as of September 30, 2024 is set forth below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers of securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost	Fair value
Due one year or less	$ 1,319	$ 1,311
Due after one year through five years	8,299	8,238
Due after five years through ten years	12,154	11,895
Due after ten years	22,516	21,519
Subtotal	44,288	42,963
Residential mortgage-backed	884	859
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,593	1,360
Other asset-backed	2,196	2,160
Total	$ 48,961	$47,342

As of September 30, 2024, securities issued by finance and insurance, utilities, consumer—non-cyclical, and technology and communications industry groups represented approximately 26%, 15%, 15% and 10%, respectively, of our domestic and foreign corporate fixed maturity securities portfolio. No other industry group comprised more than 10% of our investment portfolio.

As of September 30, 2024, we did not hold any fixed maturity securities in any single issuer, other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, which exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity.

(e) Commercial Mortgage Loans

Our mortgage loans are collateralized by commercial properties, including multi-family residential buildings. The carrying value of commercial mortgage loans is stated at original cost net of principal payments, amortization and allowance for credit losses.

We diversify our commercial mortgage loans by both property type and geographic region. The following tables set forth the distribution across property type and geographic region for commercial mortgage loans as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Property type:				
Retail	$ 2,762	42%	$ 2,858	42%
Office	1,431	22	1,481	22
Industrial	1,342	20	1,440	21
Apartments	508	8	522	8
Mixed use	372	6	371	5
Other	155	2	157	2
Subtotal	6,570	100%	6,829	100%
Allowance for credit losses	(38)		(27)	
Total	$ 6,532		$ 6,802	

	September 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Geographic region:				
South Atlantic	$ 1,794	27%	$ 1,803	26%
Pacific	1,177	18	1,281	19
Mountain	977	15	1,029	15
Middle Atlantic	875	13	925	14
West South Central	540	8	553	8
East North Central	447	7	445	6
West North Central	388	6	404	6
East South Central	194	3	206	3
New England	178	3	183	3
Subtotal	6,570	100%	6,829	100%
Allowance for credit losses	(38)		(27)	
Total	$ 6,532		$ 6,802	

As of September 30, 2024, we had one commercial mortgage loan with an amortized cost of $11 million that was more than 90 days past due in the industrial property type. We recognized an increase in the allowance for credit losses of $3 million to reduce the carrying value of this loan to its collateral value as of September 30, 2024. We had no other commercial mortgage loans past due or on non-accrual status as of September 30, 2024. As of December 31, 2023, we had no commercial mortgage loans past due or on non-accrual status. For a discussion of our policy related to placing commercial mortgage loans on non-accrual status, see Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Occasionally, we may make modifications of interest rate reductions, term extensions and/or principal forgiveness related to commercial mortgage loans. An assessment of whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty is made on the date of a modification. As the effect of most modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty is already included in the allowance for credit losses as a result of the measurement methodologies used to estimate the allowance, a change to the allowance for credit losses is generally not recorded upon modification.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, we modified one commercial mortgage loan where the borrower was determined to be experiencing financial difficulty. This loan was included in the office property type with an amortized cost of $35 million as of September 30, 2024, which represented 2% of the total asset class. The modification extended the contractual term of the loan by ten years and resulted in an increase to the interest rate. This previously interest-only loan also became amortizing as a result of the modification. As of September 30, 2024, this modified commercial mortgage loan remained current.

We did not have any other loan modifications or extensions associated with borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that resulted in the consideration of whether to establish a new loan or to continue accounting for the modification or extension under the existing loan during the 12 months prior to September 30, 2024 or during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023.

The following table sets forth the allowance for credit losses related to commercial mortgage loans as of and for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023

Allowance for credit losses:				
Beginning balance	$ 30	$ 24	$ 27	$ 22
Provision	8	1	11	3
Write-offs	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	—	—	—	—
Ending balance	$ 38	$ 25	$ 38	$ 25

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, we increased the provision for credit losses as a result of annual updates to underlying metrics included in the analytical model used to determine the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses, which resulted in higher estimated loss rates.

In evaluating the credit quality of commercial mortgage loans, we assess the performance of the underlying loans using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Certain risks associated with commercial mortgage loans can be evaluated by reviewing both the debt-to-value and debt service coverage ratio to understand both the probability of the borrower not being able to make the necessary loan payments as well as the ability to sell the underlying property for an amount that would enable us to recover our unpaid principal balance in the event of default by the borrower. The average debt-to-value ratio is based on our most recent estimate of the fair value for the underlying property which is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A lower debt-to-value indicates that our loan value is more likely to be recovered in the event of default by the borrower if the property were sold. The debt service coverage ratio is based on "normalized" annual income of the property compared to the payments required under the terms of the loan. Normalization allows for the removal of annual one-time events such as capital expenditures, prepaid or late real estate tax payments or non-recurring third-party fees (such as legal, consulting or contract fees). This ratio is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A higher debt service coverage ratio indicates the borrower is less likely to default on the loan. The debt service coverage ratio is not used without considering other factors associated with the borrower, such as the borrower's liquidity or access to other resources that may result in our expectation that the borrower will continue to make the future scheduled payments.

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The following tables set forth commercial mortgage loans by year of origination and credit quality indicator as of September 30, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019 and prior	Total
Debt-to-value:							
0% - 50%	$ 33	$ 38	$ 87	$108	$115	$ 1,970	$2,351
51% - 60%	15	15	238	230	87	708	1,293
61% - 75%	123	215	539	526	213	968	2,584
76% - 100%	—	—	50	24	52	180	306
Greater than 100%	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Total amortized cost	$171	$268	$914	$888	$467	$ 3,862	$6,570
Debt service coverage ratio:							
Less than 1.00	$—	$ 20	$—	$ 3	$ 12	$ 246	$ 281
1.00 - 1.25	4	14	50	35	51	278	432
1.26 - 1.50	81	154	139	40	74	539	1,027
1.51 - 2.00	54	49	459	439	154	1,391	2,546
Greater than 2.00	32	31	266	371	176	1,408	2,284
Total amortized cost	$171	$268	$914	$888	$467	$ 3,862	$6,570

The following tables set forth the debt-to-value of commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024					
(Amounts in millions)	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100%	Total
Property type:						
Retail	$ 1,115	$ 707	$ 938	$ 2	$ —	$2,762
Office	273	209	684	265	—	1,431
Industrial	624	196	507	4	11	1,342
Apartments	185	96	210	17	—	508
Mixed use	70	40	219	18	25	372
Other	84	45	26	—	—	155
Total amortized cost	$ 2,351	$ 1,293	$ 2,584	$ 306	$ 36	$6,570
% of total	36%	20%	39%	5%	— %	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.38	1.86	1.59	1.36	2.66	1.92

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2023 0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100%	Total
Property type:						
Retail	$ 945	$ 686	$ 1,227	$ —	$ —	$2,858
Office	350	325	771	35	—	1,481
Industrial	670	250	520	—	—	1,440
Apartments	194	61	259	8	—	522
Mixed use	120	61	183	7	—	371
Other	89	10	58	—	—	157
Total amortized cost	$ 2,368	$ 1,393	$ 3,018	$ 50	$ —	$6,829
% of total	35%	20%	44%	1%	— %	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.42	1.87	1.66	0.87	—	1.96

The following tables set forth the debt service coverage ratio for fixed rate commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024 Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.26 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Greater than 2.00	Total
Property type:						
Retail	$ 41	$ 117	$ 471	$ 1,237	$ 896	$2,762
Office	128	124	214	496	469	1,431
Industrial	45	72	194	473	558	1,342
Apartments	14	43	100	155	196	508
Mixed use	42	44	31	174	81	372
Other	11	32	17	11	84	155
Total amortized cost	$ 281	$ 432	$ 1,027	$ 2,546	$ 2,284	$6,570
% of total	4%	6%	16%	39%	35%	100%
Weighted-average debt-to-value	64%	67%	66%	59%	46%	56%

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2023 Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.26 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Greater than 2.00	Total
Property type:						
Retail	$ 54	$ 105	$ 583	$ 1,142	$ 974	$2,858
Office	105	48	244	615	469	1,481
Industrial	43	30	181	471	715	1,440
Apartments	12	51	86	187	186	522
Mixed use	27	14	80	164	86	371
Other	24	15	22	32	64	157
Total amortized cost	$ 265	$ 263	$ 1,196	$ 2,611	$ 2,494	$6,829
% of total	4%	4%	17%	38%	37%	100%
Weighted-average debt-to-value	64%	63%	65%	58%	46%	55%

(5) Derivative Instruments

Our business activities routinely deal with fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, currency exchange rates and other asset and liability prices. We use derivative instruments to mitigate or reduce some of these risks. We have established policies for managing each of these risks, including prohibitions on derivatives market-making and other speculative derivatives activities. These policies require the use of derivative instruments in concert with other techniques to reduce or mitigate these risks. While we use derivatives to mitigate or reduce risks, certain derivatives do not meet the accounting requirements to be designated as hedging instruments and are denoted as "derivatives not designated as hedges" in the following disclosures. For derivatives that meet the accounting requirements to be designated as hedges, the following disclosures for these derivatives are denoted as "derivatives designated as hedges," which include cash flow hedges.

The following table sets forth our positions in derivative instruments as of the dates indicated:

	Derivative assets			Derivative liabilities		
		Fair value			Fair value	
(Amounts in millions)	Balance sheet classification	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	Balance sheet classification	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Cash flow hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	$ 60	$ 55	Other liabilities	$ 478	$ 490
Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets	9	10	Other liabilities	2	2
Forward bond purchase commitments	Other invested assets	60	51	Other liabilities	—	—
Total cash flow hedges		129	116		480	492
Total derivatives designated as hedges		129	116		480	492
Derivatives not designated as hedges						
Equity index options	Other invested assets	21	15	Other liabilities	—	—
Financial futures [(1)]	Other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	—	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	Other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	14	9
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	Other assets	—	—	Policyholder account balances [(2)]	153	165
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	Reinsurance recoverable	—	—	Policyholder account balances [(3)]	17	15
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		21	15		184	189
Total derivatives		$ 150	$ 131		$ 664	$ 681

(1) The period end valuations of financial futures were zero as a result of settling the margins on these contracts on a daily basis.
(2) Represents the embedded derivatives associated with our fixed indexed annuity liabilities.
(3) Represents the embedded derivatives associated with our indexed universal life liabilities.

The fair value of derivative positions presented above was not offset by the respective collateral amounts received or provided under these agreements.

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The activity associated with derivative instruments can generally be measured by the change in notional value over the periods presented. However, for fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives and indexed universal life embedded derivatives, the change between periods is best illustrated by the number of policies. The following tables represent activity associated with derivative instruments as of the dates indicated:

(Notional in millions)	Measurement	December 31, 2023	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2024
Derivatives designated as hedges					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	$ 8,975	$ 331	$ (480)	$ 8,826
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	131	13	—	144
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	1,075	1,528	—	2,603
Total cash flow hedges		10,181	1,872	(480)	11,573
Total derivatives designated as hedges		10,181	1,872	(480)	11,573
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Equity index options	Notional	702	443	(537)	608
Financial futures	Notional	1,251	3,514	(3,587)	1,178
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	500	—	—	500
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		2,453	3,957	(4,124)	2,286
Total derivatives		$ 12,634	$ 5,829	$ (4,604)	$ 13,859

(Number of policies)	Measurement	December 31, 2023	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2024
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	Policies	5,826	—	(766)	5,060
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	Policies	749	—	(29)	720

Cash Flow Hedges

Certain derivative instruments are designated as cash flow hedges. The changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI"). We designate and account for the following as cash flow hedges when they have met the effectiveness requirements: (i) various types of interest rate swaps to convert floating rate liabilities into fixed rate liabilities; (ii) receive U.S. dollar fixed on foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency cash flow exposure of foreign currency denominated investments; (iii) forward starting interest rate swaps to hedge against changes in interest rates associated with future fixed rate bond purchases and/or interest income; (iv) forward bond purchase commitments to hedge against the variability in the anticipated cash flows required to purchase future fixed rate bonds; and (v) other instruments to hedge the cash flows of various forecasted transactions.

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The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of cash flow hedges for the three months ended September 30, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 181	$ 55	Net investment income	$ —	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	6	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(4)	—	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	53	—	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ 230	$ 61		$ —	

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of cash flow hedges for the three months ended September 30, 2023:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ (453)	$ 56	Net investment income	$ —	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	(1)	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(1)	—	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	(3)	—	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ (457)	$ 55		$ —	

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The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of cash flow hedges for the nine months ended September 30, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ (44)	$ 160	Net investment income	$ —	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	11	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	(2)	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(1)	—	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	9	—	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ (36)	$ 169		$ —	

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of cash flow hedges for the nine months ended September 30, 2023:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ (411)	$ 165	Net investment income	$ —	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	8	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	(2)	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	1	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(4)	—	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	—	2	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	(3)	—	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ (418)	$ 174		$ —	

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The change for these designated derivatives reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows as of and for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ 730	$ 1,154	$1,010	$1,200
Current period increases (decreases) in fair value, net of deferred taxes of $(49), $67, $7 and $59	181	(390)	(29)	(359)
Reclassification to net (income), net of deferred taxes of $21, $18, $59 and $60	(40)	(37)	(110)	(114)
Ending balance	$ 871	$ 727	$ 871	$ 727

The total balance in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) from derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of $871 million, net of taxes, recorded in stockholders' equity as of September 30, 2024 is expected to be reclassified to net income (loss) in the future, concurrently with and primarily offsetting changes in interest expense and interest income on floating rate instruments and interest income on future fixed rate bond purchases. Of this amount, $127 million, net of taxes, is expected to be reclassified to net income (loss) in the next 12 months. Actual amounts may vary from this amount as a result of market conditions. All forecasted transactions associated with qualifying cash flow hedges are expected to occur by 2057. During the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, we reclassified $9 million to net income in connection with forecasted transactions that were no longer considered reasonably possible of occurring.

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedges

We enter into certain non-qualifying derivative instruments such as equity index options and financial futures to mitigate the risks associated with liabilities that have guaranteed minimum benefits, fixed indexed annuities and indexed universal life. Our fixed indexed annuity and indexed universal life insurance products with certain features are required to be bifurcated as embedded derivatives. Additionally, we have forward bond purchase commitments to hedge against the variability in the anticipated cash flows required to purchase future fixed rate bonds.

The following table provides the pre-tax gain (loss) recognized in net income for the effects of derivatives not designated as hedges for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Equity index options	$ 2	$ (4)	$ 8	$ 2	Net investment gains (losses)
Financial futures	6	(50)	(73)	(117)	Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges
Forward bond purchase commitments	6	(22)	(5)	(25)	Net investment gains (losses)
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	(2)	(6)	(15)	(16)	Net investment gains (losses)
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	(2)	4	4	11	Net investment gains (losses)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	$ 10	$ (78)	$ (81)	$ (145)	

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Derivative Counterparty Credit Risk

Most of our derivative arrangements with counterparties require the posting of collateral upon meeting certain net exposure thresholds. The following table presents additional information about derivative assets and liabilities subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024 Derivative assets [1]	Derivative liabilities [1]	Net derivatives	December 31, 2023 Derivative assets [1]	Derivative liabilities [1]	Net derivatives
Amounts presented in the balance sheet:						
Gross amounts recognized	$ 150	$ 494	$ (344)	$ 131	$ 501	$ (370)
Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amounts presented in the balance sheet	150	494	(344)	131	501	(370)
Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet:						
Financial instruments [2]	(67)	(67)	—	(59)	(59)	—
Collateral received	(25)	—	(25)	(19)	—	(19)
Collateral pledged	—	(1,167)	1,167	—	(1,100)	1,100
Over collateralization	2	740	(738)	—	658	(658)
Net amount	$ 60	$ —	$ 60	$ 53	$ —	$ 53

(1) Does not include amounts related to embedded derivatives as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

(2) Amounts represent derivative assets and/or liabilities that are presented gross within the balance sheet but are held with the same counterparty where we have a master netting arrangement. This adjustment results in presenting the net asset and net liability position for each counterparty.

(6) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

We have fixed maturity securities, equity securities, limited partnerships, derivatives, short-term investments, embedded derivatives, separate account assets, market risk benefits ("MRBs") and certain other financial instruments, which are carried at fair value. Below is a description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to determine fair value by class of instrument.

Fixed maturity securities, equity securities and short-term investments

The fair value of fixed maturity securities, equity securities and short-term investments is estimated primarily based on information derived from third-party pricing services ("pricing services"), internal models and/or broker quotes, which may use a market approach, income approach or a combination of the market and income approach depending on the type of instrument and availability of information. In general, a market approach is utilized if there is readily available and relevant market activity for an individual security. In certain cases where market information is not available for a specific security but is available for similar securities, that security is valued using market information for similar securities, which is also a market approach. When market information is not available for a specific security (or similar securities) or is available but such information is

less relevant or reliable, an income approach or a combination of a market and income approach is utilized. For securities with optionality, such as call or prepayment features (including mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities), an income approach may be used. These valuation techniques may change from period to period, based on the relevance and availability of market data.

Further, while we consider the valuations provided by pricing services and broker quotes to be of high quality, management determines the fair value of our investment securities after considering all relevant and available information.

In general, we first obtain valuations from pricing services. If prices are unavailable for public securities, we obtain broker quotes. For all securities, excluding certain private fixed maturity securities, if neither a pricing service nor broker quotes valuation is available, we determine fair value using internal models. For certain private fixed maturity securities where we do not obtain valuations from pricing services, we utilize an internal model to determine fair value since transactions for similar securities are not readily observable and these securities are not typically valued by pricing services.

Given our understanding of the pricing methodologies and procedures of pricing services, the securities valued by pricing services are typically classified as Level 2 unless we determine the valuation process for a security or group of securities utilizes significant unobservable inputs, which would result in the valuation being classified as Level 3. Broker quotes may be utilized when pricing services data is not available and are typically classified as Level 3 due to the use of significant unobservable inputs.

For private fixed maturity securities, we utilize an income approach where we obtain public bond spreads and utilize those in an internal model to determine fair value. Other inputs to the model include rating and weighted-average life, as well as sector which is used to assign the spread. We then add an additional premium, which represents an unobservable input, to the public bond spread to adjust for the liquidity and other features of our private placements. We utilize the estimated market yield to discount the expected cash flows of the security to determine fair value. We utilize price caps for securities where the estimated market yield results in a valuation that may exceed the amount that would be received in a market transaction. When a security does not have an external rating, we assign the security an internal rating to determine the appropriate public bond spread that should be utilized in the valuation. While we generally consider the public bond spreads by sector and maturity to be observable inputs, we evaluate the similarities of our private placements with the public bonds, price caps, liquidity premiums applied, and whether external ratings are available for our private placements to determine whether the spreads utilized would be considered observable inputs. We classify private securities without an external rating or public bond spread as Level 3. In general, a significant increase (decrease) in credit spreads would have resulted in a significant decrease (increase) in the fair value for our fixed maturity securities as of September 30, 2024.

For remaining securities priced using internal models, we determine fair value using an income approach. We maximize the use of observable inputs but typically utilize significant unobservable inputs to determine fair value. Accordingly, the valuations are typically classified as Level 3.

Our assessment of whether or not there were significant unobservable inputs related to fixed maturity securities was based on our observations obtained through the course of managing our investment portfolio, including interaction with other market participants, observations related to the availability and consistency of pricing and/or rating, and understanding of general market activity such as new issuance and the level of secondary market trading for a class of securities. Additionally, we considered data obtained from pricing services to determine whether our estimated values incorporate significant unobservable inputs that would result in the valuation being classified as Level 3.

A summary of the inputs used for our financial instruments carried at fair value based on the level in which instruments are classified is included below. We have combined certain classes of instruments together as the nature of the inputs is similar.

Level 1 measurements

Equity securities. The primary inputs to the valuation of exchange-traded equity securities include quoted prices for the identical instrument.

Separate account assets. The fair value of separate account assets is based on the quoted prices of the underlying fund investments and, therefore, represents Level 1 pricing.

Level 2 measurements

Fixed maturity securities

- *Third-party pricing services:* In estimating the fair value of fixed maturity securities, 89% of our portfolio was priced using third-party pricing services as of September 30, 2024. These pricing services utilize industry-standard valuation techniques that include market-based approaches, income-based approaches, a combination of market-based and income-based approaches or other proprietary, internally generated models as part of the valuation processes. These third-party pricing vendors maximize the use of publicly available data inputs to generate valuations for each asset class. Priority and type of inputs used may change frequently as certain inputs may be more direct drivers of valuation at the time of pricing. Examples of significant inputs incorporated by pricing services may include sector and issuer spreads, seasoning, capital structure, security optionality, collateral data, prepayment assumptions, default assumptions, delinquencies, debt covenants, benchmark yields, trade data, dealer quotes, credit ratings, maturity and weighted-average life. We conduct regular meetings with our pricing services for the purpose of understanding the methodologies, techniques and inputs used by the third-party pricing providers.

The following table presents a summary of the significant inputs used by our pricing services for certain fair value measurements of fixed maturity securities that are classified as Level 2 as of September 30, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Fair value	Primary methodologies	Significant inputs
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,717	Price quotes from trading desk, broker feeds	Bid side prices, trade prices, Option Adjusted Spread ("OAS") to swap curve, Bond Market Association OAS, Treasury Curve, Agency Bullet Curve, maturity to issuer spread
State and political subdivisions	$ 2,262	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, third-party pricing vendors	Trade prices, material event notices, Municipal Market Data benchmark yields, broker quotes
Non-U.S. government	$ 849	Matrix pricing, spread priced to benchmark curves, price quotes from market makers	Benchmark yields, trade prices, broker quotes, comparative transactions, issuer spreads, bid-offer spread, market research publications, third-party pricing sources
U.S. corporate	$ 24,694	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, broker quotes, price quotes from market makers, OAS-based models	Bid side prices to Treasury Curve, Issuer Curve, which includes sector, quality, duration, OAS percentage and change for spread matrix, trade prices, comparative transactions, Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine ("TRACE") reports
Non-U.S. corporate	$ 6,249	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, OAS-based models, price quotes from market makers	Benchmark yields, trade prices, broker quotes, comparative transactions, issuer spreads, bid-offer spread, market research publications, third-party pricing sources

Residential mortgage-backed	$ 856	OAS-based models, single factor binomial models, internally priced	Prepayment and default assumptions, aggregation of bonds with similar characteristics, including collateral type, vintage, tranche type, weighted-average life, weighted-average loan age, issuer program and delinquency ratio, pay up and pay down factors, TRACE reports
Commercial mortgage-backed	$ 1,348	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, pricing matrix, spread matrix priced to swap curves, Trepp commercial mortgage-backed securities analytics model	Credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment speeds, new issue data, collateral performance, origination year, tranche type, original credit ratings, weighted-average life, cash flows, spreads derived from broker quotes, bid side prices, spreads to daily updated swaps curves, TRACE reports
Other asset-backed	$ 2,060	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, spread matrix priced to swap curves, price quotes from market makers	Spreads to daily updated swap curves, spreads derived from trade prices and broker quotes, bid side prices, new issue data, collateral performance, analysis of prepayment speeds, cash flows, collateral loss analytics, historical issue analysis, trade data from market makers, TRACE reports

- *Internal models:* A portion of our U.S. corporate and non-U.S. corporate securities are valued using internal models. The fair value of these fixed maturity securities was $1,571 million and $843 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2024. Internally modeled securities are primarily private fixed maturity securities where we use market observable inputs such as an interest rate yield curve, published credit spreads for similar securities based on the external ratings of the instrument and related industry sector of the issuer. Additionally, we may apply certain price caps and liquidity premiums in the valuation of private fixed maturity securities. Price caps and liquidity premiums are established using inputs from market participants.

Equity securities. The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical assets, or similar assets in markets that are not active.

Short-term investments. The fair value of short-term investments classified as Level 2 is determined after considering prices obtained by pricing services.

Level 3 measurements

Fixed maturity securities

- *Broker quotes:* A portion of our state and political subdivisions, non-U.S. government, U.S. corporate, non-U.S. corporate, residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are valued using broker quotes. Broker quotes are obtained from third-party providers that have current market knowledge to provide a reasonable price for securities not routinely priced by pricing services. Brokers utilized for valuation of assets are reviewed annually. The fair value of our Level 3 fixed maturity securities priced by broker quotes was $217 million as of September 30, 2024.
- *Internal models:* A portion of our U.S. corporate, non-U.S. corporate, residential mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are valued using internal models. The primary inputs to the valuation of the bond population include quoted prices for identical assets, or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, duration, call provisions, issuer rating, benchmark yields and credit spreads. Certain private fixed maturity securities are valued using an internal model using market observable inputs such as the interest rate yield curve, as well as published credit spreads for similar securities, which includes significant unobservable inputs. Additionally, we may apply certain price caps and liquidity premiums in the valuation of private fixed maturity securities. Price caps are established using inputs from market participants. For structured securities, the primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical assets, or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, weighted-average coupon, weighted-average maturity, issuer rating, structure of the security, expected prepayment speeds and volumes, collateral type, current and forecasted loss severity, average delinquency rates, vintage of the loans, geographic region, debt service coverage ratios, payment priority with the tranche, benchmark yields and credit spreads. The fair value of our Level 3 fixed maturity securities priced using internal models was $2,676 million as of September 30, 2024.

Equity securities. The primary inputs to the valuation include broker quotes where the underlying inputs are unobservable and for internal models, structure of the security and issuer rating.

Limited partnerships. The fair value of limited partnerships classified as Level 3 is determined based on third-party valuation sources that utilize unobservable inputs, such as a reference to public market or private transactions, valuations for comparable companies or assets, discounted cash flows and/or recent transactions.

Short-term investments. The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical assets, or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, duration, call provisions, issuer rating, benchmark yields and credit spreads. Certain securities are valued using an internal model using market observable inputs such as the interest rate yield curve, as well as published credit spreads for similar securities, which include significant unobservable inputs.

Net asset value

Limited partnerships. Limited partnerships are valued based on comparable market transactions, discounted future cash flows, quoted market prices and/or estimates using the most recent data available for the underlying instrument. We utilize the net asset value ("NAV") from the underlying fund statements as a practical expedient for fair value.

Derivatives

We consider counterparty collateral arrangements and rights of set-off when evaluating our net credit risk exposure to our derivative counterparties. Accordingly, we are permitted to include consideration of these arrangements when determining whether any incremental adjustment should be made for both the counterparty's and our non-performance risk in measuring fair value for our derivative instruments. As a result of these counterparty arrangements, we determined that any adjustment for credit risk would not be material and we have not recorded any incremental adjustment for our non-performance risk or the non-performance risk of the derivative counterparty for our derivative assets or liabilities.

