

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 June 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 1-06541

LOEWS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

13-2646102

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019-2714
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(212) 521-2000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

NOT APPLICABLE

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	L	New York Stock Exchange

Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share

L

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 July 26, 2024, there were 219,516,512 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

INDEX

	Page No.
Part I. Financial Information	
Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)	
Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets	3
June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023	
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations	4
Three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023	
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	5
Three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023	
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Equity	6
Three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023	
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows	8
Six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023	
Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements	9
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	39
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	59
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	60
Part II. Other Information	60
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	60
Item 1A. Risk Factors	61
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	61
Item 5. Other Information	61
Item 6. Exhibits	62

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Loews Corporation and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
------------------	----------------------

(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Assets:

Investments:

Fixed maturities, amortized cost of \$43,469 and \$42,615, less allowance for credit loss of \$17 and \$16	\$ 40,879	\$ 40,626
Equity securities, cost of \$1,076 and \$1,015	1,117	1,050
Limited partnership investments	2,367	2,174
Other invested assets, primarily mortgage loans, less allowance for credit loss of \$35 and \$35	1,067	1,123
Short-term investments	4,916	4,396
Total investments	50,346	49,369
Cash	470	399
Receivables	10,280	9,660
Property, plant and equipment	10,710	10,718
Goodwill	347	347
Deferred non-insurance warranty acquisition expenses	3,598	3,661
Deferred acquisition costs of insurance subsidiaries	948	896
Other assets	4,358	4,147
Total assets	\$ 81,057	\$ 79,197

Liabilities and Equity:

Insurance reserves:

Claim and claim adjustment expense	\$ 23,974	\$ 23,304
Future policy benefits	13,211	13,959
Unearned premiums	7,409	6,933
Total insurance reserves	44,594	44,196
Payable to brokers	130	79
Short-term debt	1,013	1,084
Long-term debt	8,558	7,919
Deferred income taxes	502	398
Deferred non-insurance warranty revenue	4,623	4,694
Other liabilities	4,436	4,302
Total liabilities	63,856	62,672

Commitments and contingent liabilities

Preferred stock, \$0.10 par value:

Authorized – 100,000,000 shares		
Issued – 222,456,544 and 222,268,150 shares	2	2

Additional paid-in capital	2,556	2,589
Retained earnings	16,415	15,617

Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,383)	(2,497)
	16,590	15,711

Less treasury stock, at cost (2,749,732 and 100,000 shares)	(206)	(7)
	16,384	15,704

Noncontrolling interests	817	821
	17,201	16,525

Total liabilities and equity	\$ 81,057	\$ 79,197
-------------------------------------	------------------	------------------

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

Loews Corporation and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions, except per share data)				
Revenues:				
Insurance premiums	\$ 2,498	\$ 2,347	\$ 4,939	\$ 4,595
Net investment income	639	592	1,308	1,161
Investment gains (losses)	(10)	14	(32)	(21)
Non-insurance warranty revenue	404	407	811	814
Operating revenues and other	736	574	1,472	1,168
Total	4,267	3,934	8,498	7,717
Expenses:				
Insurance claims and policyholders' benefits (re-measurement gain (loss) of \$(25), \$(33), \$(40) and \$(34))	1,882	1,779	3,689	3,432
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	435	403	879	782
Non-insurance warranty expense	388	384	782	768
Operating expenses and other	968	808	1,848	1,589
Equity method income	(27)	(39)	(53)	(67)
Interest	114	91	217	186
Total	3,760	3,426	7,362	6,690
Income before income tax	507	508	1,136	1,027
Income tax expense	(112)	(120)	(256)	(235)
Net income	395	388	880	792
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	(26)	(28)	(54)	(57)
Net income attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 369	\$ 360	\$ 826	\$ 735
Basic and diluted net income per share	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.58	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.19
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Shares of common stock	221.35	227.69	221.91	230.48
Dilutive potential shares of common stock	0.25	0.28	0.27	0.30
Total weighted average shares outstanding assuming dilution	221.60	227.97	222.18	230.78