Interest rate swaps. The valuation of interest rate swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary input into the valuation represents the forward interest rate swap curve, which is generally considered an observable input, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2. For certain interest rate swaps, the inputs into the valuation also include the total returns of certain bonds that would primarily be considered an observable input and result in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Foreign currency swaps. The valuation of foreign currency swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve and foreign currency exchange rates, both of which are considered observable inputs, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Equity index options. We have equity index options associated with various equity indices. The valuation of equity index options is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent forward interest rates, equity index volatility, equity index and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative. The equity index volatility surface is determined based on market information that is not readily observable and is developed based upon inputs received from several third-party sources. Accordingly, these options are classified as Level 3. As of September 30, 2024, a significant increase (decrease) in the equity index volatility discussed above would have resulted in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Financial futures. The fair value of financial futures is based on the closing exchange prices. Accordingly, these financial futures are classified as Level 1. The period end valuation is zero as a result of settling the margins on these contracts on a daily basis.

Forward bond purchase commitments. The valuation of forward bond purchase commitments is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent current bond prices and interest rates, as well as an estimate of the cost of counterparty financing to acquire and carry the bond during the forward period. The estimated cost of counterparty financing is not readily observable and is developed based upon an assumed spread; accordingly, these derivatives are classified as Level 3.

Fixed indexed annuity and indexed universal life embedded derivatives. We have fixed indexed annuity and indexed universal life insurance products where interest is credited to the policyholder's account balance based on equity index changes. This feature is required to be bifurcated as an embedded derivative and recorded at fair value. Fair value is determined using an income approach where the present value of the excess cash flows above the guaranteed cash flows is used to determine the value attributed to the equity index feature. The inputs used in determining the fair value include policyholder behavior (lapses and withdrawals), near-term equity index volatility, expected future interest credited, forward interest rates and an adjustment to the discount rate to incorporate non-performance risk and risk margins. As a result of our assumptions for expected future interest credited being considered significant unobservable inputs, we classify these instruments as Level 3. As expected future interest credited decreases, the value of our embedded derivative liability will decrease. As of September 30, 2024, a significant change in the unobservable inputs discussed above would have resulted in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement.

Market risk benefits

MRBs are contracts or contract features that provide protection to the contractholder from and expose us to other-than-nominal capital market risk. MRBs include certain contract features on fixed and variable annuity products that provide minimum guarantees, in addition to the policyholder account balance, such as guaranteed minimum death benefits ("GMDBs"), guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits ("GMWBs") and guaranteed payout annuity floor benefits ("GPAFs"). MRBs are measured at fair value using an income-based valuation model based on current net amounts at risk, market data, experience and other factors.

MRB assets and liabilities for minimum guarantees are valued and presented separately from the related separate account and policyholder account balances.

Fixed indexed annuities

The valuation of fixed indexed annuities MRBs, which includes GMWB features, is based on an income approach that incorporates inputs such as policyholder behavior (GMWB utilization, lapses and mortality), equity index volatility, expected future interest credited, forward interest rates and an adjustment to the discount rate to incorporate non-performance risk and risk margins. Our discount rate used to determine fair value of our fixed indexed annuities MRBs includes market credit spreads above U.S. Treasury rates to reflect an adjustment for the non-performance risk of the fixed indexed annuities MRBs. We determine fair value using an internal model based on the various inputs noted above. As a result of our assumptions for GMWB utilization, expected future interest credited and non-performance risk being considered significant unobservable inputs, we classify these instruments as Level 3. As expected future interest credited decreases or GMWB utilization increases, the value of our fixed indexed annuities MRB liability will increase. Any increase in non-performance risk would increase the discount rate and would decrease the fair value of the liability. As of September 30, 2024, a significant change in the unobservable inputs discussed above would have resulted in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement. Refer to note 11 for additional details related to the changes in the fair value measurement of fixed indexed annuities MRBs as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Variable annuities

The valuation of our variable annuities MRBs, which includes GMWB, GMDB and GPAF features, is based on an income approach that incorporates inputs such as policyholder behavior (GMWB utilization, lapses and mortality), equity index volatility, interest rates, equity index and fund correlation and an adjustment to the discount rate to incorporate non-performance risk and risk margins. Our discount rate used to determine fair value of our variable annuities MRBs includes market credit spreads above U.S. Treasury rates to reflect an adjustment for the non-performance risk of the variable annuities MRBs. We determine fair value using an internal model based on the various inputs noted above. We classify the variable annuities MRBs valuation as Level 3 based on having significant unobservable inputs, with policyholder behavior (GMWB utilization and lapses), equity index volatility and non-performance risk being considered the more significant unobservable inputs. As equity index volatility increases, the fair value of the variable annuities MRBs will increase. An increase in our lapse assumption would decrease the fair value of the variable annuities MRBs, whereas an increase in our GMWB utilization rate would increase the fair value. Any increase in non-performance risk would increase the discount rate and would decrease the fair value of the liability. As of September 30, 2024, a significant change in the unobservable inputs discussed above would have resulted in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement. Refer to note 11 for additional details related to the changes in the fair value measurement of variable annuities MRBs as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

The following tables set forth our assets by class of instrument that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024				
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV [(1)]
Assets					
Investments:					
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,717	$ —	$ 3,717	$ —	$ —
State and political subdivisions	2,266	—	2,262	4	—
Non-U.S. government	863	—	849	14	—
U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	4,534	—	3,652	882	—
Energy	2,480	—	2,433	47	—
Finance and insurance	7,321	—	6,615	706	—
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,655	—	4,590	65	—
Technology and communications	2,890	—	2,878	12	—
Industrial	1,144	—	1,129	15	—
Capital goods	2,272	—	2,225	47	—
Consumer—cyclical	1,614	—	1,511	103	—
Transportation	1,123	—	1,090	33	—
Other	280	—	142	138	—
Total U.S. corporate	28,313	—	26,265	2,048	—
Non-U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	735	—	420	315	—
Energy	1,123	—	1,002	121	—
Finance and insurance	1,953	—	1,912	41	—
Consumer—non-cyclical	579	—	540	39	—
Technology and communications	746	—	729	17	—
Industrial	818	—	756	62	—
Capital goods	621	—	578	43	—
Consumer—cyclical	212	—	212	—	—
Transportation	439	—	418	21	—
Other	578	—	525	53	—
Total non-U.S. corporate	7,804	—	7,092	712	—
Residential mortgage-backed	859	—	856	3	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,360	—	1,348	12	—
Other asset-backed	2,160	—	2,060	100	—
Total fixed maturity securities	47,342	—	44,449	2,893	—
Equity securities	458	385	30	43	—
Limited partnerships	2,424	—	—	14	2,410
Other invested assets:					
Derivative assets:					
Interest rate swaps	60	—	60	—	—
Foreign currency swaps	9	—	9	—	—
Equity index options	21	—	—	21	—

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV [1]
Forward bond purchase commitments	60	—	—	60	—
Total derivative assets	150	—	69	81	—
Short-term investments	2	—	2	—	—
Total other invested assets	152	—	71	81	—
Separate account assets	4,623	4,623	—	—	—
Total assets	$54,999	$ 5,008	$44,550	$ 3,031	$2,410

(1) Limited partnerships that are measured at fair value using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

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(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2023 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV [1]
Assets					
Investments:					
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,494	$ —	$ 3,494	$ —	$ —
State and political subdivisions	2,302	—	2,242	60	—
Non-U.S. government	626	—	626	—	—
U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	4,273	—	3,392	881	—
Energy	2,372	—	2,312	60	—
Finance and insurance	7,278	—	6,561	717	—
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,505	—	4,436	69	—
Technology and communications	3,023	—	3,011	12	—
Industrial	1,233	—	1,210	23	—
Capital goods	2,181	—	2,146	35	—
Consumer—cyclical	1,649	—	1,527	122	—
Transportation	1,162	—	1,140	22	—
Other	309	—	160	149	—
Total U.S. corporate	27,985	—	25,895	2,090	—
Non-U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	685	—	416	269	—
Energy	1,027	—	896	131	—
Finance and insurance	1,948	—	1,814	134	—
Consumer—non-cyclical	616	—	535	81	—
Technology and communications	891	—	867	24	—
Industrial	797	—	734	63	—
Capital goods	561	—	508	53	—
Consumer—cyclical	221	—	220	1	—
Transportation	364	—	342	22	—
Other	701	—	649	52	—
Total non-U.S. corporate	7,811	—	6,981	830	—
Residential mortgage-backed	907	—	904	3	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,418	—	1,407	11	—
Other asset-backed	2,238	—	2,136	102	—
Total fixed maturity securities	46,781	—	43,685	3,096	—
Equity securities	396	321	43	32	—
Limited partnerships	2,193	—	—	20	2,173
Other invested assets:					
Derivative assets:					
Interest rate swaps	55	—	55	—	—
Foreign currency swaps	10	—	10	—	—
Equity index options	15	—	—	15	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	51	—	—	51	—
Total derivative assets	131	—	65	66	—
Short-term investments	27	—	20	7	—
Total other invested assets	158	—	85	73	—
Separate account assets	4,509	4,509	—	—	—
Total assets	$54,037	$ 4,830	$43,813	$ 3,221	$2,173

(1) Limited partnerships that are measured at fair value using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

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The following tables present additional information about assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value as of and for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2024	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) Included in net income	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 [1]	Transfer out of Level 3 [1]	Ending balance as of September 30, 2024	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held Included in net income	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held Included in OCI
Fixed maturity securities:												
State and political subdivisions	$ 65	$ 1	$ 3	$ —	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (65)	$ 4	$ —	$ —
Non-U.S. government	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	843	(5)	52	8	—	—	(16)	—	—	882	—	46
Energy	45	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	1
Finance and insurance	680	(2)	30	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	706	—	27
Consumer—non-cyclical	63	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	2
Technology and communications	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Industrial	15	(1)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Capital goods	54	—	3	—	—	—	(10)	—	—	47	—	3
Consumer—cyclical	117	—	2	—	—	—	(2)	—	(14)	103	—	2
Transportation	20	—	1	13	—	—	(1)	—	—	33	—	1
Other	135	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	3
Total U.S. corporate	1,984	(8)	96	21	—	—	(31)	—	(14)	2,048	—	85
Non-U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	280	—	7	—	—	—	(1)	36	(7)	315	—	8
Energy	119	—	4	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	121	—	4
Finance and insurance	133	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	(99)	41	—	1
Consumer—non-cyclical	77	(1)	2	—	(14)	—	(25)	—	—	39	—	1
Technology and communications	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Industrial	60	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	3
Capital goods	45	—	2	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	43	—	1
Consumer—cyclical	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	—
Transportation	22	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Other	51	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	2
Total non-U.S. corporate	811	1	25	—	(19)	—	(28)	36	(114)	712	—	20
Residential mortgage-backed	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1
Other asset-backed	113	—	1	13	—	—	(2)	—	(25)	100	—	1
Total fixed maturity securities	2,986	(6)	127	48	(19)	—	(61)	36	(218)	2,893	—	107
Equity securities	42	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—
Limited partnerships	16	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	14	(1)	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	21	2	—	3	—	—	(5)	—	—	21	2	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	21	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	39
Total derivative assets	42	2	39	3	—	—	(5)	—	—	81	2	39
Total other invested assets	42	2	39	3	—	—	(5)	—	—	81	2	39
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,086	$ (5)	$ 166	$ 52	$ (19)	$ —	$ (67)	$ 36	$ (218)	$ 3,031	$ 1	$ 146

(1) The transfers into and out of Level 3 for fixed maturity securities were related to changes in the primary pricing source and changes in the observability of external information used in determining the fair value, such as external ratings or credit spreads, as well as changes in the industry sectors assigned to specific securities.

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(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2023	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in net income	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 [1]	Transfer out of Level 3 [1]	Ending balance as of September 30, 2023	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held: Included in net income	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held: Included in OCI
Fixed maturity securities:												
State and political subdivisions	$ 60	$ 1	$ (5)	$ —	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 56	$ 1	$ (5)
Non-U.S. government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	818	—	(42)	23	—	—	—	—	(11)	788	—	(42)
Energy	59	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	57	—	(1)
Finance and insurance	704	—	(17)	29	—	—	(7)	—	(7)	702	—	(16)
Consumer—non-cyclical	68	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	66	—	(1)
Technology and communications	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Industrial	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Capital goods	34	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	(1)
Consumer—cyclical	124	—	(2)	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	120	—	(2)
Transportation	23	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	22	—	—
Other	153	—	(4)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	148	—	(4)
Total U.S. corporate	2,016	—	(68)	52	—	—	(13)	—	(18)	1,969	—	(67)
Non-U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	320	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	306	—	(7)
Energy	117	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	11	—	126	—	(3)
Finance and insurance	126	1	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	1	(5)
Consumer—non-cyclical	73	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	(1)
Technology and communications	26	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	23	—	—
Industrial	75	—	(3)	—	—	—	(15)	1	—	58	—	(2)
Capital goods	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	(1)
Consumer—cyclical	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1
Transportation	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Other	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Total non-U.S. corporate	839	1	(17)	—	—	—	(18)	12	(8)	809	1	(18)
Residential mortgage-backed	8	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	3	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	11	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	(1)
Other asset-backed	104	—	(1)	4	—	—	(1)	—	(10)	96	—	(1)
Total fixed maturity securities	3,038	2	(93)	56	—	—	(32)	13	(40)	2,944	2	(92)
Equity securities	30	—	—	4	(2)	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Limited partnerships	21	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	20	—	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	15	(4)	—	3	—	—	(3)	—	—	11	(4)	—
Total derivative assets	15	(4)	—	3	—	—	(3)	—	—	11	(4)	—
Short-term investments	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total other invested assets	22	(4)	—	3	—	—	(3)	—	—	18	(4)	—
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,111	$ (2)	$ (93)	$ 63	$ (2)	$ —	$ (36)	$ 13	$ (40)	$ 3,014	$ (2)	$ (92)

(1) The transfers into and out of Level 3 for fixed maturity securities were related to changes in the primary pricing source and changes in the observability of external information used in determining the fair value, such as external ratings or credit spreads, as well as changes in the industry sectors assigned to specific securities.

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in net income	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 [1]	Transfer out of Level 3 [1]	Ending balance as of September 30, 2024	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held: Included in net income	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held: Included in OCI
Fixed maturity securities:												
State and political subdivisions	$ 60	$ 3	$ 6	$ —	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (65)	$ 4	$ 2	$ 3
Non-U.S. government	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	881	(5)	17	40	(13)	—	(42)	8	(4)	882	—	9
Energy	60	(1)	3	—	(4)	—	(11)	—	—	47	—	1
Finance and insurance	717	(1)	24	—	—	—	(67)	33	—	706	—	18
Consumer—non-cyclical	69	—	1	—	—	—	(5)	—	—	65	—	1
Technology and communications	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Industrial	23	(1)	1	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	15	—	—
Capital goods	35	—	2	20	—	—	(10)	—	—	47	—	2
Consumer—cyclical	122	—	(1)	—	—	—	(4)	—	(14)	103	—	(1)
Transportation	22	—	1	13	—	—	(3)	—	—	33	—	1
Other	149	—	—	—	—	—	(11)	—	—	138	—	—
Total U.S. corporate	2,090	(8)	48	73	(17)	—	(161)	41	(18)	2,048	—	31
Non-U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	269	—	(2)	35	—	—	(16)	36	(7)	315	—	(2)
Energy	131	—	3	—	—	—	(13)	—	—	121	—	3
Finance and insurance	134	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	(99)	41	3	(3)
Consumer—non-cyclical	81	(1)	1	—	(14)	—	(28)	—	—	39	—	—
Technology and communications	24	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	—	—	17	—	—
Industrial	63	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	62	—	1
Capital goods	53	—	—	14	(4)	—	(20)	—	—	43	—	—
Consumer—cyclical	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	—
Transportation	22	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Other	52	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	1
Total non-U.S. corporate	830	4	4	56	(19)	—	(85)	36	(114)	712	3	—
Residential mortgage-backed	3	—	1	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	3	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1
Other asset-backed	102	—	—	53	—	—	(9)	—	(46)	100	—	—
Total fixed maturity securities	3,096	(1)	60	196	(36)	—	(256)	77	(243)	2,893	5	35
Equity securities	32	—	—	19	(8)	—	—	—	—	43	—	—
Limited partnerships	20	(5)	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	14	(5)	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	15	8	—	11	—	—	(13)	—	—	21	8	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	51	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	9
Total derivative assets	66	8	9	11	—	—	(13)	—	—	81	8	9
Short-term investments	7	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	—	—	—	—	—
Total other invested assets	73	8	9	11	—	—	(20)	—	—	81	8	9
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,221	$ 2	$ 69	$ 226	$ (44)	$ —	$ (277)	$ 77	$ (243)	$ 3,031	$ 8	$ 44

(1) The transfers into and out of Level 3 for fixed maturity securities were related to changes in the primary pricing source and changes in the observability of external information used in determining the fair value, such as external ratings or credit spreads, as well as changes in the industry sectors assigned to specific securities.

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2023	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in net income	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 [1]	Transfer out of Level 3 [1]	Ending balance as of September 30, 2023	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held: Included in net income	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held: Included in OCI
Fixed maturity securities:												
State and political subdivisions	$ 55	$ 3	$ (2)	$ —	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 56	$ 3	$ (2)
Non-U.S. government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	842	—	(42)	63	(40)	—	(10)	11	(36)	788	—	(50)
Energy	116	—	—	—	(1)	—	(3)	—	(55)	57	—	—
Finance and insurance	687	—	(20)	92	—	—	(42)	—	(15)	702	—	(22)
Consumer—non-cyclical	82	—	(1)	—	—	—	(15)	—	—	66	—	(1)
Technology and communications	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13)	11	—	—
Industrial	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Capital goods	34	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	(1)
Consumer—cyclical	113	—	(2)	1	—	—	(5)	13	—	120	—	(2)
Transportation	43	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	—	—	22	—	—
Other	159	—	(3)	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	148	—	(3)
Total U.S. corporate	2,122	—	(69)	156	(41)	—	(104)	24	(119)	1,969	—	(79)
Non-U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	295	—	(10)	4	—	—	(5)	30	(8)	306	—	(10)
Energy	118	—	(2)	—	—	—	(1)	11	—	126	—	(3)
Finance and insurance	125	4	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	4	(7)
Consumer—non-cyclical	73	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	(1)
Technology and communications	26	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	23	—	—
Industrial	48	—	(1)	25	—	—	(15)	1	—	58	—	(1)
Capital goods	95	1	3	—	(12)	—	(36)	—	—	51	—	1
Consumer—cyclical	64	—	7	—	(6)	—	(56)	—	—	9	—	2
Transportation	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Other	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Total non-U.S. corporate	885	5	(11)	30	(18)	—	(116)	42	(8)	809	4	(19)
Residential mortgage-backed	22	—	1	—	—	—	(1)	—	(19)	3	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	12	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	10	—	(1)
Other asset-backed	94	—	—	16	—	—	(2)	—	(12)	96	—	—
Total fixed maturity securities	3,190	8	(82)	202	(60)	—	(223)	67	(158)	2,944	7	(101)
Equity securities	34	—	—	5	(7)	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Limited partnerships	24	(3)	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	20	(3)	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	6	2	—	8	—	—	(5)	—	—	11	—	—

Total derivative assets	6	2	—	8	—	—	(5)	—	—	11	—	—
Short-term investments	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total other invested assets	6	2	—	15	—	—	(5)	—	—	18	—	—
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,254	$ 7	$ (82)	$ 222	$ (67)	$ —	$ (229)	$ 67	$ (158)	$ 3,014	$ 4	$ (101)

(1) The transfers into and out of Level 3 for fixed maturity securities were related to changes in the primary pricing source and changes in the observability of external information used in determining the fair value, such as external ratings or credit spreads, as well as changes in the industry sectors assigned to specific securities.

The following table presents the gains and losses included in net income from assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value and the related income statement line item in which these gains and losses were presented for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in net income:				
Net investment income	$ 2	$ 2	$ 8	$ 8
Net investment gains (losses)	(7)	(4)	(6)	(1)
Total	$ (5)	$ (2)	$ 2	$ 7
Total gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held:				
Net investment income	$ —	$ 2	$ 5	$ 7
Net investment gains (losses)	1	(4)	3	(3)
Total	$ 1	$ (2)	$ 8	$ 4

The amount presented for net investment income relates to fixed maturity securities and primarily represents amortization and accretion of premiums and discounts on certain fixed maturity securities.

The following table presents a summary of the significant unobservable inputs used for certain asset fair value measurements that are based on internal models and classified as Level 3 as of September 30, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range	Weighted-average (1)
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. corporate:				
Utilities	$ 868	Credit spreads	59bps - 248bps	130bps
Energy	47	Credit spreads	98bps - 163bps	135bps
Finance and insurance	694	Credit spreads	14bps - 217bps	153bps
Consumer—non-cyclical	65	Credit spreads	69bps - 232bps	140bps
Technology and communications	12	Credit spreads	69bps - 84bps	75bps
Industrial	15	Credit spreads	98bps - 163bps	120bps
Capital goods	47	Credit spreads	128bps - 170bps	140bps
Consumer—cyclical	80	Credit spreads	85bps - 138bps	119bps
Transportation	33	Credit spreads	48bps - 146bps	120bps
Other	89	Credit spreads	77bps - 115bps	88bps
Total U.S. corporate	$ 1,950	Credit spreads	14bps - 248bps	136bps
Non-U.S. corporate:				
Utilities	$ 283	Credit spreads	81bps - 248bps	132bps
Energy	115	Credit spreads	84bps - 170bps	121bps
Finance and insurance	40	Credit spreads	97bps - 141bps	117bps
Consumer—non-cyclical	37	Credit spreads	88bps - 146bps	102bps
Technology and communications	17	Credit spreads	88bps - 133bps	109bps
Industrial	62	Credit spreads	112bps - 190bps	143bps
Capital goods	36	Credit spreads	133bps - 232bps	156bps
Transportation	21	Credit spreads	98bps - 146bps	106bps
Other	53	Credit spreads	59bps - 128bps	109bps
Total non-U.S. corporate	$ 664	Credit spreads	59bps - 248bps	126bps
Derivative assets:				
Equity index options	$ 21	Equity index volatility	6% - 46%	23%
Forward bond purchase commitments	$ 60	Counterparty financing spreads	28bps - 42bps	33bps
Other assets (2)	$ 123	Lapse rate	2% - 9%	5%
		Non-performance risk (counterparty credit risk)	42bps - 83bps	69bps
		Equity index volatility	14% - 30%	22%

(1) Unobservable inputs weighted by the relative fair value of the associated instrument for fixed maturity securities, notional for derivative assets and the policyholder account balances associated with the instrument for the net reinsured portion of our variable annuity MRBs.
(2) Represents the net reinsured portion of our variable annuity MRBs.

The assets included in the table above are valued using internal models for our fixed maturity securities and discounted cash flows for derivative and other assets. Certain classes of instruments classified as Level 3 are

excluded above as a result of not being material or due to limitations in being able to obtain the underlying inputs used by certain third-party sources, such as broker quotes, used as an input in determining fair value.

The following tables set forth our liabilities by class of instrument that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Liabilities				
Policyholder account balances:				
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$153	$ —	$ —	$ 153
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	17	—	—	17
Total policyholder account balances	170	—	—	170
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	478	—	478	—
Foreign currency swaps	2	—	2	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	14	—	—	14

Total derivative liabilities	494	—	480	14
Total liabilities	$664	$ —	$ 480	$ 184

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Liabilities				
Policyholder account balances:				
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$165	$ —	$ —	$ 165
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	15	—	—	15
Total policyholder account balances	180	—	—	180
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	490	—	490	—
Foreign currency swaps	2	—	2	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	9	—	—	9
Total derivative liabilities	501	—	492	9
Total liabilities	$681	$ —	$ 492	$ 189

The following tables present additional information about liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value as of and for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2024	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2024	Total (gains) losses attributable to liabilities still held	
		Included in net (income)	Included in OCI								Included in net (income)	Included in OCI
Policyholder account balances:												
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 160	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$—	$ —	$ (8)	$ —	$ (1)	$ 153	$ 2	$ —
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	16	2	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	17	2	—
Total policyholder account balances	176	4	—	—	—	—	(9)	—	(1)	170	4	—
Derivative liabilities:												
Forward bond purchase commitments	33	(6)	(13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	(6)	1
Total derivative liabilities	33	(6)	(13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	(6)	1
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 209	$ (2)	$ (13)	$ —	$—	$ —	$ (9)	$ —	$ (1)	$ 184	$ (2)	$ 1

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2023	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2023	Total (gains) losses attributable to liabilities still held	
		Included in net (income)	Included in OCI								Included in net (income)	Included in OCI
Policyholder account balances:												
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 180	$ 6	$ —	$ —	$—	$ —	$ (11)	$ —	$ (1)	$ 174	$ 6	$ —
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	15	(4)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	14	(4)	—
Total policyholder account balances	195	2	—	—	—	3	(11)	—	(1)	188	2	—
Derivative liabilities:												
Forward bond purchase commitments	3	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	22	3
Total derivative liabilities	3	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	22	3
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 198	$ 24	$ 3	$ —	$—	$ 3	$ (11)	$ —	$ (1)	$ 216	$ 24	$ 3

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2024	Total (gains) losses attributable to liabilities still held	
		Included in net (income)	Included in OCI								Included in net (income)	Included in OCI
Policyholder account balances:												
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 165	$ 15	$ —	$ —	$—	$ —	$ (25)	$ —	$ (2)	$ 153	$ 15	$ —
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	15	(4)	—	—	—	7	(1)	—	—	17	(4)	—
Total policyholder account balances	180	11	—	—	—	7	(26)	—	(2)	170	11	—
Derivative liabilities:												
Forward bond purchase commitments	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—
Total derivative liabilities	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 189	$ 16	$ —	$ —	$—	$ 7	$ (26)	$ —	$ (2)	$ 184	$ 16	$ —

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2023	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2023	Total (gains) losses attributable to liabilities still held	
		Included in net (income)	Included in OCI								Included in net (income)	Included in OCI
Policyholder account balances:												
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 202	$ 16	$ —	$ —	$—	$ —	$ (41)	$ —	$ (3)	$ 174	$ 16	$ —
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	15	(11)	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	14	(11)	—
Total policyholder account balances	217	5	—	—	—	10	(41)	—	(3)	188	5	—
Derivative liabilities:												
Forward bond purchase commitments	—	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	25	3
Total derivative liabilities	—	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	25	3
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 217	$ 30	$ 3	$ —	$—	$ 10	$ (41)	$ —	$ (3)	$ 216	$ 30	$ 3

The following table presents the gains and losses included in net (income) from liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value and the related income statement line item in which these gains and losses were presented for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses included in net (income):				
Net investment income	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Net investment (gains) losses	(2)	24	16	30
Total	$ (2)	$ 24	$ 16	$ 30
Total (gains) losses included in net (income) attributable to liabilities still held:				
Net investment income	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Net investment (gains) losses	(2)	24	16	30
Total	$ (2)	$ 24	$ 16	$ 30

Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements represent the activity that occurred during the period that results in a change of the asset or liability but does not represent changes in fair value for the instruments held at the beginning of the period. Such activity primarily consists of purchases, sales and settlements of fixed maturity and equity securities and purchases, issuances and settlements of derivative instruments.

Issuances for fixed indexed annuity and indexed universal life embedded derivative liabilities represent the amount of the premium received that is attributed to the value of the embedded derivative. Settlements of embedded derivatives are characterized as the change in fair value upon exercising the embedded derivative instrument, effectively representing a settlement of the embedded derivative instrument. We have shown these changes in fair value separately based on the classification of this activity as effectively issuing and settling the embedded derivative instrument with all remaining changes in the fair value of these embedded derivative instruments being shown separately in the category labeled "included in net (income)" in the tables presented above.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following table presents a summary of the significant unobservable inputs used for certain liability fair value measurements that are based on internal models and classified as Level 3 as of September 30, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range	Weighted-average [1]
Policyholder account balances:				
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 153	Expected future interest credited	1% - 3%	2%
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	$ 17	Expected future interest credited	3% - 11%	5%
Market risk benefits[2]:				
Fixed indexed annuities	$ 52	GMWB utilization rate	— % - 73%	60%
		Non-performance risk (credit spreads)	42bps - 83bps	69bps
		Expected future interest credited	1% - 3%	2%
Variable annuities	$ 428	Lapse rate	2% - 11%	5%
		GMWB utilization rate	62% - 90%	79%
		Non-performance risk (credit spreads)	42bps - 83bps	69bps
		Equity index volatility	14% - 30%	22%
Derivative liabilities:				
Forward bond purchase commitments	$ 14	Counterparty financing spreads	28bps - 42bps	40bps

(1) Unobservable inputs weighted by the policyholder account balances associated with the instrument and notional for derivative liabilities.
(2) Refer to note 11 for additional details related to MRBs.

The liabilities included in the table above are valued using an option budget method for our fixed indexed annuity and indexed universal life embedded derivative liabilities and discounted cash flows for our MRBs and derivative liabilities.

Assets and Liabilities Not Required to Be Carried at Fair Value

Assets and liabilities that are reflected in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements at fair value are not included in the following disclosure of fair value. Such items include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, investment securities, MRBs, separate accounts and derivative instruments. Apart from certain of our borrowings and certain marketable securities, few of the instruments are actively traded and their fair values must often be determined using internal models. The fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based upon available market information and judgments about the financial instruments, including estimates of the timing and amount of expected future cash flows and the credit standing of counterparties. Such estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time our entire holdings of a particular financial instrument, nor do they consider the tax impact of the realization of unrealized gains or losses. In many cases, the fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following represents our estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not required to be carried at fair value as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024					
			Fair value			
(Amounts in millions)	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:						
Commercial mortgage loans, net	(1)	$ 6,532	$6,168	$ —	$ —	$6,168
Bank loan investments	(1)	568	566	—	—	566
Liabilities:						
Long-term borrowings	(1)	1,548	1,474	—	1,474	—
Investment contracts	(1)	4,686	4,767	—	—	4,767
Commitments to fund investments:						
Bank loan investments	$ 131	—	—	—	—	—
Private placement investments	271	—	—	—	—	—

(1) These financial instruments do not have notional amounts.

	December 31, 2023					
			Fair value			
(Amounts in millions)	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:						
Commercial mortgage loans, net	(1)	$ 6,802	$6,291	$ —	$ —	$6,291
Bank loan investments	(1)	529	520	—	—	520
Liabilities:						
Long-term borrowings	(1)	1,584	1,413	—	1,413	—
Investment contracts	(1)	5,346	5,372	—	—	5,372
Commitments to fund investments:						
Bank loan investments	$ 117	—	—	—	—	—
Private placement investments	42	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial mortgage loans	13	—	—	—	—	—

(1) These financial instruments do not have notional amounts.

As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we also had $24 million and $23 million, respectively, of real estate owned assets included in other invested assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheets, which are initially recorded at fair value less estimated selling costs (the carrying value) and are subsequently valued at the lower of the carrying value or current fair value less estimated selling costs. As of December 31, 2023, these properties were adjusted to fair value less estimated selling costs, which was less than the carrying value. These amounts represented the fair value as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The fair value of the real estate owned assets is classified as Level 2.

Assets Measured Using Net Asset Value

Limited partnerships include partnership interests accounted for using NAV per share (or its equivalent) or fair value for those interests considered minor and partnership interests accounted for under the equity method of accounting for those interests exceeding the minor threshold. Our limited partnership interests accounted for using NAV per share (or its equivalent) are generally not redeemable by the investees and generally cannot be sold without approval of the general partner. We receive distributions of income and proceeds from the liquidation of the underlying assets of the investees, which usually takes place in years five to ten of the typical contractual life of ten to 12 years.

The following table presents the carrying value of limited partnerships and commitments to fund as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	Carrying value	Commitments to fund	Carrying value	Commitments to fund
Limited partnerships accounted for at NAV:				
Private equity funds [1]	$ 2,157	$ 1,290	$ 1,948	$ 1,203
Real estate funds [2]	127	76	123	87
Infrastructure funds [3]	126	178	102	160
Total limited partnerships accounted for at NAV	2,410	1,544	2,173	1,450
Limited partnerships accounted for at fair value	14	1	20	1
Limited partnerships accounted for under equity method of accounting	676	93	628	79
Total	$ 3,100	$ 1,638	$ 2,821	$ 1,530

(1) This class employs various investment strategies such as leveraged buyout, growth equity, venture capital and mezzanine financing, generally investing in debt or equity positions directly in companies or assets of various sizes across diverse industries globally, primarily concentrated in North America.

(2) This class invests in real estate in North America, Europe and Asia via direct property ownership, joint ventures, mortgages and investments in debt and equity instruments.

(3) This class invests in the debt or equity of cash flow generating assets diversified across a variety of industries, including transportation, energy infrastructure, renewable power, social infrastructure, power generation, water, telecommunications and other regulated entities globally.

(7) Deferred Acquisition Costs

The following tables present the balances of and changes in deferred acquisition costs as of and for the periods indicated:

	September 30, 2024				
(Amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Total
Balance as of January 1	$ 879	$ 941	$ 45	$ 98	$1,963
Costs deferred	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	(42)	(97)	(6)	(11)	(156)
Balance as of September 30	$ 837	$ 844	$ 39	$ 87	1,807
Enact segment					24
Total deferred acquisition costs					$1,831

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	December 31, 2023				
(Amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Total
Balance as of January 1	$ 935	$ 1,080	$ 57	$ 113	$2,185
Costs deferred	1	—	—	—	1
Amortization	(57)	(139)	(12)	(15)	(223)
Balance as of December 31	$ 879	$ 941	$ 45	$ 98	1,963
Enact segment					25
Total deferred acquisition costs					$1,988

(8) Future Policy Benefits

The following table sets forth our liability for future policy benefits as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long-term care insurance	$ 43,998	$ 43,929
Life insurance	1,604	1,698
Fixed annuities	11,513	11,829
Total long-duration insurance contracts	57,115	57,456
Deferred profit liability	132	128
Cost of reinsurance	56	71
Total future policy benefits	$ 57,303	$ 57,655

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The following tables present the balances of and changes in the liability for future policy benefits as of and for the periods indicated:

	September 30, 2024		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities
Present value of expected net premiums:			
Beginning balance as of January 1	$18,650	$ 4,180	$ —
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$18,346	$ 3,918	$ —
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	7	—	—
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(182)	(35)	—
Adjusted beginning balance	18,171	3,883	—
Issuances	1	—	32
Interest accretion	690	161	—
Net premiums collected [1]	(1,384)	(334)	(32)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—
Other	—	2	—
Ending balance, at original discount rate	17,478	3,712	—
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	445	257	—
Ending balance as of September 30	$17,923	$ 3,969	$ —
Present value of expected future policy benefits:			
Beginning balance as of January 1	$62,579	$ 5,412	$11,829
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$60,513	$ 5,146	$ 9,920
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	(144)	—	—
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(22)	(22)	(46)
Adjusted beginning balance	60,347	5,124	9,874
Issuances	1	—	26
Interest accretion	2,458	202	481
Benefit payments	(2,930)	(585)	(734)

Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—
Other	—	1	8
Ending balance, at original discount rate	59,876	4,742	9,655
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	2,045	276	1,858
Ending balance as of September 30	$61,921	$ 5,018	$11,513
Net liability for future policy benefits, before flooring adjustments	$43,998	$ 1,049	$11,513
Flooring adjustments [(2)]	—	555	—
Net liability for future policy benefits	43,998	1,604	11,513
Less: reinsurance recoverable	7,467	810	8,820
Net liability for future policy benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable	$36,531	$ 794	$ 2,693
Weighted-average liability duration (years)	13.2	5.9	10.7

(1) Represents the portion of gross premiums collected from policyholders that is used to fund expected benefit payments.

(2) Flooring adjustments are necessary when a cohort's present value of future net premiums exceeds the present value of future benefits. The flooring adjustment ensures that the liability for future policy benefits for each cohort is not less than zero. This adjustment is most prevalent in our term life insurance products due to their product design of a level premium period followed by annual premium rate increases.

	December 31, 2023		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities
Present value of expected net premiums:			
Beginning balance as of January 1	$19,895	$ 4,083	$ —
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$19,959	$ 3,922	$ —
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	(276)	180	—
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(365)	38	—
Adjusted beginning balance	19,318	4,140	—
Issuances	2	—	42
Interest accretion	994	217	—
Net premiums collected [(1)]	(1,968)	(439)	(42)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Ending balance, at original discount rate	18,346	3,918	—
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	304	262	—
Ending balance as of December 31	$18,650	$ 4,180	$ —
Present value of expected future policy benefits:			
Beginning balance as of January 1	$61,352	$ 5,556	$11,923
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$61,148	$ 5,374	$10,300
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	(292)	261	(33)
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(50)	61	(30)
Adjusted beginning balance	60,806	5,696	10,237
Issuances	2	—	35
Interest accretion	3,327	281	663
Benefit payments	(3,621)	(823)	(1,016)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—
Other	(1)	(8)	1
Ending balance, at original discount rate	60,513	5,146	9,920
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	2,066	266	1,909
Ending balance as of December 31	$62,579	$ 5,412	$11,829
Net liability for future policy benefits, before flooring adjustments	$43,929	$ 1,232	$11,829
Flooring adjustments [(2)]	—	466	—
Net liability for future policy benefits	43,929	1,698	11,829
Less: reinsurance recoverable	7,572	852	9,008
Net liability for future policy benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable	$36,357	$ 846	$ 2,821
Weighted-average liability duration (years)	13.7	5.9	11.1

(1) Represents the portion of gross premiums collected from policyholders that is used to fund expected benefit payments.

(2) Flooring adjustments are necessary when a cohort's present value of future net premiums exceeds the present value of future benefits. The flooring adjustment ensures that the liability for future policy benefits for each cohort is not less than zero. This adjustment is most prevalent in our term life insurance products due to their product design of a level premium period followed by annual premium rate increases.

Long-term care insurance

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the impact of updates to cash flow assumptions resulted in a decrease of $151 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily due to favorable updates to approval amounts and implementation timing of in-force rate actions. This decrease in the liability for future policy benefits was partially offset in our reinsurance recoverable by the impact of cash flow assumption updates related to fully reinsured blocks of business. The impact of actual versus expected experience for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 resulted in an increase of $160 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily due to higher claims and lower terminations.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, we completed our annual review of cash flow assumptions including expected claim incidence and terminations, expenses, interest rates, benefit utilization trend and in-force rate actions, among other assumptions. The impact of changes in cash flow assumptions during the year ended December 31, 2023 resulted in a decrease of $16 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily as a result of a favorable update to our disabled life mortality assumptions to reflect an expectation that mortality will continue at elevated levels in the near term post the coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19"). This was partially offset by unfavorable updates to our healthy life assumptions to better reflect near-term experience for cost of care, mortality, incidence and lapse rates. We also evaluated our assumptions regarding expectations of future premium rate increase approvals and benefit reductions and did not make significant changes to our multi-year in-force rate action plan. However, we did increase our assumption for future approvals and benefit reductions given our current plans for rate increase filings and our historical experience regarding approvals and regulatory support, as well as benefit reductions and legal settlement results. The impact of actual versus expected experience during the year ended December 31, 2023 resulted in an increase of $315 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily driven by higher claims and unfavorable timing impacts related to a legal settlement.

Life insurance

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the impact of actual versus expected experience resulted in an increase of $13 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily due to unfavorable mortality impacts.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, we completed our annual review of cash flow assumptions and increased our liability for future policy benefits by $81 million primarily as a result of unfavorable updates to our mortality assumptions to better reflect emerging experience related to more modest mortality improvement and to include an expectation that mortality will continue at elevated levels in the near term post-COVID-19. The impact of actual versus expected experience during the year ended December 31, 2023 resulted in an increase of $23 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily driven by unfavorable mortality experience.

Fixed annuities

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the impact of actual versus expected experience resulted in a decrease of $46 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily due to favorable mortality.

The impact of changes in cash flow assumptions and actual versus expected experience during the year ended December 31, 2023 resulted in decreases of $33 million and $30 million, respectively, in the liability for future policy benefits primarily from favorable mortality.

The following table provides the weighted-average interest rates for the liability for future policy benefits as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long-term care insurance		
Interest accretion (locked-in) rate	5.7%	5.8%
Current discount rate	5.0%	5.1%
Life insurance		
Interest accretion (locked-in) rate	5.8%	5.8%
Current discount rate	4.7%	4.8%
Fixed annuities		
Interest accretion (locked-in) rate	6.8%	6.7%
Current discount rate	5.0%	5.0%

See Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information related to the discount rate used to measure the liability for future policy benefits.

The following table sets forth the amount of undiscounted and discounted expected future gross premiums and expected future benefit payments as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	Undiscounted	Discounted	Undiscounted	Discounted
Long-term care insurance				
Expected future gross premiums	$ 35,915	$ 25,227	$ 38,279	$ 26,341
Expected future benefit payments	$ 121,227	$ 61,921	$ 124,594	$ 62,579
Life insurance				
Expected future gross premiums	$ 10,088	$ 5,957	$ 10,693	$ 6,278
Expected future benefit payments	$ 6,907	$ 5,018	$ 7,524	$ 5,412
Fixed annuities				
Expected future gross premiums	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Expected future benefit payments	$ 23,152	$ 11,513	$ 23,903	$ 11,829

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, we recorded a charge of $6 million to net income due to net premiums exceeding gross premiums, resulting in net premium ratios capped at 100% for certain cohorts in our life insurance products primarily due to higher claim severity.

The following table sets forth the amount of revenue and interest accretion (expense) recognized in net income related to our liability for future policy benefits for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,				Nine months ended September 30,				Year ended December 31, 2023	
	2024		2023		2024		2023			
(Amounts in millions)	Gross premiums	Interest accretion [(1)]	Gross premiums	Interest accretion [(1)]	Gross premiums	Interest accretion [(1)]	Gross premiums	Interest accretion [(1)]	Gross premiums	Interest accretion [(1)]
Long-term care insurance	$ 633	$ 590	$ 685	$ 584	$ 1,876	$ 1,768	$ 2,031	$ 1,744	$ 2,713	$ 2,333
Life insurance	158	12	168	15	492	41	521	48	688	64
Fixed annuities	—	159	—	166	—	481	—	500	—	663
Total	$ 791	$ 761	$ 853	$ 765	$ 2,368	$ 2,290	$ 2,552	$ 2,292	$ 3,401	$ 3,060

(1) Amounts for interest accretion are included in benefits and other changes in policy reserves in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

(9) Policyholder Account Balances

The following table sets forth our liabilities for policyholder account balances as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Life insurance	$ 7,283	$ 7,460
Fixed annuities	3,954	4,479
Variable annuities	478	529
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives (1)	153	165
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives (1)	17	15
Additional insurance liabilities (2)	2,967	2,887
Other	12	5
Total policyholder account balances	$ 14,864	$ 15,540

(1) See note 5 for additional information.

(2) Represents additional liabilities related to death or other insurance benefits that are recorded within policyholder account balances and are considered long-duration insurance contracts. See note 10 for additional information.

The contracts underlying the minimum guarantees, such as GMWBs and guaranteed annuitization benefits, are considered “in the money” if the present value of the contractholder’s benefits is greater than the account value, or commonly referred to as the net amount at risk. For GMWBs and guaranteed annuitization benefits, the only way the contractholder can monetize the excess of the benefits over the account value of the contract is through lifetime withdrawals or lifetime income payments after annuitization. For those guarantees of benefits that are payable in the event of death, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the current guaranteed minimum death benefit in excess of the current account balance at the balance sheet date.

The following tables present the balances of and changes in policyholder account balances as of and for the periods indicated:

	September 30, 2024		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 7,460	$ 4,479	$ 529
Issuances	—	—	—
Premiums received	360	17	11
Policy charges	(452)	(4)	(4)
Surrenders and withdrawals	(164)	(414)	(43)
Benefit payments	(192)	(263)	(44)
Net transfers to separate accounts	—	—	(2)
Interest credited	273	108	3
Other	(2)	31	28
Ending balance as of September 30	$ 7,283	$ 3,954	$ 478

Weighted-average crediting rate	3.9%	3.0%	3.3%
Net amount at risk [(1)]	$41,834	$ 31	$ 413
Cash surrender value	$ 4,185	$ 3,048	$ 478

(1) The net amount at risk presented for fixed and variable annuity products contains both general and separate accounts, including amounts related to annuitization and other insurance benefits classified as MRBs.

(Dollar amounts in millions)	December 31, 2023 Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 7,694	$ 5,477	$ 610
Issuances	—	—	—
Premiums received	500	20	14
Policy charges	(614)	(6)	(6)
Surrenders and withdrawals	(272)	(842)	(66)
Benefit payments	(215)	(387)	(80)
Net transfers from separate accounts	—	—	1
Interest credited	388	160	4
Other	(21)	57	52
Ending balance as of December 31	$ 7,460	$ 4,479	$ 529
Weighted-average crediting rate	3.9%	2.8%	3.3%
Net amount at risk [(1)]	$42,754	$ 33	$ 479
Cash surrender value	$ 4,336	$ 3,519	$ 529

(1) The net amount at risk presented for fixed and variable annuity products contains both general and separate accounts, including amounts related to annuitization and other insurance benefits classified as MRBs.

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The following tables present policyholder account balances by range of guaranteed minimum crediting rate and the related range of the difference between rates being credited to policyholders and the respective guaranteed minimums as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024 At guaranteed minimum	1–50 basis points above	51–150 basis points above	Greater than 150 basis points above	Total [(1)]
Less than 2.00%	$ 102	$ 52	$ 59	$ —	$ 213
2.00%–2.99%	764	99	—	—	863
3.00%–3.99%	1,845	655	1,125	56	3,681
4.00% and greater	2,349	18	18	—	2,385
Total	$ 5,060	$ 824	$ 1,202	$ 56	$7,142

(1) Excludes universal life insurance and investment contracts of $4,573 million that have a market component to their crediting strategy.

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2023 At guaranteed minimum	1–50 basis points above	51–150 basis points above	Greater than 150 basis points above	Total [(1)]
Less than 2.00%	$ 121	$ 97	$ 39	$ —	$ 257
2.00%–2.99%	1,201	81	—	—	1,282
3.00%–3.99%	1,732	699	1,155	31	3,617
4.00% and greater	2,479	16	10	—	2,505
Total	$ 5,533	$ 893	$ 1,204	$ 31	$7,661

(1) Excludes universal life insurance and investment contracts of $4,807 million that have a market component to their crediting strategy.

(10) Additional Insurance Liabilities

The following table presents the balances of and changes in additional liabilities related to death or other insurance benefits that are included within policyholder account balances related to universal and term universal life insurance products as of and for the periods indicated:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 2,887	$ 2,566
Beginning balance before shadow accounting adjustments	$ 2,939	$ 2,634
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	—	200
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	3	(3)
Adjusted beginning balance	2,942	2,831
Issuances	—	—
Interest accretion	76	90
Assessments collected	186	240
Benefit payments	(193)	(222)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—
Other (flooring adjustment)	1	—
Ending balance before shadow accounting adjustments	3,012	2,939
Effect of shadow accounting adjustments	(45)	(52)
Ending balance	2,967	2,887
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	—
Additional insurance liabilities, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 2,967	$ 2,887
Weighted-average liability duration (years)	18.3	18.9

In the fourth quarter of 2023, as part of our annual review of assumptions, we increased our additional insurance liabilities primarily to reflect unfavorable updates to our persistency and mortality assumptions to better reflect emerging experience. Our mortality assumption updates included more modest mortality improvement and reflected an expectation that mortality will continue at elevated levels in the near term post-COVID-19.

The following table provides the weighted-average interest rates for our additional insurance liabilities as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Interest accretion rate (1)	3.4%	3.2%
Projected crediting rate (2)	3.8%	3.8%

(1) The interest accretion rate is determined by using the weighted-average policyholder crediting rates for the underlying policies over the period in-force, and based on the adjusted beginning balance, is used to measure the amount of interest accretion.

(2) The projected crediting rate is determined by using a future crediting rate curve that utilizes a portfolio approach reflecting anticipated reinvestment activity and runoff of existing assets over the projection period. The projected crediting rate is used to discount future assessments and excess benefits.

The following table sets forth the amount of revenue and interest accretion (expense) recognized in net income related to additional insurance liabilities for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Year ended December 31, 2023
Gross assessments	$ 130	$ 134	$ 395	$ 406	$ 539
Interest accretion (1)	$ 26	$ 22	$ 76	$ 66	$ 90

(1) Amounts for interest accretion are included in benefits and other changes in policy reserves in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

(11) Market Risk Benefits

The following table sets forth our market risk benefits by asset and liability position as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024			December 31, 2023		
(Amounts in millions)	Asset	Liability	Net liability	Asset	Liability	Net liability
Fixed indexed annuities	$—	$ 52	$ 52	$—	$ 55	$ 55
Variable annuities	52	480	428	43	570	527
Total market risk benefits	$ 52	$ 532	$ 480	$ 43	$ 625	$ 582

The following tables present the balances of and changes in market risk benefits as of and for the periods indicated:

	September 30, 2024		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fixed indexed annuities	Variable annuities	Reinsurance recoverable (1)
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 55	$ 527	$ 140
Beginning balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	$ 52	$ 520	$ 140
Issuances	—	—	—
Interest accretion	2	20	6
Attributed fees collected	4	27	6
Benefit payments	—	(21)	(10)
Effect of changes in interest rates	(2)	(12)	(4)
Effect of changes in equity markets	(1)	(115)	(18)
Actual policyholder behavior different from expected behavior	(3)	4	3
Effect of changes in future expected policyholder behavior	—	—	—
Effect of changes in other future expected assumptions	—	—	—
Other	(3)	—	—
Ending balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	49	423	123
Effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	3	5	—
Ending balance as of September 30	52	428	$ 123
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	123	
Market risk benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 52	$ 305	
Weighted-average attained age of contractholders	73	76	
Net amount at risk (2)			

(1) Represents the net reinsured asset related to our variable annuity MRBs.

(2) See note 9 for additional information on the net amount at risk.

December 31, 2023

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fixed indexed annuities	Variable annuities	Reinsurance recoverable (1)
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 52	$ 670	$ 158
Beginning balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	$ 50	$ 660	$ 158
Issuances	—	—	—
Interest accretion	3	34	9
Attributed fees collected	5	37	8
Benefit payments	—	(35)	(15)
Effect of changes in interest rates	(2)	(33)	(5)
Effect of changes in equity markets	(2)	(157)	(31)
Actual policyholder behavior different from expected behavior	(2)	8	5
Effect of changes in future expected policyholder behavior	—	11	11
Effect of changes in other future expected assumptions	—	—	—
Other	—	(5)	—
Ending balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	52	520	140
Effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	3	7	—
Ending balance as of December 31	55	527	$ 140
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	140	
Market risk benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 55	$ 387	
Weighted-average attained age of contractholders	73	76	
Net amount at risk (2)			

(1) Represents the net reinsured asset related to our variable annuity MRBs.
(2) See note 9 for additional information on the net amount at risk.

(12) Separate Accounts

The following table presents the balances of and changes in separate account liabilities, which are primarily comprised of variable annuity products, as of and for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 4,509	$ 4,417
Premiums and deposits	21	35
Policy charges	(78)	(104)
Surrenders and withdrawals	(303)	(361)
Benefit payments	(166)	(190)
Investment performance	639	716
Net transfers from (to) general account	2	(1)
Other charges	(1)	(3)
Ending balance	$ 4,623	$ 4,509
Cash surrender value (1)	$ 4,620	$ 4,506

(1) Cash surrender value represents the amount of the contractholders' account balances that was distributable less certain surrender charges.

Separate Account Assets

The following table presents the aggregate fair value of assets, by major investment asset category, supporting separate accounts as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equity funds	$ 2,149	$ 2,018
Balanced funds	1,933	1,927
Bond funds	329	320
Money market funds	212	244
Total	$ 4,623	$ 4,509

(13) Liability for Policy and Contract Claims

The following table presents the balances of our liability for policy and contract claims as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Enact segment	$ 510	$ 518
Life and Annuities segment (1)	138	126
Other mortgage insurance business	7	8
Total liability for policy and contract claims	$ 655	$ 652

(1) Primarily includes balances related to our universal and term universal life insurance products.