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.⁴

Loews Corporation and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions)				
Net income	\$ 395	\$ 388	\$ 880	\$ 792
Other comprehensive income (loss), after tax				
Changes in:				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments with an allowance for credit losses		(1)	2	(9)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other investments	(244)	(413)	(461)	257
Total unrealized gains (losses) on investments	(244)	(414)	(459)	248
Impact of changes in discount rates used to measure long-duration contract liabilities	273	256	614	(140)
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(1)	8	1	6
Pension and postretirement benefits	6	6	12	15
Foreign currency translation	(10)	35	(43)	51
Other comprehensive income (loss)	24	(109)	125	180
Comprehensive income	419	279	1,005	972
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	(29)	(17)	(65)	(77)
Total comprehensive income attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 390	\$ 262	\$ 940	\$ 895

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements ⁵

Loews Corporation and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(Unaudited)

Loews Corporation Shareholders								
	Total	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Common Stock Held in Treasury	Noncontrolling Interests	
(In millions)								
Balance, April 1, 2023	\$ 15,314	\$ 2	\$ 2,716	\$ 15,293	\$ (3,062)	\$ (498)	\$ 863	
Net income	388			360				28
Other comprehensive loss	(109)				(98)			(11)
Dividends paid (\$0.0625 per share)	(25)			(14)				(11)
Purchase of subsidiary stock from noncontrolling interests	(2)							(2)
Purchases of Loews Corporation treasury stock	(107)						(107)	
Stock-based compensation	9			9				
Other	2			3	(2)		1	
Balance, June 30, 2023	\$ 15,470	\$ 2	\$ 2,728	\$ 15,637	\$ (3,160)	\$ (604)	\$ 867	
Balance, April 1, 2024	\$ 16,998	\$ 2	\$ 2,547	\$ 16,060	\$ (2,401)	\$ (24)	\$ 814	
Net income	395			369				26
Other comprehensive income	24				21			3
Dividends paid (\$0.0625 per share)	(23)			(14)				(9)
Purchase of subsidiary stock from noncontrolling interests	(20)						(20)	
Purchases of Loews Corporation treasury stock	(182)					(182)		
Stock-based compensation	11			11				
Other	(2)			(2)		(3)		3
Balance, June 30, 2024	\$ 17,201	\$ 2	\$ 2,556	\$ 16,415	\$ (2,383)	\$ (206)	\$ 817	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

Loews Corporation and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(Unaudited)

Loews Corporation Shareholders								
	Total	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Common Stock Held in Treasury	Noncontrolling Interests	
(In millions)								
Balance, January 1, 2023, as reported	\$ 15,478	\$ 2	\$ 2,748	\$ 15,144	\$ (3,284)	\$ (12)	\$ 880	
Cumulative effect adjustments from changes in accounting standards	(277)			(213)	(36)			(28)
Balance, January 1, 2023, as adjusted	15,201	2	2,748	14,931	(3,320)	(12)	852	
Net income	792			735				57
Other comprehensive income	180				160			20
Dividends paid (\$0.125 per share)	(84)			(29)				(55)
Purchase of subsidiary stock from noncontrolling interests	(26)							(26)
Purchases of Loews Corporation treasury stock	(593)						(593)	
Stock-based compensation	5			(17)				22
Other	(5)			(3)		1		(3)
Balance, June 30, 2023	\$ 15,470	\$ 2	\$ 2,728	\$ 15,637	\$ (3,160)	\$ (604)	\$ 867	
Balance, January 1, 2024	\$ 16,525	\$ 2	\$ 2,589	\$ 15,617	\$ (2,497)	\$ (7)	\$ 821	
Net income	880			826				54
Other comprehensive income	125				114			11
Dividends paid (\$0.125 per share)	(93)			(28)				(65)
Purchase of subsidiary stock from noncontrolling interests	(20)							(20)
Purchases of Loews Corporation treasury stock	(199)						(199)	
Stock-based compensation	(3)			(22)				19
Other	(14)			(11)				(3)
Balance, June 30, 2024	\$ 17,201	\$ 2	\$ 2,556	\$ 16,415	\$ (2,383)	\$ (206)	\$ 817	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.⁷

Loews Corporation and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

Six Months Ended June 30	2024	2023
(In millions)		
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 880	\$ 792
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities, net	250	300
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net:		
Receivables	(599)	(456)
Deferred acquisition costs	(55)	(74)
Insurance reserves	1,255	1,165
Other assets	(172)	(173)
Other liabilities	83	(139)
Trading securities	(492)	738
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	1,150	2,153
Investing Activities:		
Purchases of fixed maturities	(3,338)	(3,506)
Proceeds from sales of fixed maturities	1,611	2,285
Proceeds from maturities of fixed maturities	1,109	613
Purchases of equity securities	(246)	(126)
Proceeds from sales of equity securities	288	121
Purchases of limited partnership investments	(140)	(245)
Proceeds from sales of limited partnership investments	30	132
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(318)	(299)
Dispositions	23	
Change in short-term investments	(338)	(322)
Other, net	43	(120)
Net cash flow used by investing activities	(1,276)	(1,467)
Financing Activities:		
Dividends paid	(28)	(29)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(65)	(55)
Purchases of Loews Corporation treasury stock	(203)	(593)
Purchases of subsidiary stock from noncontrolling interests	(20)	(26)
Principal payments on debt	(762)	(502)
Issuance of debt	1,323	463
Other, net	(45)	(17)
Net cash flow provided by (used by) financing activities	200	(759)
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash	(3)	4
Net change in cash	71	(69)
Cash, beginning of period	399	532
Cash, end of period	\$ 470	\$ 463

Loews Corporation and Subsidiaries**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****1. Basis of Presentation**

Loews Corporation is a holding company. Its consolidated operating subsidiaries are engaged in the following lines of business: commercial property and casualty insurance (CNA Financial Corporation ("CNA"), an approximately 92% owned subsidiary); transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids and other hydrocarbons (Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP ("Boardwalk Pipelines"), a wholly owned subsidiary) and the operation of a chain of hotels (Loews Hotels Holding Corporation ("Loews Hotels & Co"), a wholly owned subsidiary). Unless the context otherwise requires, as used herein, the term "Company" means Loews Corporation including its consolidated subsidiaries, the term "Parent Company" means Loews Corporation excluding its subsidiaries, the term "Net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation" means Net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation shareholders and the term "subsidiaries" means Loews Corporation's consolidated subsidiaries.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, results of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and changes in shareholders' equity for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, in each case in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). Results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year. These Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Company presents basic and diluted net income (loss) per share on the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations. Basic net income (loss) per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 there were no shares attributable to employee stock-based compensation awards excluded from the diluted weighted average shares outstanding amounts because the effect would have been antidilutive.

Recently issued Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs") - In November of 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2023-07, "Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures." The updated accounting guidance requires enhanced reportable segment disclosures, primarily related to significant segment expenses which are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"). The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect the updated guidance will have on its financial statement disclosures and expects to disclose additional quantitative and qualitative information related to segment expenses regularly provided to the CODM that are included in the segment measures of profit or loss.

In December of 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures." The updated accounting guidance requires expanded income tax disclosures, including the disaggregation of existing disclosures related to the effective tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Prospective application is required, with retrospective application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect the updated guidance will have on its financial statement disclosures.

2. Investments

Net investment income is as follows:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 511	\$ 482	\$ 1,013	\$ 952
Limited partnership investments	74	55	128	82
Short-term investments	20	14	49	30
Equity securities (a)	13	21	35	33
Income from trading portfolio (a)	11	14	69	59
Other	34	29	62	49
Total investment income	663	615	1,356	1,205
Investment expenses	(24)	(23)	(48)	(44)
Net investment income	\$ 639	\$ 592	\$ 1,308	\$ 1,161
(a) Net investment income (loss) recognized due to the change in fair value of equity and trading portfolio securities held as of June 30, 2024 and 2023	\$ (21)	\$ 15	\$ 19	\$ 20

Investment gains (losses) are as follows:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fixed maturity securities:				
Gross gains	\$ 13	\$ 8	\$ 27	\$ 43
Gross losses	(25)	(35)	(71)	(92)
Investment losses on fixed maturity securities	(12)	(27)	(44)	(49)
Equity securities (a)	1	3	12	(11)
Short-term investments and other	1	(8)	(7)	(7)
Gain on acquisition of a joint venture		46		46
Investment gains (losses)	\$ (10)	\$ 14	\$ (32)	\$ (21)
(a) Investment gains (losses) recognized due to the change in fair value of non-redeemable preferred stock included within equity securities held as of June 30, 2024 and 2023	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ —

The available-for-sale impairment losses (gains) recognized in earnings by asset type are presented in the following table. The table includes losses (gains) on securities with an intention to sell and changes in the allowance for credit losses on securities since acquisition date:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale:				
Corporate and other bonds	\$ 6	\$ 9	\$ 15	\$ 17
Asset-backed		8	5	8
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	\$ 6	\$ 17	\$ 20	\$ 25

There were no losses recognized on mortgage loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. There were \$6 million of losses recognized on mortgage loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2023.