The following table sets forth changes in our liability for policy and contract claims as of and for the periods indicated:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 652	$ 683
Less reinsurance recoverable	(16)	(23)
Net beginning balance	636	660
Incurred related to insured events of:		
Current year	712	634
Prior years	(185)	(185)
Total incurred	527	449
Paid related to insured events of:		
Current year	(426)	(393)
Prior years	(95)	(102)
Total paid	(521)	(495)
Foreign currency translation	(1)	1
Net ending balance	641	615
Add reinsurance recoverable	14	16
Ending balance as of September 30	$ 655	$ 631

The liability for policy and contract claims represents our current best estimate; however, there may be future adjustments to this estimate and related assumptions. Such adjustments, reflecting any variety of new and adverse trends, could be significant and result in increases in reserves by an amount that could be material to our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. In addition, loss reserves recorded on new delinquencies in our Enact segment have a high degree of estimation due to lingering uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment and the level of uncertainty regarding whether delinquencies will ultimately cure or result in a claim payment, as well as the timing and severity of those payments. Given the extended period of time that may exist between the reporting of a delinquency and the claim payment, and changes in economic conditions and the real estate market, significant uncertainty and variability exist on amounts actually paid.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, our Enact segment recorded reserve releases of $196 million primarily related to insured events of prior years, largely driven by favorable cure performance. As part of these reserve releases, Enact decreased its assumptions for the rate at which delinquencies go to claim, primarily resulting from sustained favorable cure performance and lessening uncertainty in the economic environment, impacting both current and prior year delinquencies. The favorable development related to insured events of prior years for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was predominantly associated with $188 million of reserve releases in our Enact segment primarily related to favorable cure performance, including on delinquencies related to COVID-19. A portion of these reserve releases was related to delinquencies from 2022 that had not been negatively impacted by uncertainty in the economic environment to the extent initially expected.

(14) Borrowings and Other Financings

(a) Long-Term Borrowings

The following table sets forth total long-term borrowings as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Genworth Holdings		
6.50% Senior Notes, due 2034[1]	$ 256	$ 262
Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, due 2066[2]	563	592
Subtotal	819	854
Bond consent fees	(9)	(9)
Deferred borrowing charges	(5)	(6)
Total Genworth Holdings	805	839
Enact Holdings		
6.50% Senior Notes, due 2025	—	750
6.25% Senior Notes, due 2029	750	—
Deferred borrowing charges	(7)	(5)
Total Enact Holdings	743	745
Total	$ 1,548	$ 1,584

(1) Genworth Holdings has the option to redeem all or a portion of the senior notes at any time with notice to the noteholders at a price equal to the greater of 100% of principal or the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest discounted at the then-current treasury rate plus an applicable spread.

(2) Genworth Holdings may repay, redeem or repurchase $2,000 principal amount of its junior subordinated notes for each $1,000 principal amount of its senior notes repaid, redeemed or repurchased.

Genworth Holdings

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, Genworth Holdings repurchased $6 million and $29 million principal of its 6.50% senior notes due in 2034 and its floating rate junior subordinated notes due in 2066, respectively, for a pre-tax gain of $5 million and paid accrued interest thereon.

Enact Holdings

On May 28, 2024, Enact Holdings issued $750 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes, maturing on May 28, 2029 (“2029 Notes”). The 2029 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 6.25%, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 28 and November 28 of each year, commencing on November 28, 2024. Enact Holdings has the option to redeem all or a portion of the 2029 Notes at any time prior to April 28, 2029 with notice to the noteholders at a price equal to the greater of the present value of the remaining scheduled principal and interest payments discounted at the then-current treasury rate plus 30 basis points or 100% of the principal, plus in either case, accrued and unpaid interest. At any time on or after April 28, 2029, Enact Holdings may redeem all or a portion of the 2029 Notes with notice to the noteholders at a price equal to 100% of the principal plus accrued and unpaid interest. The 2029 Notes contain customary events of default, which subject to certain notice and cure conditions, can result in the acceleration of the principal and accrued interest on the outstanding notes if Enact Holdings breaches the terms of the indenture.

On June 3, 2024, Enact Holdings redeemed all of its 6.50% senior notes due in 2025 for a pre-tax loss of $11 million. Enact Holdings funded the redemption primarily through the net proceeds from the issuance of its 2029 Notes.

(b) Revolving Credit Facility

Enact Holdings

On June 30, 2022, Enact Holdings entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of lenders that provides for a five-year unsecured revolving credit facility in the initial aggregate principal amount of $200 million, including the ability for Enact Holdings to increase the commitments under the credit facility on an uncommitted basis, by an additional aggregate principal amount of up to $100 million. Any borrowings under Enact Holdings’ credit facility will bear interest at a per annum rate equal to a floating rate tied to a standard short-term borrowing index selected at Enact Holdings’ option, plus an applicable margin, pursuant to the terms of the credit agreement. The applicable margin is based on Enact Holdings’ ratings established by certain debt rating agencies for its outstanding debt. Enact Holdings’ credit facility includes customary representations, warranties, covenants, terms and conditions. As of September 30, 2024, Enact Holdings was in compliance with all covenants and the credit facility remained undrawn.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(15) Income Taxes

The reconciliation of the federal statutory tax rate to the effective income tax rate was as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Statutory U.S. federal income tax rate	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
Increase in rate resulting from:				
Tax on income from terminated swaps	5.1	8.4	4.2	4.4
Non-deductible expenses	1.3	3.2	1.2	1.2
Stock-based compensation	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.3
Other, net	(1.5)	0.9	(0.5)	—
Effective rate	24.8%	33.3%	25.6%	26.9%

The effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 was above the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% largely due to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains that are tax effected at the previously enacted federal income tax rate of 35% as they are amortized into net investment income. The decrease in the effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2023 was primarily attributable to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains and non-deductible expenses in relation to pre-tax income, as well as the change in tax benefits related to stock-based compensation. The decrease in the effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was primarily attributable to the change in tax benefits related to stock-based compensation.

U.S. GAAP generally requires an annualized effective tax rate to be used for interim reporting periods, utilizing projections of full year results. However, in certain circumstances it is appropriate to record the actual effective tax rate for the period if a reliable estimate cannot be made for the full year. Accordingly, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, we utilized the actual effective tax rate for the interim period to record the provision for income taxes for our Long-Term Care Insurance and Life and Annuities segments and the annualized projected effective tax rate for our Enact segment and Corporate and Other.

(16) Segment Information

We have the following three reportable segments: Enact, comprised primarily of private mortgage insurance products; Long-Term Care Insurance; and Life and Annuities. The products in the Life and Annuities segment include life insurance and fixed and variable annuities, none of which are actively marketed or sold. In addition to our three reportable segments, we also have Corporate and Other, which includes debt financing expenses that are incurred at the Genworth Holdings level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, and eliminations of inter-segment transactions. Corporate and Other also includes the results of other businesses that are not individually reportable, such as CareScout start-up results and certain international businesses.

We tax our businesses at the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate of 21%. Each segment is then adjusted to reflect the unique tax attributes of that segment, such as permanent differences between U.S. GAAP and tax law. The difference between the consolidated provision for income taxes and the sum of the provision for income taxes in each segment is reflected in Corporate and Other.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The annually-determined tax rates and adjustments to each segment's provision for income taxes are estimates which are subject to review and could change from year to year. See note 15 for a discussion of the effective tax rates used for our segments and Corporate and Other.

We use the same accounting policies and procedures to measure segment income (loss) and assets as our consolidated net income and assets. Management evaluates performance and allocates resources on the basis of "adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders." We define adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. A component of our net investment gains (losses) is the result of estimated future credit losses, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. We exclude net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual non-operating items from adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders because, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating performance.

While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe that adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, and measures that are derived from or incorporate adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. Management also uses adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, among other key performance indicators, as a basis for determining awards and compensation for senior management and to evaluate performance on a basis comparable to that used by analysts. However, the items excluded from adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders is not a substitute for net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our definition of adjusted operating income (loss) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders to adjusted operating income (loss) assume a 21% tax rate and are net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests. Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges are adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following is a summary of revenues for our segments and Corporate and Other for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:				
Enact segment	$ 310	$ 299	$ 900	$ 857
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	1,135	1,082	3,251	3,323
Life and Annuities segment:				
Life insurance	321	347	1,027	1,055
Fixed annuities	75	68	218	237
Variable annuities	33	34	99	105
Life and Annuities segment	429	449	1,344	1,397
Corporate and Other	6	1	18	—
Total revenues	$ 1,880	$ 1,831	$5,513	$5,577

The following tables present the reconciliation of net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders to adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and a summary of adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for our segments and Corporate and Other for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 85	$ 29	$ 300	$ 288
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	97	94
Net income	118	60	397	382
Less: income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(3)	—	(5)	2
Income from continuing operations	121	60	402	380
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	97	94
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	88	29	305	286
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net [(1)]	(66)	43	(56)	13
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges [(2)]	17	(26)	(19)	(35)
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt, net [(3)]	(2)	—	4	(1)
Expenses related to restructuring	—	—	11	4
Taxes on adjustments	11	(4)	13	4
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 48	$ 42	$ 258	$ 271

(1) Net investment (gains) losses were adjusted for the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2 million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

(2) Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(4) million and $(2) million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and $(9) million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

(3) (Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt were net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Enact segment	$ 148	$ 134	$ 448	$ 423
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	(46)	(71)	(72)	(91)
Life and Annuities segment:				
Life insurance	(40)	(25)	(96)	(69)
Fixed annuities	6	17	29	41
Variable annuities	7	5	24	23
Life and Annuities segment	(27)	(3)	(43)	(5)
Corporate and Other	(27)	(18)	(75)	(56)
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 48	$ 42	$ 258	$ 271

There were no infrequent or unusual items excluded from adjusted operating income during the periods presented.

The following is a summary of total assets for our segments and Corporate and Other as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets:		
Enact segment	$ 6,599	$ 6,193
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	46,687	46,195
Life and Annuities segment	35,562	36,517
Corporate and Other	1,912	1,912
Total assets	$ 90,760	$ 90,817

(17) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation and Regulatory Matters

We face the risk of litigation and regulatory investigations and actions in the ordinary course of operating our businesses, including the risk of class action lawsuits. Our pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to us and others generally applicable to business practices in the industries in which we operate. In our insurance operations, we are, have been, or may become subject to class actions and individual suits alleging, among other things, issues relating to sales or underwriting practices, increases to in-force long-term care insurance premiums, payment of contingent or other sales commissions, claims payments and procedures, product design, product disclosure, product administration, additional premium charges for premiums paid on a periodic basis, denial or delay of benefits, charging excessive or impermissible fees on products, recommending unsuitable products to customers, our pricing structures and business practices in our mortgage insurance subsidiaries, such as captive reinsurance arrangements with lenders and contract underwriting services, violations of the Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act of 1974 or related state anti-

inducement laws, and mortgage insurance policy rescissions and curtailments, and breaching fiduciary or other duties to customers, including but not limited to cybersecurity breaches of customer information. Plaintiffs in class action and other lawsuits against us have sought and/or may seek very large or indeterminate amounts which may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. In our investment-related operations, we are subject to litigation involving commercial disputes with counterparties. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities such as our contractual and employment relationships, including claims under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, post-closing obligations associated with previous dispositions and securities lawsuits. In addition, we are also subject to various regulatory inquiries, such as information requests, subpoenas, books and record examinations and market conduct and financial examinations from state, federal and international regulators and other authorities. A substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action against us could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail in the litigation, regulatory action or investigation, we could suffer significant reputational harm, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

TVPX ARX INC. v. GLAIC

In September 2018, Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company ("GLAIC"), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, was named as a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia captioned *TVPX ARX INC., as Securities Intermediary for Consolidated Wealth Management, LTD. on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company*. Plaintiff alleges unlawful and excessive cost of insurance charges were imposed on policyholders. The complaint asserts claims for breach of contract, alleging that Genworth improperly considered non-mortality factors when calculating cost of insurance rates and failed to decrease cost of insurance charges in light of improved expectations of future mortality, and seeks unspecified compensatory damages, costs, and equitable relief. On October 29, 2018, we filed a motion to enjoin the case in the Middle District of Georgia, and a motion to dismiss and motion to stay in the Eastern District of Virginia. We moved to enjoin the prosecution of the Eastern District of Virginia action on the basis that it involves claims released in a prior nationwide class action settlement (the "McBride settlement") that was approved by the Middle District of Georgia. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on November 13, 2018. On December 6, 2018, we moved the Middle District of Georgia for leave to file our counterclaim, which alleges that plaintiff breached the covenant not to sue contained in the prior settlement agreement by filing its current action. On March 15, 2019, the Middle District of Georgia granted our motion to enjoin and denied our motion for leave to file our counterclaim. As such, plaintiff is enjoined from pursuing its class action in the Eastern District of Virginia. On March 29, 2019, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal in the Middle District of Georgia, notifying the Court of its appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit from the order granting our motion to enjoin. On March 29, 2019, we filed our notice of cross-appeal in the Middle District of Georgia, notifying the Court of our cross-appeal to the Eleventh Circuit from the portion of the order denying our motion for leave to file our counterclaim. On April 8, 2019, the Eastern District of Virginia dismissed the case without prejudice, with leave for plaintiff to refile an amended complaint only if a final appellate Court decision vacates the injunction and reverses the Middle District of Georgia's opinion. On May 21, 2019, plaintiff filed its appeal and memorandum in support in the Eleventh Circuit. We filed our response to plaintiff's appeal memorandum on July 3, 2019. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals heard oral argument on plaintiff's appeal and our cross-appeal on April 21, 2020. On May 26, 2020, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the Middle District of Georgia's order enjoining plaintiff's class action and remanded the case back to the Middle District of Georgia for further factual development as to whether Genworth has altered how it calculates or charges cost of insurance since the McBride settlement. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals did not reach a decision on Genworth's counterclaim. On June 30, 2021, we

filed in the Middle District of Georgia our renewed motion to enforce the class action settlement and release and renewed our motion for leave to file a counterclaim. The briefing on both motions concluded in October 2021. On March 24, 2022, the Court denied our motions. On April 11, 2022, we filed an appeal of the Court's denial to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. On June 22, 2022, we filed our opening brief in support of the appeal. Plaintiff filed its respondent's brief on September 20, 2022, and we filed our reply brief on November 10, 2022. The appeal was orally argued on August 17, 2023, and we are awaiting a decision from the Eleventh Circuit. We intend to continue to vigorously defend this action.

Burkhart et al. v. Genworth Financial et al.

In September 2018, Genworth Financial, Genworth Holdings, Genworth North America Corporation, Genworth Financial International Holdings, LLC ("GFIH") and Genworth Life Insurance Company ("GLIC") were named as defendants in a putative class action lawsuit pending in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware captioned *Richard F. Burkhart, William E. Kelly, Richard S. Lavery, Thomas R. Pratt, Gerald Green, individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated v. Genworth et al*. Plaintiffs allege that GLIC paid dividends to its parent and engaged in certain reinsurance transactions causing it to maintain inadequate capital capable of meeting its obligations to GLIC policyholders and agents. The complaint alleges causes of action for intentional fraudulent transfer and constructive fraudulent transfer and seeks injunctive relief. We moved to dismiss this action in December 2018. On January 29, 2019, plaintiffs exercised their right to amend their complaint. On March 12, 2019, we moved to dismiss plaintiffs' amended complaint. On April 26, 2019, plaintiffs filed a memorandum in opposition to our motion to dismiss, which we replied to on June 14, 2019. On August 7, 2019, plaintiffs filed a motion seeking to prevent proceeds that GFIH expected to receive from the then planned sale of its shares in Genworth MI Canada Inc. ("Genworth Canada") from being transferred out of GFIH. On September 11, 2019, plaintiffs filed a renewed motion seeking the same relief as their August 7, 2019 motion with an exception that allowed GFIH to transfer $450 million of expected proceeds from the sale of Genworth Canada through a dividend to Genworth Holdings to allow the pay-off of a senior secured term loan facility dated March 7, 2018 among Genworth Holdings as the borrower, GFIH as the limited guarantor and the lending parties thereto. Oral arguments on our motion to dismiss and plaintiffs' motion occurred on October 21, 2019, and plaintiffs' motion was denied. On January 31, 2020, the Court granted in part our motion to dismiss, dismissing claims relating to $395 million in dividends GLIC paid to its parent from 2012 to 2014 (out of the $410 million in total dividends subject to plaintiffs' claims). The Court denied the balance of the motion to dismiss leaving a claim relating to $15 million in dividends and unquantified claims relating to the 2016 termination of a reinsurance transaction. On March 27, 2020, we filed our answer to plaintiffs' amended complaint. On May 26, 2021, the plaintiffs filed a second amended and supplemental class action complaint adding additional factual allegations and three new causes of action. On July 26, 2021, we moved to dismiss the three new causes of action and answered the balance of the second amended and supplemental class action complaint. Plaintiffs filed an opposition to our motion to dismiss on September 30, 2021. The Court heard oral arguments on the motion on December 7, 2021 and ordered each party to file supplemental submissions, which were filed on January 28, 2022. On May 10, 2022, the Court granted our motion to dismiss the three new causes of action. On January 27, 2022, plaintiffs filed a motion for a preliminary injunction seeking to enjoin GFIH from transferring any assets to any affiliate, including paying any dividends to Genworth Holdings and to enjoin Genworth Holdings and Genworth Financial from transferring or distributing any value to Genworth Financial's shareholders. On June 2, 2022, plaintiffs withdrew their motion for a preliminary injunction. On January 12, 2024, plaintiffs moved for class certification. We filed our opposition papers on February 23, 2024 and intend to continue to vigorously defend this action.

Trauernicht et al v. Genworth Financial

On August 1, 2022, a putative class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia by two former Genworth employees against Genworth Financial, its Board of Directors and the Fiduciary and Investments Committee of Genworth Financial's Retirement and Savings Plan ("Savings Plan"). Plaintiffs purport to act on behalf of the Savings Plan and all similarly situated participants and beneficiaries of the Savings Plan. The complaint asserts that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 by imprudently offering and inadequately monitoring a suite of BlackRock Target Date Funds as a retirement investment option for Genworth employees. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief, monetary damages and attorney's fees. By stipulation entered September 6, 2022, the complaint was dismissed, without prejudice, against the Board of Directors and the Fiduciary and Investments Committee of Genworth Financial's Savings Plan. On October 17, 2022, we moved to dismiss the complaint against the sole remaining defendant, Genworth Financial. Plaintiffs filed opposition papers on November 10, 2022, and we filed our reply papers on November 16, 2022. By order dated January 20, 2023, the Court granted plaintiffs' motion to serve an amended complaint, rendering our initial motion to dismiss moot. On January 20, 2023, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on February 2, 2023, we filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On March 16, 2023, the Court directed plaintiffs to file a second amended complaint and denied our motion to dismiss the amended complaint. Plaintiffs filed the second amended complaint on April 17, 2023. On May 15, 2023, we answered and moved to dismiss the second amended complaint. On September 13, 2023, the Court granted in part and denied in part our motion to dismiss the second amended complaint. Plaintiffs moved for class certification on October 16, 2023, and we filed opposition papers on December 4, 2023. Oral argument on plaintiffs' class certification motion was heard on February 12, 2024. On February 20, 2024, we moved for summary judgment dismissing the claims, and plaintiffs filed opposition papers on March 5, 2024. Oral argument was conducted on our summary judgment motion on March 25, 2024. On August 15, 2024, the Court granted plaintiffs' motion and certified the case as a class action. On August 29, 2024, the Court denied our motion for summary judgment. We filed a motion for leave to appeal from the trial court's class certification order, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted leave to appeal on September 13, 2024. The case is now stayed in trial court pending the determination of our appeal to the Fourth Circuit. We intend to continue to vigorously defend this action.

M/O Arbitration Between Blue Cross Blue Shield Nebraska and GLIC

On December 16, 2022, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Nebraska ("BCBSNE") served an arbitration demand on GLIC in relation to BCBSNE's stated intent to recapture a block of long-term care insurance policies for which the risk was partly ceded to GLIC. In its arbitration demand, BCBSNE alleges that GLIC breached the governing reinsurance agreement by refusing to agree to transfer assets equal to the fair value of the liabilities being recaptured. BCBSNE asserts it has satisfied all its obligations under the reinsurance agreement and is seeking to recapture the ceded block of reinsurance. BCBSNE seeks damages equal to the fair value of the recaptured liabilities, plus interest and other damages, including attorneys' fees and costs. The arbitration panel was appointed, and an organizational meeting was held on August 30, 2023. The arbitration proceeding occurred in September 2024. While we expect a decision from the arbitration panel in the coming months, we believe BCBSNE's claims are without merit and continue to defend our position in this arbitration proceeding.

In Re MOVEit Customer Data Security Breach Litigation

Starting in June 2023, various Genworth entities (including Genworth Financial, GLIC and GLAIC) have been named as defendants in certain putative class action lawsuits in the United States District Courts for the Eastern

District of Virginia and the District of Massachusetts. These cases are captioned as follows: *King v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*; *Anastasio v. Genworth Financial, Inc. et al*; *Hauser v. Genworth Life Insurance Company*; *Smith v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*; *Behrens v. Genworth Life Insurance Company*; *Hale et al v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*; *Burkett, Jr. v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company*; *Manar v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*; *Kennedy v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*; *Romine et al. v. Progress Software Corporation et al.*; *Schwarz et al. v. Progress Software Corporation et al.*; *Casey et al. v. Genworth Life & Annuity Insurance Company*; and *Bailey v. Genworth Financial, Inc*. The *Kennedy* and *King* cases were subsequently withdrawn. The actions relate to the data security events involving the MOVEit file transfer system ("MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident"), which PBI Research Services ("PBI"), a third-party vendor, uses in the performance of its services. Our life insurance subsidiaries use PBI to, among other things, satisfy applicable regulatory obligations to search various databases to identify the deaths of insured persons under life insurance policies, and to identify the deaths of long-term care insurance and annuity policies which can impact premium payment obligations and benefit eligibility. Plaintiffs seek to represent various classes and subclasses of Genworth long-term care insurance policyholders and agents whose data was accessed or potentially accessed by the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident, alleging that Genworth breached its purported duty to safeguard their sensitive data from cybercriminals. The complaints assert claims for, inter alia, negligence, negligence per se, breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and violations of various consumer protection and privacy statutes, and they seek, inter alia, declaratory and injunctive relief, compensatory and punitive damages, restitution, attorneys' fees and costs. On October 4, 2023, the Joint Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued an order consolidating all actions relating to the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident before a single federal judge in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. All defendants, including the Genworth entities, filed a joint motion to dismiss the complaints on July 23, 2024. Oral argument on this motion occurred on October 9, 2024. We intend to vigorously defend these actions.

Silverstein v. GLIC

On October 20, 2023, GLIC was named as the defendant in a putative class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia captioned *Martin Silverstein, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Genworth Life Insurance Company*. The complaint alleges that GLIC subjected universal life insurance policyholders to impermissible increases in cost of insurance charges, thereby breaching the underlying contracts. The complaint seeks, among other things, monetary damages and reinstatement of any lapsed policies. On July 8, 2024, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the action for approximately $5 million, subject to Court approval. We accrued $5 million for this litigation as of June 30, 2024. The Court granted preliminary approval to the settlement on October 10, 2024, and the final approval hearing is scheduled for January 3, 2025. If the settlement is not finalized, we intend to continue to vigorously defend this action.

Fox v. GLAIC

In March 2024, GLAIC was served with a putative class action lawsuit venued in the Superior Court of the State of California, Sacramento County, captioned *James Fox, individually and on behalf of the class v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Co*. Plaintiff, the holder of a lapsed California GLAIC life insurance policy, seeks to represent a class of current and former California GLAIC policyholders and beneficiaries whose policies were allegedly wrongfully terminated. The complaint alleges that GLAIC wrongfully terminated hundreds of California life insurance policies by failing to provide the policyholders with the notices and grace periods mandated by the contract and by the California Insurance Code as interpreted by the California Supreme Court in *McHugh v. Protective Life Ins. Co*. The complaint asserts causes of action for breach of contract, violation of the California Insurance Code, unfair competition and bad faith, and it seeks, inter alia, declaratory

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and injunctive relief, compensatory damages, restitution, attorneys' fees and costs. The action was removed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California on April 3, 2024. On May 8, 2024, we answered the complaint. On October 15, 2024, the court granted our motion to stay the action pending determination of an appeal in a related case. We intend to vigorously defend this action.

At this time, we cannot determine or predict the ultimate outcome of any of the pending legal and regulatory matters specifically identified above or the likelihood of potential future legal and regulatory matters against us. Except as disclosed above, we are not able to provide an estimate or range of reasonably possible losses related to these matters. Therefore, we cannot ensure that the current investigations and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, it is possible that related investigations and proceedings may be commenced in the future, and we could become subject to additional unrelated investigations and lawsuits. Increased regulatory scrutiny and any resulting investigations or proceedings could result in new legal precedents and industry-wide regulations or practices that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

(b) Commitments

See note 6 for amounts we were committed to fund related to our investments as of September 30, 2024.

(18) Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables show the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, by component as of and for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges [1]	Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total
Balances as of July 1, 2024	$ (3,042)	$ 730	$ 624	$ (6)	$ 7	$(1,687)
OCI before reclassifications	1,656	181	(1,965)	—	3	(125)
Amounts reclassified from OCI	6	(40)	—	—	—	(34)
Current period OCI	1,662	141	(1,965)	—	3	(159)
Balances as of September 30, 2024 before noncontrolling interests	(1,380)	871	(1,341)	(6)	10	(1,846)
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	25	—	—	—	—	25
Balances as of September 30, 2024	$ (1,405)	$ 871	$ (1,341)	$ (6)	$ 10	$(1,871)

[1] See note 5 for additional information.

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(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges [1]	Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total
Balances as of July 1, 2023	$ (3,056)	$ 1,154	$ (964)	$ (9)	$ 14	$(2,861)
OCI before reclassifications	(1,741)	(390)	2,790	3	(5)	657
Amounts reclassified from OCI	9	(37)	—	—	2	(26)
Current period OCI	(1,732)	(427)	2,790	3	(3)	631
Balances as of September 30, 2023 before noncontrolling interests	(4,788)	727	1,826	(6)	11	(2,230)
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(10)	—	—	—	—	(10)
Balances as of September 30, 2023	$ (4,778)	$ 727	$ 1,826	$ (6)	$ 11	$(2,220)

[1] See note 5 for additional information.

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges [1]	Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2024	$ (2,130)	$ 1,010	$ (1,439)	$ (8)	$ 12	$(2,555)
OCI before reclassifications	711	(29)	98	2	(2)	780
Amounts reclassified from OCI	38	(110)	—	—	—	(72)
Current period OCI	749	(139)	98	2	(2)	708
Balances as of September 30, 2024 before noncontrolling interests	(1,381)	871	(1,341)	(6)	10	(1,847)
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	24	—	—	—	—	24
Balances as of September 30, 2024	$ (1,405)	$ 871	$ (1,341)	$ (6)	$ 10	$(1,871)

[1] See note 5 for additional information.

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges (1)	Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2023	$ (3,407)	$ 1,200	$ (403)	$ (10)	$ 6	$(2,614)
OCI before reclassifications	(1,419)	(359)	2,229	4	3	458
Amounts reclassified from OCI	45	(114)	—	—	2	(67)
Current period OCI	(1,374)	(473)	2,229	4	5	391
Balances as of September 30, 2023 before noncontrolling interests	(4,781)	727	1,826	(6)	11	(2,223)
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(3)	—	—	—	—	(3)
Balances as of September 30, 2023	$ (4,778)	$ 727	$ 1,826	$ (6)	$ 11	$(2,220)

(1) See note 5 for additional information.

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the balances of the change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits were net of taxes of $364 million and $(496) million, respectively, and the balances of the change in instrument-specific credit risk of MRBs were net of taxes of $2 million. The foreign currency translation and other adjustments balances in the charts above included $30 million and $34 million, respectively, net of taxes of $(8) million and $(9) million, respectively, related to postretirement benefit obligations as of September 30, 2024 and 2023. The balance also included taxes of $2 million related to foreign currency translation adjustments as of September 30, 2023.

The following table shows reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, for the periods presented:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023	Affected line item in the condensed consolidated statements of income
Net unrealized investment (gains) losses:					
Unrealized (gains) losses on investments	$ 7	$ 11	$ 48	$ 57	Net investment (gains) losses
Income taxes	(1)	(2)	(10)	(12)	Provision for income taxes
Total	$ 6	$ 9	$ 38	$ 45	
Derivatives qualifying as hedges:					
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ (55)	$ (56)	$ (160)	$ (165)	Net investment income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	(6)	—	(11)	(8)	Net investment (gains) losses
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	1	2	2	Interest expense
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	—	—	(1)	Net investment (gains) losses
Foreign currency swaps	—	—	—	(2)	Net investment (gains) losses
Income taxes	21	18	59	60	Provision for income taxes
Total	$ (40)	$ (37)	$ (110)	$ (114)	

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included herein and with our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to "Genworth," the "Company," "we" or "our" herein are to Genworth Financial, Inc. on a consolidated basis. References to "Genworth Financial" refer solely to Genworth Financial, Inc., and not to any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "will" or words of similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for our future business and financial performance. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements we make relating to potential dividends or share repurchases; future return of capital by Enact Holdings, Inc. ("Enact Holdings"), including share repurchases, and quarterly and special dividends; the cumulative economic benefit of approved and future rate actions contemplated in our long-term care insurance multi-year in-force rate action plan; the timing of any future CareScout insurance offering; future financial performance, including the expectation that adverse quarterly variances between actual and expected experience could persist resulting in future remeasurement losses in our long-term care insurance business; future financial condition of our businesses; liquidity and new lines of business or new insurance and other products and services, such as those we are pursuing with our CareScout business ("CareScout"); as well as statements we make regarding the potential occurrence of a recession.

Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and assumptions, which are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements due to global political, economic, inflation, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including but not limited to, the following:

- the inability to successfully launch new lines of business, including long-term care insurance and other products and services we are pursuing with CareScout;
- our failure to maintain self-sustainability of our legacy life insurance subsidiaries, including as a result of the inability to achieve desired levels of in-force rate actions and/or the timing of future premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions taking longer to achieve than originally assumed; other regulatory actions negatively impacting our life insurance businesses;
- inaccuracies or changes in estimates, assumptions, methodologies, valuations, projections and/or models, which result in inadequate reserves or other adverse results (including as a result of any changes in connection with quarterly, annual or other reviews, including reviews we expect to complete in the fourth quarter of 2024);
- the impact on holding company liquidity caused by an inability to receive dividends or any other returns of capital from Enact Holdings, and limited sources of capital and financing and the need to seek additional capital on unfavorable terms;
- adverse changes to the structure or requirements of Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") or the U.S. mortgage insurance market; an increase in the number of loans insured through federal government mortgage insurance programs, including those offered by the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"); the inability of Enact Holdings and/or its U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries to continue to meet the requirements mandated by the private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements ("PMIERs") (or any adverse changes

thereto), inability to meet minimum statutory capital requirements of applicable regulators or the mortgage insurer eligibility requirements of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac;

- changes in economic, market and political conditions including as a result of elevated inflation, labor shortages and elevated interest rates, which could heighten the risk of a future recession; unanticipated financial events, which could lead to market-wide liquidity problems and other significant market disruption resulting in losses, defaults or credit rating downgrades of other financial institutions; deterioration in economic conditions, a recession or a decline in home prices, all of which could be driven by many potential factors; political and economic instability or changes in government policies, including U.S. federal tax laws or rates, and at regulatory agencies as a result of any change in administration due to the 2024 U.S. presidential election; and fluctuations in international securities markets;
- downgrades in financial strength and credit ratings and potential adverse impacts to liquidity; counterparty credit risks; defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; defaults or other events impacting the value of invested assets;
- changes in tax rates or tax laws, or changes in accounting and reporting standards;
- litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions, including commercial and contractual disputes with counterparties;
- the inability to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees or senior management;
- the loss of significant key customers and distribution relationships by Enact Holdings;
- the impact from deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting;
- the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters, including geopolitical tensions and war (including the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas conflict), a public health emergency, including pandemics, or climate change;
- the inability to effectively manage information technology systems (including artificial intelligence), cyber incidents or other failures, disruptions or security breaches of us or our third-party vendors, as well as unknown risks and uncertainties associated with artificial intelligence;
- the inability of third-party vendors to meet their obligations to us;
- the lack of availability, affordability or adequacy of reinsurance to protect us against losses;
- a decrease in the volume of high loan-to-value home mortgage originations or an increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations;
- unanticipated claims against Enact Holdings' delegated underwriting program;
- the impact of medical advances such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, emerging new technology, including artificial intelligence and related legislation; and
- other factors described in the risk factors contained in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on February 29, 2024.

We provide additional information regarding these risks and uncertainties in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles to the realization of forward-looking statements. Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, we caution the reader against relying on any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Overview

Genworth Financial, through its principal insurance subsidiaries, offers mortgage and long-term care insurance products. Genworth Financial is the parent company of Enact Holdings, a leading provider of private mortgage insurance in the United States through its mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Genworth Financial's principal U.S. life insurance subsidiaries offer long-term care insurance and also manage in-force blocks of life insurance and annuity products. Genworth Financial also has a start-up business whereby it offers fee-based services, advice, consulting and other aging care products and services through CareScout.

We report our business results through three segments: Enact; Long-Term Care Insurance; and Life and Annuities. The products in the Life and Annuities segment include traditional and non-traditional life insurance (term, universal and term universal life insurance as well as corporate-owned life insurance and funding agreements), and fixed and variable annuities, none of which are actively marketed or sold.

In addition to our three reportable segments, we also have Corporate and Other, which includes debt financing expenses that are incurred at the Genworth Holdings, Inc. ("Genworth Holdings") level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, and eliminations of inter-segment transactions. Corporate and Other also includes the results of other businesses that are not individually reportable, such as CareScout start-up results and certain international businesses.

Enact Holdings is a public company traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market exchange under the ticker symbol "ACT." Genworth Financial maintains control of Enact Holdings through an indirect majority voting interest and accordingly, Enact Holdings remains a consolidated subsidiary of Genworth Financial. Enact Holdings and its mortgage insurance subsidiaries comprise, and can therefore generally be viewed as, our Enact segment, or commonly referred to as "Enact."

Strategic Update

Creating shareholder value

We continue to create shareholder value through Enact's growing market value and capital returns. Enact Holdings provided $81 million of capital returns to Genworth Holdings in the third quarter of 2024. Based on Genworth Financial's ownership of approximately 81% of Enact Holdings, we expect to receive capital returns from Enact Holdings at the higher end of our previously anticipated range of $245 million to $285 million for the full year 2024. The final amount and form of capital returns will ultimately depend on business performance, market conditions and regulatory approvals. We believe capital returns from Enact will continue to benefit our shareholders by funding our strategic initiatives, including new CareScout products and services, as well as share repurchases and opportunistic debt reduction. Since the initial authorization of Genworth Financial's share repurchase program in May 2022 and through October 2024, we have repurchased $503 million worth of shares of Genworth Financial's common stock. For additional information on our share repurchase program, see "—Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Legacy businesses

We continue to make progress on our strategic priority to maintain self-sustaining, customer-centric legacy U.S. life insurance companies, including our long-term care insurance, life insurance and annuity businesses. Our long-term care insurance multi-year in-force rate action plan continues to be our most effective tool in supporting this strategic priority. We achieved an estimated cumulative economic benefit of approximately $30 billion, on a net present value basis, of approved rate actions since 2012 through the third quarter of 2024. As we manage our legacy life insurance subsidiaries on a standalone basis, these entities will continue to rely on their statutory capital, significant reserves, prudent management of the in-force blocks and long-term care insurance in-force rate actions to satisfy policyholder obligations. For additional information regarding our in-force rate actions, see "—Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment" and "—Long-Term Care Insurance segment."

CareScout growth initiatives

We plan to drive future growth through CareScout with innovative, consumer-focused aging care services and funding solutions. Through October 2024, we continued to expand our network of long-term care providers ("CareScout Quality Network") to 49 states and 422 high-quality, person-centered home care providers who undergo a rigorous credentialing process. Substantially all of these providers have agreed to hourly rates below the median cost of care in their respective zip codes (as determined by Genworth's Cost of Care Survey conducted in 2023), with many agreeing to 20% discounts off their standard rates. We plan to add assisted living communities in large metropolitan areas in 2025, as well as other types of care providers to the network over time. While our initial focus has been with our long-term care insurance policyholders, we believe that over time and with national coverage of the CareScout Quality Network, we can expand the scope of our CareScout services business to additional consumer markets. In addition to the benefits to consumers, the discounts available through the network are expected to potentially further mitigate risk in our legacy long-term care insurance block by reducing claims costs. We aim to prudently scale and diversify our CareScout services business and expect to contribute approximately $35 million of capital to our CareScout services business for the full year 2024.

We are also working to build the foundation necessary to re-enter the long-term care insurance market through our CareScout insurance business. Initially, we are engaging with regulators on an individual product with capped coverage limits and conservative assumptions designed to reduce the need for future premium increases. The new product would also include access to the CareScout Quality Network, which provides significant discounts on care costs to help policyholders optimize their claim dollars. We plan to continue innovating on future products to give families more options to plan for the increasing costs of care.

We will continue to strive to maintain a disciplined approach in our capital allocation strategy, balancing investments in CareScout growth initiatives with returning value to shareholders.

Financial Strength and Credit Ratings

- On October 9, 2024, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") affirmed the credit rating of "Ba1" of Genworth Holdings' senior unsecured debt and changed the outlook to positive from stable.
- On August 28, 2024, A.M. Best Company, Inc. ("A.M. Best") upgraded the credit rating of Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings to "bb-" from "b+" with an outlook of stable.
- On August 28, 2024, A.M. Best affirmed the financial strength rating of "C++" of Genworth Life Insurance Company and Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York, each with an outlook of stable, and affirmed the financial strength rating of "B-" of Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company and revised the outlook to stable from negative.
- On August 23, 2024, A.M. Best affirmed the financial strength rating of "A-" of Enact Mortgage Insurance Corporation ("EMICO") with an outlook of stable.
- On April 12, 2024, Fitch Ratings, Inc. affirmed the financial strength rating of "A-" of EMICO and changed the outlook to positive from stable.
- On March 27, 2024, Moody's affirmed the financial strength rating of "A3" of EMICO and changed the outlook to positive from stable.

There were no other changes in the financial strength ratings of our principal insurance subsidiaries or the credit ratings of Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings subsequent to February 29, 2024, the date we filed our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K. For additional information regarding the financial strength ratings of Genworth Financial's insurance subsidiaries and the credit ratings of Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings, including their importance to our business, see "Item 1—Ratings" in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our Financial Information

The financial information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q has been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Revenues and expenses

Our revenues consist primarily of the following:

- ***Premiums.*** Premiums consist primarily of premiums earned on insurance products for mortgage, long-term care and term life insurance.
- ***Net investment income.*** Net investment income represents the income earned on our investments. For discussion of the change in net investment income, see the comparison for this line item under "—Investments and Derivative Instruments."
- ***Net investment gains (losses).*** Net investment gains (losses) consist primarily of realized gains and losses from the sale of our investments, credit losses, and unrealized gains and losses on equity securities, limited partnership investments and derivative instruments. For discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under "—Investments and Derivative Instruments."
- ***Policy fees and other income.*** Policy fees and other income consists primarily of fees assessed against policyholder and contractholder account values, surrender charges, cost of insurance assessed on universal and term universal life insurance policies, advisory and administration service fees assessed on investment contractholder account values, broker/dealer commission revenues, fee revenue from contract underwriting services and other fees.

Our expenses consist primarily of the following:

- ***Benefits and other changes in policy reserves.*** Benefits and other changes in policy reserves consist primarily of benefits paid, interest accretion expense and other reserve activity related to future policy benefits for long-term care insurance, life insurance, and fixed and variable annuities, and claim costs incurred related to mortgage insurance products.
- ***Liability remeasurement (gains) losses.*** Liability remeasurement (gains) losses represent changes to the net premium ratio for actual versus expected experience and updates to cash flow assumptions used to measure long-duration traditional and limited-payment insurance contracts.
- ***Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges.*** Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges consist of fair value changes of market risk benefits (other than changes attributable to instrument-specific credit risk), net of changes in the fair value of non-qualified derivative instruments that support our market risk benefits.
- ***Interest credited.*** Interest credited represents interest credited on behalf of policyholder and contractholder general account balances.
- ***Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals.*** Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, represent costs and expenses related to the acquisition and ongoing maintenance of insurance and investment contracts, including commissions, policy issuance expenses and other underwriting and general operating costs. These costs and expenses are net of amounts that are capitalized and deferred, which are costs and expenses that are related directly to the successful acquisition of new or renewal insurance policies and investment contracts, such as first-year commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions and other policy issuance expenses. We allocate corporate expenses to each of our segments using various methodologies.
- ***Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles.*** Amortization of deferred acquisition costs ("DAC") and intangibles consists primarily of the amortization of capitalized acquisition costs, present value of future profits and capitalized software.

- ***Interest expense.*** Interest expense primarily represents interest incurred on borrowings of Genworth Holdings and Enact Holdings.
- ***Provision (benefit) for income taxes.*** We tax our businesses at the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate of 21%. Each segment is then adjusted to reflect the unique tax attributes of that segment, such as permanent differences between U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") and tax law. The difference between the consolidated provision for income taxes and the sum of the provision for income taxes in each segment is reflected in Corporate and Other.

  The effective tax rates disclosed herein are calculated using whole numbers. As a result, the percentages shown may differ from an effective tax rate calculated using rounded numbers. The annually-determined tax rates and adjustments to each segment's provision for income taxes are estimates which are subject to review and could change from year to year. For a discussion of the effective tax rates used to record the provision for income taxes for our three reportable segments and Corporate and Other, see note 15 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements."
- ***Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.*** Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests represents third party ownership interests in income of Enact Holdings, a consolidated subsidiary of Genworth Financial.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 874	$ 915	$ (41)	(4)%
Net investment income	777	801	(24)	(3)%
Net investment gains (losses)	66	(43)	109	NM[1]
Policy fees and other income	163	158	5	3%
Total revenues	1,880	1,831	49	3%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,213	1,199	14	1%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	34	116	(82)	(71)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	21	(24)	45	188%
Interest credited	102	127	(25)	(20)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	259	228	31	14%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	62	65	(3)	(5)%
Interest expense	28	30	(2)	(7)%
Total benefits and expenses	1,719	1,741	(22)	(1)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	161	90	71	79%
Provision for income taxes	40	30	10	33%
Income from continuing operations	121	60	61	102%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(3)	—	(3)	NM[1]
Net income	118	60	58	97%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	2	6%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 85	$ 29	$ 56	193%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 2,604	$ 2,732	$ (128)	(5)%
Net investment income	2,367	2,373	(6)	— %
Net investment gains (losses)	54	(15)	69	NM[1]
Policy fees and other income	488	487	1	— %
Total revenues	5,513	5,577	(64)	(1)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3,567	3,550	17	— %
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	65	171	(106)	(62)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(10)	(26)	16	62%
Interest credited	352	379	(27)	(7)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	724	694	30	4%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	187	201	(14)	(7)%
Interest expense	88	88	—	— %
Total benefits and expenses	4,973	5,057	(84)	(2)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	540	520	20	4%
Provision for income taxes	138	140	(2)	(1)%
Income from continuing operations	402	380	22	6%
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(5)	2	(7)	NM[1]
Net income	397	382	15	4%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	97	94	3	3%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 300	$ 288	$ 12	4%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Unless otherwise stated, all references to net income (loss), net income (loss) per share, adjusted operating income (loss) and adjusted operating income (loss) per share found in "Item 2—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" should be read as net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share, adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share, respectively.

Use of non-GAAP measures

Reconciliation of net income (loss) to adjusted operating income (loss)

Management uses non-GAAP financial measures entitled "adjusted operating income (loss)" and "adjusted operating income (loss) per share" to evaluate performance and allocate resources. Adjusted operating income (loss) per share is derived from adjusted operating income (loss). We define adjusted operating income (loss) as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. A component of our net investment gains (losses) is the result of estimated future credit losses, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. We exclude net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual non-operating items from adjusted operating income (loss) because, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating performance.

While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe that adjusted operating income (loss), and measures that are derived from or incorporate adjusted operating income (loss), including adjusted operating income (loss) per share on a basic and diluted basis, are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. Management also uses adjusted operating income (loss), among other key performance indicators, as a basis for determining awards and compensation for senior management and to evaluate performance on a basis comparable to that used by analysts. However, the items excluded from adjusted operating income (loss) have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Adjusted operating income (loss) and adjusted operating income (loss) per share on a basic and diluted basis are not substitutes for net income (loss) or net income (loss) per share on a basic and diluted basis determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our definition of adjusted operating income (loss) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to adjusted operating income (loss) assume a 21% tax rate and are net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests. Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges are adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income to adjusted operating income for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 85	$ 29	$ 300	$ 288
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	97	94
Net income	118	60	397	382
Less: income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(3)	—	(5)	2
Income from continuing operations	121	60	402	380
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	97	94
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	88	29	305	286
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net[1]	(66)	43	(56)	13
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[2]	17	(26)	(19)	(35)
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt, net[3]	(2)	—	4	(1)
Expenses related to restructuring	—	—	11	4
Taxes on adjustments	11	(4)	13	4
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 48	$ 42	$ 258	$ 271

(1) Net investment (gains) losses were adjusted for the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2 million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

(2) Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(4) million and $(2) million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and $(9) million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

(3) (Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt were net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

There were no infrequent or unusual items excluded from adjusted operating income during the periods presented.

Earnings per share

The following table provides basic and diluted earnings per common share for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023		Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:								
Basic	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.14	NM[(1)]	$ 0.70	$ 0.60	$ 0.10	17%
Diluted	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.14	NM[(1)]	$ 0.69	$ 0.59	$ 0.10	17%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:								
Basic	$ 0.20	$ 0.06	$ 0.14	NM[(1)]	$ 0.69	$ 0.61	$ 0.08	13%
Diluted	$ 0.19	$ 0.06	$ 0.13	NM[(1)]	$ 0.68	$ 0.60	$ 0.08	13%
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:								
Basic	$ 0.11	$ 0.09	$ 0.02	22%	$ 0.59	$ 0.57	$ 0.02	4%
Diluted	$ 0.11	$ 0.09	$ 0.02	22%	$ 0.58	$ 0.56	$ 0.02	4%
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:								
Basic	430.8	460.5			436.7	475.3		
Diluted	435.8	466.0			442.3	481.4		

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding reflect the effects of potentially dilutive securities including performance stock units, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards.

The following table presents a summary of adjusted operating income (loss) for our segments and Corporate and Other for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023		Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:								
Enact segment	$ 148	$ 134	$ 14	10%	$448	$423	$ 25	6%
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	(46)	(71)	25	35%	(72)	(91)	19	21%
Life and Annuities segment:								
Life insurance	(40)	(25)	(15)	(60)%	(96)	(69)	(27)	(39)%
Fixed annuities	6	17	(11)	(65)%	29	41	(12)	(29)%
Variable annuities	7	5	2	40%	24	23	1	4%
Life and Annuities segment	(27)	(3)	(24)	NM[1]	(43)	(5)	(38)	NM[1]
Corporate and Other	(27)	(18)	(9)	(50)%	(75)	(56)	(19)	(34)%
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 48	$ 42	$ 6	14%	$258	$271	$(13)	(5)%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Executive Summary of Consolidated Financial Results

Below is an executive summary of our condensed consolidated financial results for the periods indicated. Amounts within this "Executive Summary of Consolidated Financial Results" are net of taxes, unless otherwise indicated. After-tax amounts assume a tax rate of 21%.

For a discussion of selected financial information and detailed descriptions of operating performance measures, see "—Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment."

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

- Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 was $85 million and $29 million, respectively, and adjusted operating income was $48 million and $42 million, respectively.
  - Enact segment
    - Adjusted operating income increased primarily attributable to higher net investment income and premiums, as well as a higher reserve release in the current year.
  - Long-Term Care Insurance segment
    - The adjusted operating loss decreased primarily driven by favorable cash flow assumption updates largely related to higher approval amounts on our in-force rate action plan and from less adverse actual versus expected experience, partially offset by lower renewal premiums in the current year.

- Life and Annuities segment
  - Life insurance:
    - The adjusted operating loss increased primarily due to unfavorable mortality in our universal and term universal life insurance products. This was partially offset by higher liability remeasurement losses in the prior year largely related to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance.
  - Fixed annuities:
    - Adjusted operating income decreased primarily driven by unfavorable mortality compared to the prior year and lower net spread income in the current year largely driven by block runoff.
- Corporate and Other
  - The adjusted operating loss increased primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives in the current year.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

- Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 was $300 million and $288 million, respectively, and adjusted operating income was $258 million and $271 million, respectively.
  - Enact segment
    - Adjusted operating income increased primarily attributable to higher net investment income and premiums, partially offset by higher new delinquencies in the current year.
  - Long-Term Care Insurance segment
    - The adjusted operating loss decreased primarily driven by favorable cash flow assumption updates related to approval amounts and implementation timing of our in-force rate action plan, net insurance recoveries of $22 million, higher limited partnership income and higher policy terminations, partially offset by lower renewal premiums in the current year.
  - Life and Annuities segment
    - Life insurance:
      - The adjusted operating loss increased primarily driven by unfavorable mortality experience and lower premiums from the runoff of our in-force blocks. These adverse developments were partially offset by higher remeasurement losses in the prior year largely related to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance.
    - Fixed annuities:
      - Adjusted operating income decreased mainly from lower net spreads primarily related to block runoff.
  - Corporate and Other
    - The adjusted operating loss increased primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives, partially offset by higher net investment income and a higher benefit for income taxes in the current year.

Significant Developments and Strategic Highlights

Enact segment

- *Mortgage insurance portfolio*. Enact's primary persistency rate of 83% continued to offset the decline in new insurance written, contributing to insurance in-force growth in the third quarter of 2024. New insurance written decreased 6% in the third quarter of 2024 compared to the third quarter of 2023.

- *Loss performance*. Enact recorded a pre-tax reserve release of $65 million during the third quarter of 2024 primarily driven by favorable cure performance on 2023 and prior delinquencies compared to a pre-tax reserve release of $55 million in the third quarter of 2023.
- *PMIERs compliance*. Enact's PMIERs sufficiency ratio was 173% or $2,190 million above the PMIERs requirements as of September 30, 2024. On August 21, 2024, the government-sponsored enterprises ("GSEs") and the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") released updated PMIERs requirements, which will be phased in between March 31, 2025 and September 30, 2026. The updated standards differentiate between bonds held as available assets under PMIERs based on credit quality and liquidity. The updates also establish limits for assets backed by residential mortgages or commercial real estate to mitigate the impact if such assets lose value during periods of housing stress. Enact expects to hold capital sufficiency well in excess of these requirements and does not expect the impact of these updates to be material to its sufficiency.
- *Capital returns*. Genworth Holdings received $81 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings during the third quarter of 2024.

Long-Term Care Insurance segment

- *In-force rate actions*. We estimate that the cumulative economic benefit of approved rate actions in our long-term care insurance multi-year in-force rate action plan since 2012 through the third quarter of 2024 was approximately $30 billion, on a net present value basis.
- *Claims*. We expect higher paid claims in our long-term care insurance business as our blocks age, with peak claim years over a decade away. Paid claims on newer products continue to increase as policyholders approach peak claim age, while claims on our oldest products decline as those policyholders, on average, are past peak claim age. We also expect overall claim costs to continue to increase as the approximately 612,000 insured individuals in our two largest blocks, Choice I and Choice II, with average attained ages of 77 and 74, respectively, reach their peak claim years, at approximately age 85.

Capital of U.S. life insurance subsidiaries

- As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the consolidated company action level risk-based capital ratio of our U.S. domiciled life insurance subsidiaries was approximately 317% and 303%, respectively. The increase was primarily attributable to statutory earnings in our long-term care insurance business primarily driven by premium increases and benefit reductions from in-force rate actions and legal settlements. The increase was also attributable to statutory earnings in our variable annuity products, including a benefit from the impact of interest rate and equity market performance.

Genworth Financial share repurchase program

- Genworth Financial executed $135 million of share repurchases during the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment

Management's discussion and analysis by segment contains selected operating performance measures including "new insurance written," "insurance in-force" and "risk in-force," which are commonly used in the insurance industry as measures of operating performance.

Management regularly monitors and reports new insurance written for our Enact segment as a measure of volume of new business generated in a period. We consider new insurance written to be a measure of our Enact segment's operating performance because it represents a measure of new sales of mortgage insurance policies during a specified period, rather than a measure of revenues or profitability during that period. Management also regularly monitors and reports insurance in-force and risk in-force for our Enact segment. Insurance in-force is a measure of the aggregate unpaid principal balance as of the respective reporting date for loans insured by our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Risk in-force is based on the coverage percentage applied to the estimated current outstanding loan balance. These metrics are presented on a direct basis and exclude reinsurance. We consider insurance in-force and risk in-force to be measures of our Enact segment's operating performance because they represent measures of the size of its business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than measures of its revenues or profitability during that period.