The following tables present a summary of fixed maturity securities:

June 30, 2024	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains		Gross Unrealized Losses		Allowance for Credit Losses	Estimated Fair Value			
(In millions)										
Fixed maturity securities:										
Corporate and other bonds	\$ 25,463	\$ 401	\$ 1,496			\$ 17	\$ 24,368			
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	7,560	269	800				7,029			
Asset-backed:										
Residential mortgage-backed	3,602	8	495				3,115			
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,798	7	186	\$ 8	\$ 8		1,611			
Other asset-backed	3,631	17	260			9	3,379			
Total asset-backed	9,031	32	941			17	8,105			
U.S. Treasury and obligations of government sponsored enterprises	193	1	3				191			
Foreign government	742	2	38				706			
Fixed maturities available-for-sale	\$ 42,989	\$ 705	\$ 3,278	\$ 17	\$ 17		\$ 40,399			
Fixed maturities trading	480						480			
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 43,469	\$ 705	\$ 3,278	\$ 17	\$ 17		\$ 40,879			

December 31, 2023

Fixed maturity securities:							
Corporate and other bonds	\$ 25,020	\$ 597	\$ 1,345	\$ 4	\$ 4		\$ 24,268
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	7,713	382	703				7,392
Asset-backed:							
Residential mortgage-backed	3,411	16	425				3,002
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,862	7	230	8	8		1,631
Other asset-backed	3,515	13	256	4	4		3,268
Total asset-backed	8,788	36	911	12	12		7,901
U.S. Treasury and obligations of government sponsored enterprises	152	1	2				151
Foreign government	741	6	34				713
Fixed maturities available-for-sale	\$ 42,414	\$ 1,022	\$ 2,995	\$ 16	\$ 16		\$ 40,425
Fixed maturities trading	201						201
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 42,615	\$ 1,022	\$ 2,995	\$ 16	\$ 16		\$ 40,626

The available-for-sale fixed maturity securities in a gross unrealized loss position for which an allowance for credit losses has not been recorded are as follows:

June 30, 2024	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross	Estimated Fair Value	Gross	Estimated Fair Value	Gross
		Unrealized Losses		Unrealized Losses		Unrealized Losses
(In millions)						
Fixed maturity securities:						
Corporate and other bonds	\$ 3,388	\$ 84	\$ 13,395	\$ 1,412	\$ 16,783	\$ 1,496
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	899	23	3,257	777	4,156	800
Asset-backed:						
Residential mortgage-backed	556	9	2,227	486	2,783	495
Commercial mortgage-backed	170	1	1,153	185	1,323	186
Other asset-backed	372	9	1,904	251	2,276	260
Total asset-backed	1,098	19	5,284	922	6,382	941
U.S. Treasury and obligations of government-sponsored enterprises	117	1	51	2	168	3
Foreign government	160	3	442	35	602	38
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 5,662	\$ 130	\$ 22,429	\$ 3,148	\$ 28,091	\$ 3,278

December 31, 2023

Fixed maturity securities:						
Corporate and other bonds	\$ 1,943	\$ 37	\$ 13,406	\$ 1,308	\$ 15,349	\$ 1,345
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	598	18	3,104	685	3,702	703
Asset-backed:						
Residential mortgage-backed	233	4	2,212	421	2,445	425
Commercial mortgage-backed	200	5	1,184	225	1,384	230
Other asset-backed	392	8	1,869	248	2,261	256
Total asset-backed	825	17	5,265	894	6,090	911
U.S. Treasury and obligations of government-sponsored enterprises	65	1	23	1	88	2
Foreign government	52	1	450	33	502	34
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 3,483	\$ 74	\$ 22,248	\$ 2,921	\$ 25,731	\$ 2,995

The following table presents the estimated fair value and gross unrealized losses of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities in a gross unrealized loss position for which an allowance for credit loss has not been recorded, by ratings distribution.