Management also regularly monitors and reports a loss ratio for our Enact segment, which is the ratio of benefits and other changes in policy reserves to net earned premiums. We consider the loss ratio to be a measure of underwriting performance and helps to enhance the understanding of the operating performance of our Enact segment.

Management regularly monitors and reports on in-force rate actions, including state filing approvals; impacted in-force premiums; weighted-average percentage rate increases approved; and gross incremental premiums approved in our Long-Term Care Insurance segment. We also estimate the cumulative economic benefit of approved rate actions in our long-term care insurance multi-year in-force rate action plan on a net present value basis, discounted at our investment portfolio yield. This is defined as the net present value of historical and future expected premium increases and benefit reductions based on current assumptions as a result of rate increases approved on individual and group long-term care insurance policies. It also includes the net present value of reserve reductions related to legal settlements less cash payments made to policyholders who elect certain reduced benefit options in connection with the legal settlements, referred to as settlement payments. We monitor these selected operating performance measures for in-force rate actions to track our progress on maintaining the self-sustainability of our legacy life insurance subsidiaries. We consider these in-force rate action metrics to be measures of financial performance and help to enhance the understanding of the operating performance of our Long-Term Care Insurance segment.

These operating performance measures enable us to compare our operating performance across periods without regard to revenues or profitability related to policies or contracts sold in prior periods or from investments or other sources.

Enact segment

Trends and conditions

Results of our Enact segment are affected primarily by the following factors: competitor actions; unemployment or underemployment levels; other economic and housing market trends, including interest rates, home prices, the number of first-time homebuyers, and mortgage origination volume mix and practices; the size of the overall private mortgage insurance market and the effect of regulatory actions thereon; the levels and aging of mortgage delinquencies; the effect of seasonal variations; the inventory of unsold homes; loan modification and other servicing efforts; and litigation, among other items. References to "Enact" included herein "Item 2—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Enact segment" are, unless the context otherwise requires, to our Enact segment.

Macroeconomic environment

While the U.S. economy continued to show positive signs during the third quarter of 2024, it faces lingering uncertainty due to inflationary pressure, the geopolitical environment and macroeconomic concerns. Mortgage origination activity has increased modestly in 2024 but remains relatively slow due to elevated mortgage rates and sustained low housing supply. Over the past few years, housing affordability has deteriorated as elevated mortgage rates and home price appreciation outpaced median family income, according to the National Association of Realtors Housing Affordability Index. National home prices continued to rise in 2024, according to the FHFA Monthly Purchase-Only House Price Index.

The unemployment rate remained flat at 4.1% in September 2024 compared to June 2024. As of September 30, 2024, the number of unemployed Americans was approximately 6.8 million, and the number of long term unemployed over 26 weeks was approximately 1.6 million.

Forbearance and loss mitigation programs

Borrowers' ability to utilize extended forbearance timelines permitted through the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act and the GSEs' coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19") servicing-related policies ended in 2023. Borrowers that meet general hardship and program guidelines continue to have access to standard forbearance policies as a loss mitigation option. In addition, in March 2023, the GSEs announced new loss mitigation programs that allow six-month payment deferrals for borrowers facing financial hardship.

Although it is difficult to predict the future level of reported forbearance and how many of the loans in a forbearance plan that remain current on their monthly mortgage payment will go delinquent, servicer reported forbearances have generally declined. As of September 30, 2024, approximately 1% or 9,987 of Enact's active primary policies were reported in a forbearance plan, of which approximately 28% were reported as delinquent. Approximately 9% of Enact's primary new delinquencies in the third quarter of 2024 were subject to a forbearance plan compared to 12% in the third quarter of 2023.

Regulatory developments

Private mortgage insurance market penetration and overall market size are affected in part by actions that impact housing or housing finance policy taken by the GSEs and the U.S. government, including but not limited to, the FHA and the FHFA. In the past, these actions have included announced changes, or potential changes, to underwriting standards, including changes to the GSEs' automated underwriting systems, FHA pricing, GSE guaranty fees, loan limits and alternative products.

On October 24, 2022, the FHFA announced its validation and approval of certain credit score models for anticipated use by the GSEs and proposed changing the required number of credit reports provided by lenders from all three nationwide consumer reporting agencies to only two. The validation of the new credit scores is currently expected to require lenders to deliver both credit scores for each loan sold to the GSEs. In February 2024, the FHFA announced that it is targeting the fourth quarter of 2025 for implementation, which will require system and process updates.

On August 21, 2024, the GSEs and the FHFA released updated PMIERs requirements, which will be phased in between March 31, 2025 and September 30, 2026. The updated standards differentiate between bonds held as available assets under PMIERs based on credit quality and liquidity. The updates also establish limits for assets backed by residential mortgages or commercial real estate to mitigate the impact if such assets lose value during periods of housing stress. Enact expects to hold capital sufficiency well in excess of these requirements and does not expect the impact of these updates to be material to its sufficiency. The ultimate impact of the PMIERs changes will be influenced by investment portfolio maturities, dispositions, reinvestments, and overall business and economic performance between now and the phase-in dates.

Competitive environment

The U.S. private mortgage insurance industry is highly competitive. Enact Holdings' market share is influenced by the execution of its go to market strategy, including but not limited to, pricing competitiveness relative to its peers and its selective participation in forward commitment transactions. Enact continues to manage the quality of new business through pricing and its underwriting guidelines, which are modified from time to time when circumstances warrant. The market and underwriting conditions, including the mortgage insurance pricing environment, are within Enact's risk adjusted return appetite, enabling it to write new business at returns it views as attractive.

Mortgage insurance portfolio

New insurance written of $13.6 billion in the third quarter of 2024 decreased 6% compared to the third quarter of 2023 primarily driven by Enact's lower estimated market share. Enact's primary persistency rate was 83% during the third quarter of 2024 compared to 84% in the third quarter of 2023. Elevated persistency, driven by a large percentage of Enact's in-force policies with mortgage rates below current rates, continued to offset lower new insurance written, leading to an increase in primary insurance in-force of $1.9 billion as compared to June 30, 2024.

Net earned premiums increased in the third quarter of 2024 compared to the third quarter of 2023 primarily driven by insurance in-force growth and higher assumed premiums, mostly consisting of Enact Re Ltd.'s ("Enact Re") GSE credit risk transfer participation, partially offset by higher ceded premiums.

Loss experience

Enact's loss ratio for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 was 5% and 7%, respectively. Enact released reserves of $65 million during the third quarter of 2024 primarily related to favorable cure performance on 2023 and prior delinquencies. Enact recorded a favorable reserve adjustment of $55 million during the third quarter of 2023 primarily related to favorable cure performance on delinquencies from 2022 and earlier, including those related to COVID-19.

The severity of loss on loans that go to claim may be negatively impacted by extended forbearance and foreclosure timelines, the associated elevated expenses and the higher loan amount of recent new delinquencies. These negative influences on loss severity could be mitigated in part by embedded home price appreciation. For loans insured on or after October 1, 2014, Enact's mortgage insurance policies limit the number of months of unpaid interest and associated expenses that are included in the mortgage insurance claim amount to a maximum of 36 months.

New primary delinquencies in the third quarter of 2024 increased compared to the third quarter of 2023 primarily due to the aging of large, newer books of business. New primary delinquencies of 12,964 contributed $75 million of loss expense in the third quarter of 2024, while Enact incurred $72 million of losses from 11,107 new primary delinquencies in the third quarter of 2023. In determining the loss expense estimate, considerations were given to recent cure and claim experience and the prevailing and prospective economic conditions.

Capital requirements

As of September 30, 2024, EMICO's risk-to-capital ratio under North Carolina law and enforced by the North Carolina Department of Insurance ("NCDOI"), EMICO's domestic insurance regulator, was approximately 10.4:1, compared with a risk-to-capital ratio of 10.8:1 and 11.6:1 as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. EMICO's risk-to-capital ratio remains below the NCDOI's maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25:1. North Carolina's calculation of risk-to-capital excludes the risk in-force for delinquent loans given the established loss reserves against all delinquencies. EMICO's ongoing risk-to-capital ratio will depend principally on the magnitude of future losses incurred by EMICO, the effectiveness of ongoing loss mitigation activities, new business volume and profitability, the impact of quota share reinsurance, the amount of policy lapses and the amount of additional capital that is generated or distributed by the business.

Under PMIERs, Enact is subject to operational and financial requirements that private mortgage insurers must meet in order to remain eligible to insure loans that are purchased by the GSEs. As of September 30, 2024, Enact had estimated available assets of $5,194 million against $3,004 million net required assets under PMIERs compared to available assets of $5,024 million against $2,967 million net required assets as of June 30, 2024. The sufficiency ratio as of September 30, 2024 was 173% or $2,190 million above the PMIERs requirements, compared to 169% or $2,057 million above the PMIERs requirements as of June 30, 2024. Enact's third-party reinsurance transactions provided an aggregate of approximately $1,807 million and $1,756 million of PMIERs capital credit as of September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024, respectively. Enact's PMIERs required assets as of September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024 also benefited from the application of a 0.30 multiplier applied to the risk-based required asset amount factor for certain non-performing loans as defined under PMIERs. The application of the 0.30 multiplier to all eligible delinquencies provided $28 million and $31 million, respectively, of benefit to Enact's September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024 PMIERs required assets. These amounts are gross of any incremental reinsurance benefit from the elimination of the 0.30 multiplier. Per guidance released by the GSEs in the third quarter of 2024, use of the multiplier will be discontinued effective March 31, 2025.

Capital returns

In March 2024, EMICO completed a distribution to Enact Holdings that supports its ability to pay a quarterly dividend. Future dividend payments are subject to quarterly review and approval by Enact Holdings' board of directors and Genworth Financial. In addition to Enact's quarterly dividend program, Enact Holdings announced approval by its board of directors on May 1, 2024 of a share repurchase program which allows for the repurchase of up to $250 million of its common stock. Genworth Holdings has agreed to participate in share repurchases in order to maintain its overall ownership at approximately its current level. As the majority shareholder, Genworth Holdings received $81 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings during the third quarter of 2024 comprised of $23 million of quarterly dividends and $58 million of share repurchases.

Returning capital to shareholders, balanced with growth and risk management priorities, remains a priority for Enact Holdings as it looks to enhance shareholder value through time. Future return of capital will be shaped by Enact Holdings' capital prioritization framework, which sets the following priorities: supporting its existing policyholders, growing its mortgage insurance business, funding attractive new business opportunities and returning capital to shareholders. Enact Holdings' total return of capital will also be based on its view of the prevailing and prospective macroeconomic conditions, regulatory landscape and business performance.

Segment results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Enact segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 249	$ 243	$ 6	2%
Net investment income	62	55	7	13%
Net investment gains (losses)	(1)	—	(1)	NM[1]
Policy fees and other income	—	1	(1)	(100)%
Total revenues	310	299	11	4%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	12	18	(6)	(33)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	53	52	1	2%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	3	3	—	—%
Interest expense	13	13	—	—%
Total benefits and expenses	81	86	(5)	(6)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	229	213	16	8%
Provision for income taxes	49	48	1	2%
Income from continuing operations	180	165	15	9%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	31	2	6%
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	147	134	13	10%
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses	1	—	1	NM[1]
Taxes on adjustments	—	—	—	—%
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 148	$ 134	$ 14	10%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

Adjusted operating income increased primarily attributable to higher net investment income and premiums, as well as a higher reserve release in the current year.

Revenues

Premiums increased mainly driven by insurance in-force growth and higher assumed premiums, mostly consisting of Enact Re's GSE credit risk transfer participation, partially offset by higher ceded premiums in the current year.

Net investment income increased primarily from higher investment yields and higher average invested assets in the current year.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves decreased largely from a higher reserve release, partially offset by higher new delinquencies in the current year. Enact released reserves of $65 million during the third quarter of 2024 primarily related to favorable cure performance on 2023 and prior delinquencies. Enact recorded a reserve release of $55 million during the third quarter of 2023 primarily related to favorable cure performance on delinquencies from prior years, including those related to COVID-19. A portion of the reserve release in the third quarter of 2023 was related to delinquencies from 2022 that had not been negatively impacted by uncertainty in the economic environment to the extent originally expected.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate was 21.3% and 23.0% for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, generally consistent with the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Enact segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 734	$ 717	$ 17	2%
Net investment income	178	151	27	18%
Net investment gains (losses)	(15)	(13)	(2)	(15)%
Policy fees and other income	3	2	1	50%
Total revenues	900	857	43	5%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	15	3	12	NM[1]
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	169	156	13	8%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	7	8	(1)	(13)%
Interest expense	39	39	—	— %
Total benefits and expenses	230	206	24	12%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	670	651	19	3%
Provision for income taxes	145	143	2	1%
Income from continuing operations	525	508	17	3%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	97	94	3	3%
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	428	414	14	3%
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net[2]	13	11	2	18%
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt, net[3]	9	—	9	NM[1]
Expenses related to restructuring	3	—	3	NM[1]
Taxes on adjustments	(5)	(2)	(3)	(150)%
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 448	$ 423	$ 25	6%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

(2) For both the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, net investment (gains) losses were adjusted for the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2 million.

(3) (Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt were net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

Adjusted operating income increased primarily attributable to higher net investment income and premiums, partially offset by higher new delinquencies in the current year.

Revenues

Premiums increased mainly driven by insurance in-force growth and higher assumed premiums, mostly consisting of Enact Re's GSE credit risk transfer participation, partially offset by higher ceded premiums in the current year.

Net investment income increased primarily from higher investment yields and higher average invested assets in the current year.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased largely from higher new delinquencies, partially offset by higher favorable reserve adjustments in the current year. Enact released reserves of $196 million in the current year primarily related to favorable cure performance on 2023 and prior delinquencies. As part of the reserve adjustments, Enact decreased its claim rate assumptions largely as a result of sustained favorable cure performance and lessening uncertainty in the economic environment, impacting both current and prior year delinquencies. In the prior year, Enact recorded reserve releases of $188 million primarily related to favorable cure performance on delinquencies from prior years, including those related to COVID-19.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased primarily due to an $11 million loss on the early redemption of Enact Holdings' senior notes due in 2025 ("2025 Notes") in the current year.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate was 21.6% and 22.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, generally consistent with the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate.

Enact selected operating performance measures

Primary mortgage insurance

Substantially all of Enact's policies are primary mortgage insurance, which provides protection on individual loans at specified coverage percentages. Primary mortgage insurance is placed on individual loans at the time of origination and is typically delivered to Enact on a loan-by-loan basis. Primary mortgage insurance can also be delivered to Enact on an aggregated basis, whereby each mortgage in a given loan portfolio is insured in a single transaction after the point of origination.

Pool mortgage insurance

Pool mortgage insurance transactions provide coverage on a finite set of individual loans identified by the pool policy. Pool policies contain coverage percentages and provisions limiting the insurer's obligation to pay claims until a threshold amount is reached (known as a "deductible") or capping the insurer's potential aggregate liability for claims payments (known as a "stop loss") or a combination of both provisions. Pool mortgage insurance is typically used to provide additional credit enhancement for certain secondary market mortgage transactions.

The following tables set forth selected operating performance measures regarding Enact as of and for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of September 30, 2024	2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Primary insurance in-force	$268,003	$262,014	$5,989	2%
Risk in-force:				
Primary	$ 69,611	$ 67,056	$2,555	4%
Pool	60	70	(10)	(14)%
Total risk in-force	$ 69,671	$ 67,126	$2,545	4%

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023		Nine months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
New insurance written	$13,591	$14,391	$ (800)	(6)%	$37,736	$42,628	$(4,892)	(11)%

Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force

Primary insurance in-force increased mainly from new insurance written. In addition, primary persistency remained elevated largely driven by suppressed refinancing activity in the current year due to a large percentage of in-force policies with mortgage rates below current rates. The primary persistency rate was 83% and 84% for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Total risk in-force increased primarily as a result of higher primary insurance in-force.

New insurance written

Changes in new insurance written are primarily impacted by the size of the mortgage insurance market and Enact's market share.

Loss and expense ratios

The following table sets forth the loss and expense ratios for Enact for the dates indicated:

	Three months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Increase (decrease) 2024 vs. 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Increase (decrease) 2024 vs. 2023
Loss ratio	5%	7%	(2)%	2%	— %	2%
Expense ratio	22%	23%	(1)%	24%	23%	1%

The loss ratio is the ratio of benefits and other changes in policy reserves to net earned premiums. The expense ratio is the ratio of general expenses to net earned premiums. Enact's general expenses consist of acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, and amortization of DAC and intangibles.

The loss ratio decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2024 largely from a higher reserve release, partially offset by higher new delinquencies in the current year. The loss ratio increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 primarily due to higher new delinquencies, partially offset by higher favorable reserve adjustments in the current year.

The expense ratio decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2024 primarily due to higher net earned premiums in the current year. The expense ratio increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 as a result of the $11 million loss on the early redemption of Enact Holdings' 2025 Notes, which increased the expense ratio by two percentage points.

Mortgage insurance loan portfolio

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding Enact's loan portfolio as of September 30:

(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023
Primary insurance in-force by loan-to-value ratio at origination:		
95.01% and above	$ 49,363	$ 44,071
90.01% to 95.00%	111,992	109,019
85.01% to 90.00%	79,628	77,121
85.00% and below	27,020	31,803
Total	$ 268,003	$ 262,014
Primary risk in-force by loan-to-value ratio at origination:		
95.01% and above	$ 14,141	$ 12,595
90.01% to 95.00%	32,579	31,696
85.01% to 90.00%	19,649	18,945
85.00% and below	3,242	3,820
Total	$ 69,611	$ 67,056
Primary insurance in-force by FICO(1) score at origination:		
Over 760	$ 114,424	$ 109,701
740-759	43,793	42,899
720-739	37,671	36,889
700-719	29,910	29,818
680-699	21,557	21,993
660-679(2)	11,391	11,351
640-659	6,179	6,166
620-639	2,495	2,548
<620	583	649
Total	$ 268,003	$ 262,014
Primary risk in-force by FICO score at origination:		
Over 760	$ 29,644	$ 28,014
740-759	11,423	11,009
720-739	9,912	9,553
700-719	7,751	7,615
680-699	5,553	5,582
660-679(2)	2,951	2,901
640-659	1,592	1,569
620-639	636	647
<620	149	166
Total	$ 69,611	$ 67,056

(1) Fair Isaac Company.
(2) Loans with unknown FICO scores are included in the 660-679 category.

Delinquent loans

The following table sets forth the number of loans insured, the number of delinquent loans and the delinquency rate for Enact's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Primary insurance:			
Insured loans in-force	967,501	974,516	977,832
Delinquent loans	21,027	20,432	19,241
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	2.17%	2.10%	1.97%

The delinquency rate increased compared to December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023 primarily from an increase in total delinquencies mostly driven by new delinquencies exceeding cures and paid claims.

The following tables set forth primary delinquencies, direct primary case reserves and risk in-force by aged missed payment status in Enact's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Delinquencies	Direct primary case reserves (1)	Risk in-force	Reserves as % of risk in-force
Payments in default:				
3 payments or less	11,132	$ 102	$ 715	14%
4 - 11 payments	6,831	188	477	39%
12 payments or more	3,064	171	202	85%
Total	21,027	$ 461	$1,394	33%

	December 31, 2023			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Delinquencies	Direct primary case reserves (1)	Risk in-force	Reserves as % of risk in-force
Payments in default:				
3 payments or less	10,166	$ 88	$ 629	14%
4 - 11 payments	6,934	205	469	44%
12 payments or more	3,332	184	200	92%
Total	20,432	$ 477	$1,298	37%

(1) Direct primary case reserves exclude loss adjustment expenses, pool, incurred but not reported ("IBNR") and reinsurance reserves.

Reserves as a percentage of risk in-force as of September 30, 2024 decreased compared to December 31, 2023 as Enact has experienced cures among long-term delinquencies with higher reserves and has reduced the expected claim rate on new delinquencies.

Primary insurance delinquency rates differ from region to region in the United States at any one time depending upon economic conditions and cyclical growth patterns. The tables below set forth the dispersion of direct primary case reserves and primary delinquency rates for the 10 largest states and the 10 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas ("MSA") or Metro Divisions ("MD") by Enact's primary risk in-force as of the dates indicated. Delinquency rates are shown by region based upon the location of the underlying property rather than the location of the lender.

	% of primary risk in-force as of September 30, 2024	% of direct primary case reserves as of September 30, 2024 (1)	Delinquency rate as of		
			September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
By State:					
California	13%	12%	2.27%	2.22%	2.10%
Texas	9%	9%	2.64%	2.22%	2.12%
Florida (2)	8%	11%	2.49%	2.39%	2.16%
New York (2)	5%	11%	3.19%	3.05%	2.89%
Illinois (2)	4%	6%	2.67%	2.61%	2.40%
Arizona	4%	3%	2.05%	1.93%	1.74%
Michigan	4%	3%	1.90%	1.94%	1.72%
Georgia	3%	4%	2.48%	2.23%	2.14%
North Carolina	3%	2%	1.69%	1.56%	1.41%
Pennsylvania	3%	3%	2.11%	2.19%	2.05%

(1) Direct primary case reserves exclude loss adjustment expenses, pool, IBNR and reinsurance reserves.
(2) Jurisdiction predominantly uses a judicial foreclosure process, which generally increases the amount of time it takes for a foreclosure to be completed.

	% of primary risk in-force as of September 30, 2024	% of direct primary case reserves as of September 30, 2024 (1)	Delinquency rate as of		
			September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
By MSA or MD:					
Phoenix, AZ MSA	3%	3%	2.10%	2.01%	1.77%
Chicago-Naperville, IL MD	3%	4%	2.95%	2.88%	2.67%
Atlanta, GA MSA	3%	3%	2.68%	2.40%	2.32%
New York, NY MD	2%	6%	3.37%	3.60%	3.62%
Houston, TX MSA	2%	3%	3.92%	2.67%	2.69%
Dallas, TX MD	2%	2%	2.29%	1.92%	1.69%
Washington-Arlington, DC MD	2%	2%	1.95%	2.01%	1.75%
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA MSA	2%	3%	2.92%	2.83%	2.71%
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA MD	2%	2%	2.36%	2.39%	2.28%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO MSA	2%	1%	1.13%	1.12%	1.07%

(1) Direct primary case reserves exclude loss adjustment expenses, pool, IBNR and reinsurance reserves.

The following table sets forth the dispersion of Enact's direct primary case reserves, primary insurance in-force and risk in-force by year of policy origination, and delinquency rate as of September 30, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	% of direct primary case reserves (1)	Primary insurance in-force	% of total	Primary risk in-force	% of total	Delinquency rate
Policy Year						
2008 and prior	12%	$ 5,011	2%	$ 1,296	2%	8.16%
2009 to 2016	7	5,933	2	1,552	2	4.30%
2017	4	4,205	2	1,114	2	4.06%
2018	5	5,037	2	1,297	2	4.23%
2019	8	11,924	4	3,113	4	3.02%
2020	15	36,958	14	10,042	14	1.92%
2021	22	60,342	22	15,710	23	1.90%
2022	18	54,878	20	13,892	20	1.99%
2023	8	47,387	18	12,271	18	1.27%
2024	1	36,328	14	9,324	13	0.27%
Total portfolio	100%	$268,003	100%	$69,611	100%	2.17%

(1) Direct primary case reserves exclude loss adjustment expenses, pool, IBNR and reinsurance reserves.

Loss reserves in policy years 2008 and prior are outsized compared to their representation of risk in-force. The size of these policy years at origination combined with the significant decline in home prices led to significant losses in policy years prior to 2009. Although uncertainty remains with respect to the ultimate losses Enact will experience on these policy years, they have become a smaller percentage of its total mortgage insurance portfolio. The concentration of loss reserves has shifted to newer book years in line with changes in risk in-force. As of September 30, 2024, Enact's 2017 and newer policy years represented approximately 96% of its primary risk in-force and 81% of its total direct primary case reserves.

Long-Term Care Insurance segment

Trends and conditions

The results of our long-term care insurance business depend upon how our actual experience compares with our valuation assumptions, including but not limited to in-force rate actions, morbidity, mortality and persistency. Estimates for in-force rate actions reflect certain simplifying assumptions that may vary materially from actual results, including but not limited to consistent policyholder behavior over time in addition to a uniform rate of coinsurance and premium taxes. Actual policyholder behavior may differ significantly from these assumptions. Results of our long-term care insurance business are also influenced by our ability to improve investment yields and manage expenses and reinsurance, among other factors. Changes in laws or government programs, including long-term care insurance rate action legislation, regulation and/or practices, could also impact our long-term care insurance business either positively or negatively.

Because these factors are not known in advance, change over time, are difficult to accurately predict and are inherently uncertain, we cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts we will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments as our actual claims experience will emerge over many years, or decades. For example, average claim reserves for new claims have trended higher over time as the mix of claims continues to evolve, with an increasing number of policies with higher daily benefit amounts and higher inflation factors going on claim. Although new claim counts on certain of our oldest long-term care insurance blocks of business have reached their peak claim years and will decrease as the blocks run off, we are gaining more experience on the majority of our larger blocks of business and fully expect continued overall growth in new claims as policyholders reach their peak claim years.

Additionally, we have observed an increase in the cost of care in our long-term care insurance business, due in part to elevated inflation. Increases in cost of care have resulted in higher claim payments in our long-term care insurance business, which could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition if these increases persist. We will continue to monitor our experience and make changes to our assumptions and methodologies, as appropriate, for our long-term care insurance products. Even small changes in assumptions or small deviations of actual experience from assumptions could have, and in the past have had, material impacts on our reserve levels, results of operations and financial condition.

The impacts of assumption updates and actual versus expected experience will continue to drive volatility in our long-term care insurance results, particularly for our unprofitable capped cohorts. It is important to note that quarterly variations resulting from assumption updates and actual versus expected experience are typically expected to be relatively small compared to the overall size of our liability for future policy benefits of $42.4 billion, at the locked-in discount rate, for our long-term care insurance business as of September 30, 2024.

The financial condition of our long-term care insurance business is also impacted by interest rates. We remeasure our liability for future policy benefits and the related reinsurance recoverables at the single-A bond rate each quarter. As a result, our reported insurance liabilities are sensitive to movements in interest rates, which will likely result in continued volatility to our reserve balances and equity.

Annual review of cash flow assumptions

We will complete the required annual review of our cash flow assumptions, including mortality, benefit utilization, expected claim incidence and terminations, and benefit reductions related to in-force rate actions and legal settlements, among other assumptions, for our long-term care insurance products in the fourth quarter.

In connection with our 2024 cash flow assumption reviews, we are focused on short-term trends in assumptions, including benefit utilization, incidence, mortality and in-force rate actions. Our 2024 assumption review will consider trends during the pandemic years, but any proposed updates to long-term assumptions will generally exclude or adjust experience data after 2019, as we do not have sufficient information around the long-term effects of COVID-19. While our reviews are still underway and not yet complete, the long-term care insurance assumption updates are expected to result in a negative impact to our financial results, as experience has been mixed, and could be more unfavorable than in 2023. However, we expect this would be a very small percentage change compared to the overall size of our liability for future policy benefits mentioned above. For capped cohorts, these updates would be reported immediately in earnings. While our reviews are not yet complete, we currently expect that the impacts from the assumption updates in the aggregate for our long-term care insurance and life insurance and annuity products would be in a similar range as in 2023. For a discussion of our 2024 assumption reviews for our life insurance and annuity products, see "—Life and Annuities segment—Trends and conditions."

We will also complete statutory cash flow testing for our life insurance companies in the fourth quarter. Under cash flow testing, changes impacting active life reserves are included in our margin review and only impact statutory income if the margin falls below zero. However, changes to our claim reserve assumptions are immediately reflected in statutory income. While our statutory process is not yet complete and work remains, our early assessment is that the margin for Genworth Life Insurance Company, one of our principal life insurance subsidiaries, should remain positive.

In-force rate actions and legal settlements

Given the ongoing challenges in our long-term care insurance business, we continue to pursue initiatives to improve the risk and profitability profile of our business, including premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions on our in-force policies. Executing on our multi-year long-term care insurance in-force rate action plan with premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions on our legacy long-term care insurance policies is critical to the business. For an update on in-force rate actions, refer to the selected operating performance measures below.

In addition, we have reached three legal settlements regarding alleged disclosure deficiencies in premium increases for long-term care insurance policies. These legal settlements cover approximately 70% of our long-term care insurance block and have had the effect of accelerating benefit reductions. We began implementing the third and final legal settlement during the second quarter of 2023 and expect that settlement to be materially complete by the end of 2024.

While the legal settlements are similar, the ultimate impact depends on the policyholder election rates and the types of reduced benefits elected. Given our experience with prior settlements, we expect the third legal settlement to result in an overall net favorable economic impact to our long-term care insurance business as it reduces tail risk on these long-duration liabilities.

While we expect renewal premiums to decline over time as the block runs off, benefit reductions elected by policyholders in connection with our in-force rate actions and legal settlements have accelerated that decline. However, we expect this decline to be partially offset by future approved rate actions.

Segment results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Long-Term Care Insurance segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 581	$ 621	$ (40)	(6)%
Net investment income	483	482	1	— %
Net investment gains (losses)	71	(21)	92	NM[1]
Total revenues	1,135	1,082	53	5%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	949	953	(4)	— %
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	28	104	(76)	(73)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	118	109	9	8%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	17	17	—	— %
Total benefits and expenses	1,112	1,183	(71)	(6)%
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	23	(101)	124	123%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	13	(13)	26	200%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	10	(88)	98	111%
Adjustments to income (loss) from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	(71)	21	(92)	NM[1]
Taxes on adjustments	15	(4)	19	NM[1]
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (46)	$ (71)	$ 25	35%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

The adjusted operating loss decreased primarily driven by favorable cash flow assumption updates largely related to higher approval amounts on our in-force rate action plan and from less adverse actual versus expected experience, partially offset by lower renewal premiums in the current year.

Revenues

Premiums decreased primarily driven by lower renewal premiums from benefit reduction elections in connection with our in-force rate actions and legal settlements and from policy terminations in the current year.

For a discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under "—Investments and Derivative Instruments."

Benefits and expenses

The liability remeasurement loss in the current year was largely due to adverse actual versus expected experience primarily driven by higher claims and lower terminations, partially offset by favorable cash flow assumption updates largely related to higher approval amounts on our in-force rate action plan. The liability remeasurement loss in the prior year was primarily due to adverse actual versus expected experience largely driven by timing impacts related to the second legal settlement, higher claims and lower terminations.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased principally from higher operating costs in the current year.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. The tax provision in the current year was primarily attributable to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains that are tax effected at the previously enacted federal income tax rate of 35% as they are amortized into net investment income, as well as tax expense related to pre-tax income. The tax benefit in the prior year was primarily related to the pre-tax loss, partially offset by tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Long-Term Care Insurance segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$1,723	$1,848	$(125)	(7)%
Net investment income	1,441	1,425	16	1%
Net investment gains (losses)	87	50	37	74%
Total revenues	3,251	3,323	(72)	(2)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	2,819	2,838	(19)	(1)%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	55	133	(78)	(59)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	302	336	(34)	(10)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	52	53	(1)	(2)%
Total benefits and expenses	3,228	3,360	(132)	(4)%
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	23	(37)	60	162%
Provision for income taxes	27	15	12	80%
Loss from continuing operations	(4)	(52)	48	92%
Adjustments to loss from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	(87)	(50)	(37)	(74)%
Expenses related to restructuring	1	—	1	NM[1]
Taxes on adjustments	18	11	7	64%
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (72)	$ (91)	$ 19	21%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

The adjusted operating loss decreased primarily driven by favorable cash flow assumption updates related to approval amounts and implementation timing of our in-force rate action plan, net insurance recoveries of $22 million, higher limited partnership income and higher policy terminations, partially offset by lower renewal premiums in the current year.

Revenues

Premiums, including from in-force rate actions approved and implemented, decreased primarily driven by lower renewal premiums from benefit reduction elections in connection with our in-force rate actions and legal settlements and from policy terminations in the current year.

Net investment income increased largely due to higher income from limited partnerships in the current year.

For a discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under "—Investments and Derivative Instruments."

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves decreased primarily from policy terminations, partially offset by aging of the in-force block, including higher interest accretion, as well as higher loss adjustment expenses in the current year.

The liability remeasurement loss in the current year was largely due to adverse actual versus expected experience primarily driven by higher claims and lower terminations, partially offset by favorable cash flow assumption updates primarily related to approval amounts and implementation timing of our in-force rate action plan. The liability remeasurement loss in the prior year was mainly attributable to adverse actual versus expected experience related to timing impacts from the second legal settlement, higher claims and lower terminations.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased principally from $28 million of net insurance recoveries in the current year related to previously incurred legal settlement expenses, as well as a $13 million accrual for legal settlement costs in the prior year that did not recur. The decrease was partially offset by higher operating costs in the current year.

Provision for income taxes. The tax provision in the current year was primarily attributable to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains that are tax effected at the previously enacted federal income tax rate of 35% as they are amortized into net investment income, as well as tax expense related to pre-tax income. The tax provision in the prior year was primarily attributable to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains, partially offset by the tax benefit related to the pre-tax loss.

Long-Term Care Insurance selected operating performance measures

Liability remeasurement (gains) losses

We include expectations for benefit reductions related to in-force rate actions and legal settlements as well as settlement payments in our assumptions for the liability for future policy benefits, which have impacted and will continue to impact our reported U.S. GAAP financial results. We update the net premium ratio quarterly for actual versus expected experience; therefore, forecasted cash flow assumptions will be replaced with actual cash flows each quarter with any difference recorded in net income (loss). As a result, variances between actual experience and our expectations for benefit reductions will be reflected in liability remeasurement (gains) losses in our operating results on a quarterly basis.

We experienced quarterly fluctuations in actual to expected experience in 2023 related to the second legal settlement, which primarily covered older, unprofitable capped cohorts, after including this settlement in our 2022 assumptions. However, the third legal settlement, for which we updated cash flow assumptions in the fourth quarter of 2023, covers profitable uncapped cohorts and had a more muted impact on current period earnings. Overall, we expect the legal settlements to result in a net favorable economic impact to our long-term care insurance business as they reduce tail risk on these long-duration liabilities.

The following table sets forth the pre-tax components of the liability remeasurement (gains) losses for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	(Increase) decrease and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023		Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	(Increase) decrease and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Cash flow assumption updates	$ (63)	$ (6)	$(57)	NM[1]	$ (89)	$ (9)	$(80)	NM[1]
Actual to expected experience	91	110	(19)	(17)%	144	142	2	1%
Total liability remeasurement (gains) losses	$ 28	$ 104	$(76)	(73)%	$ 55	$ 133	$(78)	(59)%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

For additional discussion of the change in liability remeasurement (gains) losses, see the comparison for this line item above in "—Segment results of operations."

In-force rate actions

As part of our strategy for our long-term care insurance business, we have been implementing, and expect to continue to pursue, significant premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions in order to maintain the self-sustainability of our legacy life insurance subsidiaries and reduce the strain on earnings and capital.

The following table sets forth filing approvals as part of our multi-year in-force rate action plan for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Dollar amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023
State filings approved	24	27	72	88
Impacted in-force premiums	$235	$150	$695	$528
Weighted-average percentage rate increase approved	53%	56%	44%	43%
Gross incremental premiums approved	$124	$ 83	$303	$227

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, we also submitted 54 new filings on approximately $276 million in annualized in-force premiums. Although we expect this amount to increase in the fourth quarter, we anticipate the total in-force premiums submitted in 2024 to be lower than previous years due to past successes in achieving approvals. In some cases, we received large approvals that either materially completed the current multi-year rate action plan, which removed the need to re-file in the near-term, or resulted in multi-year implementations, which delayed the expected submission of a subsequent filing to beyond 2024.

The approval process for in-force rate actions and the amount and timing of the premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions approved vary by state and product. In certain states, the decision to approve or disapprove a rate increase can take a significant amount of time, and the approved amount may be phased in over time. After approval, insureds are provided with written notice of the increase, and increases are generally applied on the insured's next policy anniversary date. As a result, the benefits of any rate increase are not fully realized until the implementation cycle is complete and are, therefore, expected to be realized over time.

We continue to work closely with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and state regulators to demonstrate the broad-based need for actuarially justified rate increases in order to pay future claims. Because obtaining actuarially justified rate increases and associated benefit reductions is important to our ability to pay future claims, we will consider litigation against states that decline to approve those actuarially justified rate increases. As of September 30, 2024, we were in litigation with two states that have refused to approve actuarially justified rate increases for certain products.

Life and Annuities segment

Trends and conditions

Many factors can affect the results of our life insurance and annuity products, as further discussed below. Because these factors are not known in advance, change over time, are difficult to accurately predict and are inherently uncertain, we cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts we will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments. We will continue to monitor our experience and assumptions closely and make changes to our assumptions and methodologies, as appropriate, for our life insurance and annuity products. Even small changes in assumptions or small deviations of actual experience from assumptions could have, and in the past have had, material impacts on our reserve levels, results of operations and financial condition. Results of our life insurance and annuity products depend significantly upon the extent to which our actual future experience is consistent with assumptions and methodologies we have used in calculating our reserves.

Results of our life insurance and annuity products are also impacted by interest rates. For a discussion of the potential impacts and risks associated with changes in interest rates, see "Item 1A—Risk Factors—Interest rates and changes in rates, including changes in monetary policy to combat inflation, could materially adversely affect our business and profitability" in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We no longer solicit sales of traditional life insurance and annuity products; however, we continue to service our existing retained and reinsured blocks of business.

In June 2022, we outsourced operational servicing of our life insurance and fixed annuity blocks to a third-party servicer. In connection with the outsourcing, we are converting certain administrative systems to those used by the third-party servicer over the next few years, with a targeted completion date in 2026. In October 2024, we completed the conversion of certain of our term and whole life insurance products on one legacy system.

Annual review of cash flow assumptions

We will complete the required annual review of our cash flow assumptions for our life insurance and annuity products in the fourth quarter. In connection with our 2024 cash flow assumption reviews, we are reviewing mortality, lapse rates and the potential impacts of the recent decline in interest rates. Consistent with our long-term care insurance business, our 2024 assumption review will consider trends during the pandemic years, but any proposed updates to long-term assumptions will generally exclude or adjust experience data after 2019, as we do not have sufficient information around the long-term effects of COVID-19. While our reviews are still underway and not yet complete, we currently expect these assumption updates to have a negative impact on earnings, although the impact could be less unfavorable than in 2023.

Our universal life insurance products with secondary guarantees are subject to additional reserves on a statutory basis using a regulatory prescribed reinvestment rate which is measured from July to June each year. Given the increase in rates from July 2023 to June 2024, we currently anticipate a favorable benefit from the reinvestment rate. From a statutory income perspective, we believe the favorable benefit from the reinvestment rate will help offset any potential negative impacts from the assumption updates. Our statutory reviews are still underway and not yet complete, and we plan to report the outcome of these reviews in connection with our release of our fourth quarter of 2024 financial results.

Life insurance

Results of our life insurance products are impacted primarily by mortality, persistency, investment yields, expenses, reinsurance and statutory reserve requirements, among other factors.

Mortality levels may deviate each period from historical trends. Overall mortality experience was unfavorable during the third quarter of 2024 compared to the second quarter of 2024 and the third quarter of 2023. We have experienced unfavorable mortality compared to our then-current and priced-for assumptions in recent years for our universal life insurance block. Reinsurance costs typically increase due to natural aging of the yearly renewable term ("YRT") reinsured blocks. We have also received some YRT reinsurance premium increases from some of our reinsurance partners that reflect unfavorable mortality.

Fixed annuities

Results of our fixed annuity products are affected primarily by investment performance, interest rate levels, the slope of the interest rate yield curve, net interest spreads, equity market conditions, mortality, persistency and expense and commission levels.

We monitor and change crediting rates on fixed deferred annuities on a regular basis to maintain spreads and targeted returns, if applicable. However, we have seen and could continue to see declines in our fixed annuity spreads and margins as interest rates change, depending on the severity of the change.

For fixed indexed annuities, equity market and interest rate performance and volatility could also result in additional gains or losses, although associated hedging activities are expected to partially mitigate these impacts.

Variable annuities

Results of our variable annuity products are affected primarily by investment performance, interest rate levels, the slope of the interest rate yield curve, net interest spreads, equity market conditions, mortality, surrenders and scheduled maturities. In addition, the results of our variable annuity products can significantly impact our regulatory capital requirements and liquidity. We use hedging strategies as well as liquidity planning and asset-liability management to help mitigate these impacts. In addition, we have used reinsurance to help mitigate volatility in our variable annuity results.

Equity market volatility and interest rate movements have caused fluctuations in the results of our variable annuity products and regulatory capital requirements. In the future, equity market and interest rate performance and volatility could result in additional gains or losses in these products, although associated hedging activities are expected to partially mitigate these impacts.

Segment results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Life and Annuities segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 42	$ 48	$ (6)	(13)%
Net investment income	228	261	(33)	(13)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(4)	(18)	14	78%
Policy fees and other income	163	158	5	3%
Total revenues	429	449	(20)	(4)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	253	229	24	10%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	6	12	(6)	(50)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	21	(24)	45	188%
Interest credited	102	127	(25)	(20)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	63	54	9	17%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	41	45	(4)	(9)%
Total benefits and expenses	486	443	43	10%
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(57)	6	(63)	NM[1]
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(13)	1	(14)	NM[1]
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(44)	5	(49)	NM[1]
Adjustments to income (loss) from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	4	18	(14)	(78)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[2]	17	(26)	43	165%
Taxes on adjustments	(4)	—	(4)	NM[1]
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (27)	$ (3)	$(24)	NM[1]

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

(2) For the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(4) million and $(2) million, respectively.

The following table sets forth adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for the products included in our Life and Annuities segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	$ (40)	$ (25)	$(15)	(60)%
Fixed annuities	6	17	(11)	(65)%
Variable annuities	7	5	2	40%
Total adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (27)	$ (3)	$(24)	NM[1]

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

- The adjusted operating loss in our life insurance products increased primarily due to unfavorable mortality in our universal and term universal life insurance products. This was partially offset by higher liability remeasurement losses in the prior year largely related to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance.
- Adjusted operating income in our fixed annuity products decreased primarily driven by unfavorable mortality compared to the prior year and lower net spread income in the current year largely driven by block runoff.

Revenues

Premiums. The decrease was driven by our life insurance products largely due to the continued runoff of our in-force blocks.

Net investment income

- Our life insurance products decreased $23 million primarily from lower policy loan rates in our corporate-owned life insurance products in the current year.
- Our fixed annuity products decreased $9 million primarily attributable to lower average invested assets in the current year driven mostly by block runoff.

Net investment gains (losses). For a discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under "—Investments and Derivative Instruments."

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. The increase was primarily from our life insurance products mainly due to unfavorable mortality in our universal and term universal life insurance products, partially offset by lower claims in our term life insurance products in the current year.

Liability remeasurement (gains) losses

- The liability remeasurement loss in our life insurance products decreased $17 million. The prior year loss was mostly driven by higher projected benefits as compared to prior expectations largely due to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance.

- Our fixed annuity products had a liability remeasurement loss of $1 million in the current year compared to a gain of $10 million in the prior year. The gain in the prior year was primarily due to favorable mortality compared to expectations.

Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges

- Our fixed annuity products had an unfavorable variance of $26 million primarily driven by lower interest rates in the current year.
- Our variable annuity products had an unfavorable variance of $19 million primarily attributable to interest rate impacts, partially offset by a favorable equity market impact in the current year compared to an unfavorable impact in the prior year. The increase was also partially offset by derivative gains in the current year compared to losses in the prior year.

Interest credited. The decrease was primarily driven by lower policy loan rates in our corporate-owned life insurance products in the current year.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals. The increase was largely due to higher operating costs in our life insurance and fixed annuity products in the current year.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. The effective tax rate was 22.7% and 16.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax benefits from tax favored items in relation to a pre-tax loss in the current year.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Life and Annuities segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 139	$ 160	$(21)	(13)%
Net investment income	732	786	(54)	(7)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(12)	(35)	23	66%
Policy fees and other income	485	486	(1)	— %
Total revenues	1,344	1,397	(53)	(4)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	740	715	25	3%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	10	38	(28)	(74)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(10)	(26)	16	62%
Interest credited	352	379	(27)	(7)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	177	158	19	12%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	125	140	(15)	(11)%
Total benefits and expenses	1,394	1,404	(10)	(1)%
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(50)	(7)	(43)	NM[1]
Benefit for income taxes	(12)	(3)	(9)	NM[1]
Loss from continuing operations	(38)	(4)	(34)	NM[1]
Adjustments to loss from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	12	35	(23)	(66)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[2]	(19)	(35)	16	46%
Taxes on adjustments	2	(1)	3	NM[1]
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (43)	$ (5)	$(38)	NM[1]

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

(2) For the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(9) million in each period.

The following table sets forth adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for the products included in our Life and Annuities segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	$ (96)	$ (69)	$ (27)	(39)%
Fixed annuities	29	41	(12)	(29)%
Variable annuities	24	23	1	4%
Total adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (43)	$ (5)	$ (38)	NM[1]

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

- The adjusted operating loss in our life insurance products increased primarily driven by unfavorable mortality experience and lower premiums from the runoff of our in-force blocks. These adverse developments were partially offset by higher remeasurement losses in the prior year largely related to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance.
- Adjusted operating income in our fixed annuity products decreased mainly from lower net spreads primarily related to block runoff.

Revenues

Premiums. The decrease was driven by our life insurance products largely due to the continued runoff of our in-force blocks.

Net investment income

- Our fixed annuity products decreased $30 million primarily attributable to lower average invested assets in the current year driven mostly by block runoff.
- Our life insurance products decreased $18 million largely from lower policy loan rates in our corporate-owned life insurance products in the current year.

Net investment gains (losses). For a discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under "—Investments and Derivative Instruments."

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

- Our life insurance products increased $41 million primarily from unfavorable mortality in our universal and term universal life insurance products, a lower favorable change in reserves in our term life insurance products related to block runoff and from aging of the in-force block in our universal life insurance products, partially offset by lower claims in our term life insurance products in the current year.

- Our variable annuity products decreased $9 million largely from higher reserve releases in the current year.
- Our fixed annuity products decreased $7 million largely attributable to block runoff.

Liability remeasurement (gains) losses

- The liability remeasurement loss in our life insurance products decreased $31 million. The prior year loss reflected higher projected benefits as compared to prior expectations largely due to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance.
- The liability remeasurement gain in our fixed annuity products decreased $3 million primarily driven by less favorable mortality compared to expectations in the current year.

Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges

- Our fixed annuity products had an unfavorable variance of $11 million primarily driven by lower interest rates in the current year.
- Our variable annuity products had an unfavorable variance of $5 million primarily attributable to lower interest rates, partially offset by more favorable equity market impacts and lower derivative losses in the current year.

Interest credited. The decrease was primarily driven by lower policy loan rates in our corporate-owned life insurance products in the current year.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals. The increase was primarily driven by higher operating costs in our life insurance and fixed annuity products and a $5 million legal settlement accrual in the current year.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. The decrease was largely due to block runoff in our term life insurance products.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate was 23.9% and 35.6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax benefits from tax favored items in relation to a larger pre-tax loss in the current year.

Life and Annuities selected operating performance measures

Life insurance

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our life insurance products as of the dates indicated:

	September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024 vs. 2023	
Term and whole life insurance				
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 42,072	$ 45,353	$ (3,281)	(7)%
Life insurance in-force, before reinsurance	$247,682	$277,479	$(29,797)	(11)%
Term universal life insurance				
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 89,137	$ 90,820	$ (1,683)	(2)%
Life insurance in-force, before reinsurance	$ 89,723	$ 91,421	$ (1,698)	(2)%
Universal life insurance				
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 27,677	$ 29,299	$ (1,622)	(6)%
Life insurance in-force, before reinsurance	$ 31,102	$ 32,572	$ (1,470)	(5)%

The decrease in insurance in-force in our life insurance products reflects the continued runoff of our in-force blocks.

Corporate and Other

Results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to Corporate and Other for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 2	$ 3	$ (1)	(33)%
Net investment income	4	3	1	33%
Net investment gains (losses)	—	(4)	4	100%
Policy fees and other income	—	(1)	1	100%
Total revenues	6	1	5	NM[1]
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	(1)	(1)	—	— %
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	25	13	12	92%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	1	—	1	NM[1]
Interest expense	15	17	(2)	(12)%
Total benefits and expenses	40	29	11	38%
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(34)	(28)	(6)	(21)%
Benefit for income taxes	(9)	(6)	(3)	(50)%
Loss from continuing operations	(25)	(22)	(3)	(14)%
Adjustments to loss from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	—	4	(4)	(100)%
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt	(2)	—	(2)	NM[1]
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (27)	$ (18)	$ (9)	(50)%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

The adjusted operating loss increased primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives in the current year.

Revenues

For a discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under "—Investments and Derivative Instruments."

Benefits and expenses

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased mainly due to higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives and higher employee-related expenses in the current year.

The benefit for income taxes in the current and prior year was primarily related to the respective pre-tax loss.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to Corporate and Other for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 8	$ 7	$ 1	14%
Net investment income	16	11	5	45%
Net investment gains (losses)	(6)	(17)	11	65%
Policy fees and other income	—	(1)	1	100%
Total revenues	18	—	18	NM[(1)]
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	(7)	(6)	(1)	(17)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	76	44	32	73%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	3	—	3	NM[(1)]
Interest expense	49	49	—	— %
Total benefits and expenses	121	87	34	39%
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(103)	(87)	(16)	(18)%
Benefit for income taxes	(22)	(15)	(7)	(47)%
Loss from continuing operations	(81)	(72)	(9)	(13)%
Adjustments to loss from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	6	17	(11)	(65)%
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt	(5)	(1)	(4)	NM[(1)]
Expenses related to restructuring	7	4	3	75%
Taxes on adjustments	(2)	(4)	2	50%
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (75)	$ (56)	$ (19)	(34)%

(1) We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

The adjusted operating loss increased primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives, partially offset by higher net investment income and a higher benefit for income taxes in the current year.

Revenues

Net investment income increased largely from higher investment yields in the current year.

For a discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under "—Investments and Derivative Instruments."

Benefits and expenses

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives and higher employee-related expenses in the current year. These increases were partially offset by $4 million of higher gains in the current year related to the repurchase of Genworth Holdings' debt.

Amortization of DAC and intangibles in the current year primarily relates to amortization of software costs.

The benefit for income taxes in the current and prior year was largely related to the respective pre-tax loss. The benefit for income taxes in the prior year was partially offset by non-deductible expenses.

Investments and Derivative Instruments

Trends and conditions

Investments

During the three months ended September 30, 2024, our investment portfolio was impacted, and we believe will continue to be impacted, by the following macroeconomic trends:

- The U.S. Federal Reserve decreased interest rates by 50 basis points at its September 2024 meeting and forecasted additional decreases for the fourth quarter of 2024 as it continues to monitor inflation and labor market conditions.
- During the third quarter of 2024, U.S. Treasury yields decreased compared to June 30, 2024. The two-year U.S. Treasury yield ended the third quarter of 2024 lower than the ten-year U.S. Treasury yield for the first time since 2022.
- Credit spreads tightened during the third quarter of 2024 as overall credit market performance remained strong with macroeconomic data continuing to support market optimism for a soft economic landing.
- As of September 30, 2024, our investment portfolio exposure to Israel was immaterial and there has been no impact on our results of operations from the Israel-Hamas conflict. At this time, we do not believe there is a material risk to the valuation of our investment portfolio due to credit losses or direct write-offs that may arise as a result of the conflict.
- As of September 30, 2024, our fixed maturity securities portfolio, which was 97% investment grade, comprised 76% of our total invested assets and cash.

Derivatives

- As of September 30, 2024, $1.2 billion notional of our derivatives portfolio was cleared through the Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME").
- The customer swap agreements that govern our cleared derivatives contain provisions that enable our clearing agents to request initial margin in excess of CME requirements. As of September 30, 2024, we posted initial margin of $85 million to our clearing agents, which represented $43 million more than was otherwise required by the clearinghouse. Because our clearing agents serve as guarantors of our obligations to the CME, the customer agreements contain broad termination provisions that are not specifically dependent on ratings.
- As of September 30, 2024, $12.7 billion notional of our derivatives portfolio was in bilateral over-the-counter derivative transactions pursuant to which we have posted aggregate independent amounts of $518 million and are holding collateral from counterparties in the amount of $25 million.

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Investment results

The following tables set forth information about investment income, excluding net investment gains (losses), for each component of our investment portfolio for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,				Increase (decrease)	
	2024		2023		2024 vs. 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	4.6%	$ 557	4.5%	$ 559	0.1%	$ (2)
Fixed maturity securities—non-taxable	— %	—	5.6%	1	(5.6)%	(1)
Equity securities	2.7%	3	1.1%	1	1.6%	2
Commercial mortgage loans	4.5%	74	4.5%	76	— %	(2)
Policy loans	6.5%	38	10.3%	58	(3.8)%	(20)
Limited partnerships[(1)]	4.7%	36	4.7%	31	— %	5
Other invested assets[(2)]	45.5%	70	48.3%	69	(2.8)%	1
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	4.8%	24	5.3%	28	(0.5)%	(4)
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	5.0%	802	5.1%	823	(0.1)%	(21)
Expenses and fees	(0.1)%	(25)	(0.1)%	(22)	— %	(3)
Net investment income	4.9%	$ 777	5.0%	$ 801	(0.1)%	$ (24)
Average invested assets and cash		$64,010		$64,622		$ (612)

(1) Limited partnership investments are primarily equity-based and do not have fixed returns by period.
(2) Investment income for other invested assets includes amortization of terminated cash flow hedges, which have no corresponding book value within the yield calculation.

	Nine months ended September 30,				Increase (decrease)	
	2024		2023		2024 vs. 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	4.6%	$ 1,682	4.5%	$ 1,687	0.1%	$ (5)
Fixed maturity securities—non-taxable	3.8%	1	5.1%	3	(1.3)%	(2)
Equity securities	2.5%	8	2.2%	6	0.3%	2
Commercial mortgage loans	4.5%	224	4.4%	227	0.1%	(3)
Policy loans	8.9%	152	10.1%	167	(1.2)%	(15)
Limited partnerships[(1)]	4.1%	92	4.0%	76	0.1%	16
Other invested assets[(2)]	46.2%	205	50.3%	207	(4.1)%	(2)
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	4.9%	76	4.7%	68	0.2%	8
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	5.1%	2,440	5.0%	2,441	0.1%	(1)
Expenses and fees	(0.2)%	(73)	(0.1)%	(68)	(0.1)%	(5)
Net investment income	4.9%	$ 2,367	4.9%	$ 2,373	— %	$ (6)
Average invested assets and cash		$64,138		$64,695		$ (557)

(1) Limited partnership investments are primarily equity-based and do not have fixed returns by period.
(2) Investment income for other invested assets includes amortization of terminated cash flow hedges, which have no corresponding book value within the yield calculation.

Yields are based on net investment income as reported under U.S. GAAP and are consistent with how we measure our investment performance for management purposes. Yields are annualized, for interim periods, and are calculated as net investment income as a percentage of average quarterly asset carrying values except for fixed maturity securities, derivatives and derivative counterparty collateral, which exclude unrealized fair value adjustments.

For the three months ended September 30, 2024, gross annualized weighted-average investment yields decreased primarily driven by lower net investment income on lower average invested assets. Net investment income for the three months ended September 30, 2024 decreased largely from lower yields on a large block of policy loans in our corporate-owned life insurance products. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, gross annualized weighted-average investment yields increased from lower average invested assets.

The following table sets forth net investment gains (losses) for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Realized investment gains (losses):				
Available-for-sale fixed maturity securities:				
Realized gains	$ 7	$ 5	$ 35	$ 26
Realized losses	(14)	(16)	(83)	(83)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	(7)	(11)	(48)	(57)
Net realized gains (losses) on equity securities sold	—	—	—	(1)
Total net realized investment gains (losses)	(7)	(11)	(48)	(58)
Net change in allowance for credit losses on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	—	(2)	7	(6)
Write-down of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	—	—	—	(1)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities still held	22	(12)	66	20
Net unrealized gains (losses) on limited partnerships	55	14	46	54
Commercial mortgage loans	(8)	(1)	(11)	(3)
Derivative instruments	10	(28)	3	(17)
Other	(6)	(3)	(9)	(4)
Net investment gains (losses)	$ 66	$ (43)	$ 54	$ (15)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

- We recorded $41 million of higher net unrealized gains on limited partnerships in the current year driven by more favorable private equity market performance. We also recorded net unrealized gains on equity securities of $22 million in the current year driven by favorable equity market performance compared to net unrealized losses of $12 million in the prior year from unfavorable performance.
- We had $10 million of net investment gains related to derivatives in the current year compared to $28 million of net investment losses in the prior year primarily attributable to gains from forward bond purchase commitments in the current year compared to losses in the prior year.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

- We recorded $10 million of lower net realized losses related to the sale of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities in the current year. The prior year included net losses on sales related to portfolio repositioning and liquidity management, as well as reducing regional bank exposure, including a $15 million loss related to the sale of First Republic Bank U.S. corporate bonds.

- We recorded $46 million of higher net unrealized gains on equity securities in the current year driven by more favorable equity market performance. The current year also included $8 million of lower net unrealized gains on limited partnerships driven by less favorable private equity market performance.
- We had $3 million of net investment gains related to derivatives in the current year compared to $17 million of net investment losses in the prior year primarily attributable to lower losses from forward bond purchase commitments.

Investment portfolio

The following table sets forth our cash, cash equivalents and invested assets as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**
Available-for-sale fixed maturity securities:				
Public	$ 32,539	52%	$ 32,189	51%
Private	14,803	24	14,592	24
Equity securities	458	1	396	1
Commercial mortgage loans, net	6,532	10	6,802	10
Policy loans	2,316	4	2,220	4
Limited partnerships	3,100	5	2,821	5
Other invested assets	772	1	731	1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	2,057	3	2,215	4
Total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets	$ 62,577	100%	$ 61,966	100%

For a discussion of the change in cash, cash equivalents and invested assets, see the comparison for these line items under "—Consolidated Balance Sheets." See note 4 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements" for additional information related to our investment portfolio.

We hold fixed maturity and equity securities, limited partnerships, derivatives, embedded derivatives and certain other financial instruments, which are carried at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As of September 30, 2024, approximately 6% of our investment holdings recorded at fair value was based on significant inputs that were not market observable and were classified as Level 3 measurements. See note 6 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements" for additional information related to fair value.

Other invested assets

The following table sets forth the carrying values of our other invested assets as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**
Bank loan investments	$ 568	74%	$ 529	72%
Derivatives	150	19	131	18
Short-term investments	2	—	27	4
Other investments	52	7	44	6
Total other invested assets	$ 772	100%	$ 731	100%

Bank loan investments increased from funding of additional investments, partially offset by principal repayments. Derivatives increased largely from a decrease in current market rates compared to contracted notional interest rates, as well as favorable equity market performance in the current year. Short-term investments decreased from net maturities and sales in the current year.

Derivatives

The activity associated with derivative instruments can generally be measured by the change in notional value over the periods presented. However, for fixed indexed annuity and indexed universal life embedded derivatives, the change between periods is best illustrated by the number of policies. The following tables represent activity associated with derivative instruments as of the dates indicated:

(Notional in millions)	Measurement	December 31, 2023	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2024
Derivatives designated as hedges					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	$ 8,975	$ 331	$ (480)	$ 8,826
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	131	13	—	144
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	1,075	1,528	—	2,603
Total cash flow hedges		10,181	1,872	(480)	11,573
Total derivatives designated as hedges		10,181	1,872	(480)	11,573
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Equity index options	Notional	702	443	(537)	608
Financial futures	Notional	1,251	3,514	(3,587)	1,178
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	500	—	—	500
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		2,453	3,957	(4,124)	2,286
Total derivatives		$ 12,634	$ 5,829	$ (4,604)	$ 13,859

(Number of policies)	Measurement	December 31, 2023	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2024
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	Policies	5,826	—	(766)	5,060
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	Policies	749	—	(29)	720

The increase in the notional value of derivatives was primarily attributable to the addition of forward bond purchase commitments that support our long-term care insurance business and universal life insurance products, partially offset by a decrease in interest rate swaps that support our long-term care insurance business.

The number of policies with embedded derivatives decreased as these products are no longer being offered and continue to runoff.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Total assets. Total assets decreased $57 million from $90,817 million as of December 31, 2023 to $90,760 million as of September 30, 2024.

- Invested assets increased $769 million primarily attributable to increases of $561 million in fixed maturity securities, $279 million in limited partnerships and $96 million in policy loans, partially offset by a decrease of $270 million in commercial mortgage loans. The increase in fixed maturity securities was predominantly related to tightening credit spreads and lower interest rates increasing the fair value of our fixed maturity investment portfolio, partially offset by net sales and maturities in the current year. Limited partnerships increased largely from capital calls, and policy loans increased primarily due to loan advances outpacing payoffs in our corporate-owned life insurance products in the current year. Commercial mortgage loans decreased mostly due to payments outpacing originations.

- Cash and cash equivalents decreased $158 million largely due to net withdrawals from our investment contracts and repurchases of Genworth Financial's common stock, partially offset by net sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities in the current year.
- Deferred acquisition costs decreased $157 million largely driven by amortization in our life and long-term care insurance products in the current year.
- Reinsurance recoverable decreased $426 million primarily due to runoff of certain ceded products.
- Deferred tax asset decreased $106 million principally from a decrease in net unrealized losses on investments and derivatives, partially offset by an increase related to insurance reserves in the current year.
- Separate account assets (and liabilities) increased $114 million primarily due to favorable equity market performance, partially offset by surrenders, withdrawals and benefit payments in the current year.

Total liabilities. Total liabilities decreased $977 million from $82,482 million as of December 31, 2023 to $81,505 million as of September 30, 2024.

- The liability for future policy benefits decreased $352 million primarily from the runoff of our fixed annuity and life insurance products, partially offset by an increase in our long-term care insurance products. The increase in our long-term care insurance products was largely driven by aging of the in-force block, including higher interest accretion, partially offset by benefit payments outpacing premiums collected in the current year.
- Policyholder account balances decreased $676 million largely driven by surrenders, withdrawals and benefit payments in our fixed annuity and universal and term universal life insurance products in the current year.

Total equity. Total equity increased $920 million from $8,335 million as of December 31, 2023 to $9,255 million as of September 30, 2024.

- We reported net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders of $300 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024.
- Unrealized gains (losses) on investments increased equity by $725 million primarily due to tightening credit spreads and a decrease in interest rates in the current year.
- Derivatives qualifying as hedges decreased total equity by $139 million largely due to amortization of forward starting swap gains into net investment income.
- Treasury stock increased $136 million due to the repurchase of Genworth Financial's common stock, at cost, including excise taxes and other costs paid in connection with acquiring the shares, resulting in a decrease to total equity in the current year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity and capital resources represent our overall financial strength and our ability to generate cash flows from our businesses, borrow funds at competitive rates and raise new capital to meet our operating and growth needs.

Overview of cash flows—Genworth and subsidiaries

Our principal sources of cash include sales of our products and services, income from our investment portfolio and proceeds from sales and maturities of investments. Cash flows related to operating activities are affected by the timing of premiums, fees and investment income received and benefits, claims and expenses paid. Cash flows from operating activities have been invested to support the obligations of our insurance and investment products and required capital supporting these products. In analyzing our cash flows, we focus on the change in the amount of cash available and used in investing activities. Changes in cash from financing activities primarily relate to deposits to, and redemptions and benefit payments on, universal life insurance and investment contracts; the issuance of debt and equity securities; the repayment or repurchase of borrowings; the repurchase of common stock presented as treasury stock; and other capital transactions.

The following table sets forth our unaudited condensed consolidated cash flows for the nine months ended September 30:

(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023
Net cash from operating activities	$ 61	$ 450
Net cash from investing activities	641	913
Net cash used by financing activities	(860)	(1,170)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before foreign exchange effect	$(158)	$ 193

Net cash inflows from operating activities were lower in the current year primarily driven by higher benefit payments, including settlement payments, and lower premiums collected in our long-term care insurance business.

Net cash inflows from investing activities were lower in the current year mainly due to lower net sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities, partially offset by lower capital calls on limited partnerships and commercial mortgage loan payments outpacing originations at a higher pace.

Net cash outflows related to financing activities were lower in the current year primarily due to lower net withdrawals from our investment contracts and lower repurchases of Genworth Financial's common stock, partially offset by higher repurchases of Genworth Holdings' debt and expenses associated with Enact Holdings' early debt redemption and issuance of new debt.

Genworth—holding company liquidity

In consideration of our liquidity, it is important to separate the needs of our holding companies from the needs of their respective subsidiaries. Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings each act as a holding company for their respective subsidiaries and do not have any significant operations of their own. Genworth Financial's and Genworth Holdings' principal sources of cash are derived from dividends and other returns of capital from Enact Holdings. Additional sources of cash have included subsidiary payments to them under tax sharing and expense reimbursement arrangements and proceeds from borrowings or securities issuances. The primary uses of funds at Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings include payments of principal, interest and other expenses on borrowings or other obligations, payment of holding company general operating expenses (including employee benefits and taxes), payments under guarantees (including guarantees of certain subsidiary obligations), payments to subsidiaries (or, in the case of Genworth Holdings, to Genworth Financial) under tax sharing agreements, investments in CareScout, repurchases of debt securities, repurchases of Genworth Financial's common stock and, in the case of Genworth Holdings, loans, dividends or other distributions to Genworth Financial.

Management's focus is predominantly on Genworth Holdings' liquidity given it is the issuer of our outstanding public debt. We manage our legacy life insurance subsidiaries on a standalone basis and accordingly, do not expect to receive any dividends or other returns of capital from them. Therefore, our liquidity at the holding company level is highly dependent on the performance of Enact Holdings and its ability to pay timely dividends and other forms of capital returns to Genworth Holdings as anticipated. Genworth Financial has the right to appoint a majority of directors to the board of directors of Enact Holdings; however, actions taken by Enact Holdings and its board of directors are subject to and may be limited by the interests of Enact Holdings, including but not limited to, its use of capital for growth opportunities and regulatory requirements. Future dividends will be subject to quarterly review and approval by Enact Holdings' board of directors and Genworth Financial and will also be dependent on a variety of economic, market and business conditions, among other considerations. In addition, insurance laws and regulations regulate the payment of dividends and other distributions to Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings by their insurance subsidiaries.

In addition to its quarterly cash dividend program, on August 1, 2023, Enact Holdings announced the approval by its board of directors of a share repurchase program under which Enact Holdings could repurchase up to $100 million of its outstanding common stock. On May 1, 2024, Enact Holdings announced a new share repurchase authorization of $250 million. Genworth Holdings has agreed to participate in order to maintain its overall ownership at approximately its current level. The timing and number of future shares repurchased under the share repurchase program will depend on a variety of factors, including Enact Holdings' stock price, capital availability, business and market conditions, regulatory requirements and debt covenant restrictions, among other factors.

As the majority shareholder, Genworth Holdings received $205 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings during the nine months ended September 30, 2024. Enact Holdings' capital allocation strategy includes supporting its existing policyholders, growing its mortgage insurance business, funding attractive new business opportunities and returning capital to its shareholders. Based on Genworth Financial's ownership of approximately 81% of Enact Holdings, we expect to receive capital returns from Enact Holdings at the higher end of our previously anticipated range of $245 million to $285 million for the full year 2024. The total amount and form of capital returns will be based on Enact Holdings' capital allocation strategy as well as its view of the prevailing and prospective macroeconomic conditions, regulatory landscape and business performance.

On July 31, 2023, Genworth Financial's Board of Directors authorized an additional $350 million of share repurchases under its existing share repurchase program that began in May 2022. Pursuant to the program, during the nine months ended September 30, 2024, Genworth Financial repurchased 21,551,602 shares of its common stock at an average price of $6.26 per share for a total of $135 million before excise taxes and other costs. Genworth Financial also authorized repurchases under its share repurchase program through a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan under which 1,401,753 shares of its common stock were repurchased in October 2024 at an average price of $6.84 per share, leaving approximately $197 million available for repurchase under the program as of October 31, 2024. Further repurchases under the program will continue to be funded from holding company capital, as well as future cash flow generation, including expected future capital returns from Enact Holdings. Under the program, share repurchases may be made at Genworth's discretion from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or by other means, including through Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. The timing and number of future shares repurchased under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including Genworth Financial's stock price and trading volume, and general business and market conditions, among other factors. The authorization has no expiration date and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time.

Our future use of liquidity and capital will prioritize future strategic investments in CareScout and returning capital to Genworth Financial's shareholders through share repurchases. In addition, we also expect to continue to repurchase or redeem outstanding debt from time to time (with cash on hand, proceeds from the issuance of new debt and/or the proceeds from asset or stock sales) in open market purchases, tender offers, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise.

Genworth Holdings had $369 million and $350 million of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The increase was principally driven by capital returns from Enact Holdings, partially offset by repurchases of Genworth Financial's common stock and interest payments on Genworth Holdings' debt. The $369 million of Genworth Holdings' cash and cash equivalents includes approximately $162 million of advance cash payments from our subsidiaries held for future obligations. We do not consider this cash when evaluating holding company liquidity for the purposes of allocating capital or computing our cash position relative to the cash management target discussed below. We believe Genworth Holdings' unrestricted cash and cash equivalents provide sufficient liquidity to meet its financial obligations over the next twelve months. We expect Genworth Holdings' liquidity to continue to be impacted by the amounts and timing of Genworth Financial's share repurchases as well as future dividends and other forms of capital returns from Enact Holdings. In addition, the amount of intercompany cash tax payments retained by Genworth Holdings from its subsidiaries will be lower in 2024 and thereafter as compared to the amounts retained during recent prior years based on our projection of current taxable income and the utilization of our remaining foreign tax credits.

We actively monitor our liquidity position (most notably at Genworth Holdings), liquidity generation options and the credit markets given changing market conditions. Genworth Holdings' cash management target is to maintain a cash buffer of two times expected annual external debt interest payments. Genworth Holdings may move below or above this targeted cash buffer during any given quarter due to the timing of cash outflows and inflows or as a result of planned future actions. Management of Genworth Financial continues to evaluate Genworth Holdings' target level of liquidity as circumstances warrant.

Capital resources and financing activities

Our current capital resource plans do not include any additional debt offerings by Genworth Holdings or minority sales of Enact Holdings. The availability of additional capital resources will depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, regulatory considerations, the general availability of credit, credit ratings and the performance of and outlook for Enact Holdings and the payment of dividends and other returns of capital therefrom.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, Genworth Holdings repurchased $6 million and $29 million principal of its 6.50% senior notes due in 2034 and its floating rate junior subordinated notes due in 2066 ("2066 Notes"), respectively, for a pre-tax gain of $5 million and paid accrued interest thereon. As of September 30, 2024, Genworth Holdings had $821 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding debt, with no maturities due until June 2034.

Given the current interest rate environment, during the third quarter of 2024, Genworth Holdings entered into interest rate swaps designed to hedge the variable interest payments on $100 million aggregate principal amount of its 2066 Notes, locking in an approximate 5.5% fixed rate. In connection with the hedge agreement, Genworth Financial provided an unconditional guarantee to the counterparty, covering the obligations associated with the hedge transaction.

On May 28, 2024, Enact Holdings issued $750 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes, maturing on May 28, 2029 ("2029 Notes"). The 2029 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 6.25%, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 28 and November 28 of each year, commencing on November 28, 2024. On June 3, 2024, Enact Holdings redeemed all of its $750 million 2025 Notes for a pre-tax loss of $11 million. Enact Holdings funded the redemption primarily through the net proceeds from the issuance of its 2029 Notes. For additional information on Enact Holdings' debt, see note 14 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements."

Regulated insurance subsidiaries

The liquidity requirements of our regulated insurance subsidiaries principally relate to the liabilities associated with their various insurance and investment products, operating costs and expenses, the payment of dividends to us, contributions to their subsidiaries, payments of principal and interest on their outstanding debt obligations and income taxes. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment products include the payment of benefits and claims, as well as cash payments in connection with policy surrenders and withdrawals, policy loans and obligations to redeem funding agreements. Our insurance subsidiaries' principal cash inflows from operating activities are derived from premiums, annuity deposits and insurance and investment product fees and other income, including commissions, cost of insurance, mortality, expense and surrender charges, contract underwriting fees, investment management fees, investment income and dividends and distributions from their subsidiaries. We manage our legacy life insurance subsidiaries on a standalone basis. Accordingly, these subsidiaries will continue to rely on their statutory capital, significant reserves, prudent management of the in-force blocks and long-term care insurance in-force rate actions to satisfy policyholder obligations.

Given the challenging macroeconomic environment in 2023 and through the third quarter of 2024, employee costs have increased driven in part by wage inflation, the competitive labor market and low labor participation. Additionally, in our long-term care insurance business, we have observed an increase in the cost of care due in part to elevated inflation. These inflationary pressures have not had a significant impact on our liquidity to date; however, if these conditions persist, they could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition. We will continue to monitor macroeconomic trends, including inflation, to help mitigate any potential adverse impacts to our liquidity. We also expect overall claim costs to continue to increase over time in our long-term care insurance business as our blocks age, with peak claim years over a decade away.

Our insurance subsidiaries maintain investment strategies intended to provide adequate funds to pay benefits without forced sales of investments. Products having liabilities with longer durations, such as certain life insurance and long-term care insurance policies, are typically matched with investments having similar duration such as long-term fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans. Shorter-term liabilities are typically matched with fixed maturity securities that have short- and medium-term fixed maturities. In addition, our insurance subsidiaries hold highly liquid, high quality short-term investment securities and other liquid investment grade fixed maturity securities to fund anticipated operating expenses, surrenders and withdrawals. As of September 30, 2024, our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets were $62.6 billion. Our investments in privately placed fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage loans, policy loans, bank loans, limited partnership investments and select mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are relatively illiquid. These asset classes represented approximately 44% of the carrying value of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets as of September 30, 2024.

Off-balance sheet commitments, guarantees and contractual obligations

As of September 30, 2024, we were committed to fund $1,638 million in limited partnership investments, $271 million in private placement investments and $131 million of bank loan investments.

Except as disclosed above, as of September 30, 2024, there have been no material additions or changes to guarantees provided by Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings or to our contractual obligations as compared to the amounts disclosed within our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2024.

Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Genworth Financial provides a full and unconditional guarantee to the trustee and holders of Genworth Holdings' outstanding senior and subordinated notes (registered securities under the Securities Act of 1933), on an unsecured unsubordinated and subordinated basis, respectively, of the full and punctual payment of the principal of, premium, if any and interest on, and all other amounts payable under, the outstanding senior and subordinated notes and their respective indentures. Genworth Holdings is a direct, 100% owned subsidiary of Genworth Financial.

Excluding investments in subsidiaries, the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings, on a combined basis, are not material to the consolidated financial position or the consolidated results of operations of Genworth. In addition, none of Genworth Financial's direct or indirect subsidiaries, other than Genworth Holdings, are issuers or guarantors of any guaranteed securities. Therefore, in accordance with Rule 13-01 of Regulation S-X, we are permitted, and we elected, to exclude the summarized financial information for both the issuer and guarantor of the registered securities.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of the loss of fair value resulting from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. Market risk is directly influenced by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the related underlying financial instruments are traded. There were no material changes in our market risks since December 31, 2023. See "—Business trends and conditions" and "—Investments and Derivative Instruments" in "Item 2—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for further discussion of recent market conditions, including changes in interest rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of September 30, 2024, an evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2024.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting During the Quarter Ended September 30, 2024

During the three months ended September 30, 2024, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See note 17 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under “Part 1—Item 1—Financial Statements” for a description of material pending litigation and regulatory matters affecting us.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The discussion of our business and operations should be read together with the risk factors contained in Item 1A of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which together describe various risks and uncertainties to which we are or may become subject. These risks and uncertainties have the potential to affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, strategies or prospects in a material and adverse manner. There have been no material changes to the risk factors set forth in the above-referenced filing as of September 30, 2024.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Common Stock

The following table sets forth information regarding Genworth Financial’s share repurchases during the three months ended September 30, 2024:

(Dollar amounts in millions, except share amounts)	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced program	Approximate dollar amount of shares that may yet be purchased under the program [(1)]
July 1, 2024 through July 31, 2024	1,991,396	$ 6.03	1,991,396	$ 230
August 1, 2024 through August 31, 2024	1,875,679	$ 6.40	1,875,679	$ 218
September 1, 2024 through September 30, 2024	1,719,791	$ 6.78	1,719,791	$ 206
Total	5,586,866		5,586,866	

(1) On May 2, 2022, Genworth Financial’s Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program under which Genworth Financial could repurchase up to $350 million of its outstanding common stock. On July 31, 2023, Genworth Financial’s Board of Directors authorized an additional $350 million of share repurchases under the existing program. Under the program, share repurchases may be made at Genworth’s discretion from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or other means, including through Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. The timing and number of shares repurchased under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including Genworth Financial’s stock price and trading volume, and general business and market conditions, among other factors. The authorization has no expiration date and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time. For additional information on the share repurchase program, see “Part I—Item 2—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

Item 5. Other Information

During the three months ended September 30, 2024, no directors or officers of Genworth adopted or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of Genworth’s securities intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) (a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement”) or any “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” as defined under the securities laws.

Item 6. Exhibits

Number	Description
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Genworth Financial, Inc., effective as of October 18, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on October 22, 2024)
31.1	Certification of Thomas J. McInerney (filed herewith)
31.2	Certification of Jerome T. Upton (filed herewith)
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code— Thomas J. McInerney (filed herewith)
32.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code— Jerome T. Upton (filed herewith)
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document and included in Exhibit 101)

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 thereunto duly authorized.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: November 7, 2024

By: /s/ Darren W. Woodell
Darren W. Woodell
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Thomas J. McInerney, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Genworth Financial, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 7, 2024

/s/ Thomas J. McInerney

Thomas J. McInerney
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jerome T. Upton, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Genworth Financial, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 7, 2024

/s/ Jerome T. Upton

Jerome T. Upton
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
(AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002)

I, Thomas J. McInerney, as President and Chief Executive Officer of Genworth Financial, Inc. (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002), that to my knowledge:

(1) the accompanying Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 (the "Report"), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 7, 2024

/s/ Thomas J. McInerney

Thomas J. McInerney
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
(AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002)

I, Jerome T. Upton, as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Genworth Financial, Inc. (the “Company”), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002), that to my knowledge:

(1) the accompanying Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 (the “Report”), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 7, 2024

/s/ Jerome T. Upton

Jerome T. Upton
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)