	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
(In millions)				
U.S. Government, Government agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 2,599	\$ 378	\$ 2,273	\$ 309
AAA	1,841	288	1,524	261
AA	4,371	730	3,817	658
A	6,587	629	5,652	517
BBB	11,813	1,119	11,523	1,095
Non-investment grade	880	134	942	155
Total	\$ 28,091	\$ 3,278	\$ 25,731	\$ 2,995

Based on current facts and circumstances, the unrealized losses presented in the June 30, 2024 securities in the gross unrealized loss position table above are not indicative of the ultimate collectability of the current amortized cost of the securities, but rather are primarily attributable to changes in risk-free interest rates. In reaching this determination, the volatility in risk-free rates and credit spreads, as well as the fact that the unrealized losses are concentrated in investment grade issuers, were considered. Additionally, there is no current intent to sell securities with unrealized losses, nor is it more likely than not that sale will be required prior to recovery of amortized cost; accordingly, it was determined that there are no additional impairment losses to be recorded as of June 30, 2024.

The following tables present the activity related to the allowance on available-for-sale securities with credit impairments and purchased credit-deteriorated ("PCD") assets. Accrued interest receivable on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities totaled \$ 444 million, \$435 million and \$413 million as of June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023 and are excluded from the estimate of expected credit losses and the amortized cost basis in the tables within this Note.

Three months ended June 30, 2024	Corporate and Other Bonds	Asset-backed	Total
(In millions)			
Allowance for credit losses:			
Balance as of April 1, 2024	\$ 3	\$ 17	\$ 20
Reductions to the allowance for credit losses:			
Securities sold during the period (realized)	3	1	4
Additional increases to the allowance for credit losses on securities that had an allowance recorded in a previous period			
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ 17

Three months ended June 30, 2023 (In millions)	Corporate and Other Bonds	Asset-backed	Total
Allowance for credit losses:			
Balance as of April 1, 2023			
\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2
Additions to the allowance for credit losses:			
Securities for which credit losses were not previously recorded	1	7	8
Available-for-sale securities accounted for as PCD assets	11		11
Additional increases to the allowance for credit losses			
on securities that had an allowance recorded in a previous period		1	1
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 13	\$ 9	\$ 22

Six months ended June 30, 2024 (In millions)	Corporate and Other Bonds	Asset-backed	Total
Allowance for credit losses:			
Balance as of January 1, 2024			
\$ 4	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 16
Reductions to the allowance for credit losses:			
Securities sold during the period (realized)	3	1	4
Intent to sell or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis	1		1
Additional increases to the allowance for credit losses on securities that had an allowance recorded in a previous period			
6		6	6
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ 17

Six months ended June 30, 2023 (In millions)	Corporate and Other Bonds	Asset-backed	Total
Allowance for credit losses:			
Balance as of January 1, 2023			
\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Additions to the allowance for credit losses:			
Securities for which credit losses were not previously recorded	1	7	8
Available-for-sale securities accounted for as PCD assets	20		20
Reductions to the allowance for credit losses:			
Securities sold during the period (realized)	6		6
Intent to sell or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis	3		3
Additional increases to the allowance for credit losses			
on securities that had an allowance recorded in a previous period	1	1	2
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 13	\$ 9	\$ 22

Contractual Maturity

The following table presents available-for-sale fixed maturity securities by contractual maturity.

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	
	Cost or Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Cost or Amortized Cost
(In millions)			Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,121
Due after one year through five years	11,521	11,129	11,563
Due after five years through ten years	13,115	12,225	13,359
Due after ten years	16,825	15,552	16,371
Total	\$ 42,989	\$ 40,399	\$ 42,414
			40,425

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain securities may be called or prepaid. Securities not due at a single date are allocated based on weighted average life.

Mortgage Loans

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of mortgage loans for each credit quality indicator by year of origination. The primary credit quality indicators utilized are debt service coverage ratios ("DSCR") and loan-to-value ("LTV") ratios.

	Mortgage Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year (a)						
As of June 30, 2024	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Total
(In millions)							
DSCR ≥1.6x							
LTV less than 55%	\$ 33	\$ 10	\$ 2	\$ 96	\$ 241	\$ 382	\$ 382
LTV 55% to 65%			5				5
LTV greater than 65%		30	12				42
DSCR 1.2x - 1.6x							
LTV less than 55%	28	5		13	63		109
LTV 55% to 65%	\$ 12	21	36	36	4	31	140
LTV greater than 65%		12	64		21		97
DSCR ≤1.2x							
LTV less than 55%							—
LTV 55% to 65%		32	75			42	149
LTV greater than 65%			28	21		48	97
Total	\$ 12	\$ 126	\$ 248	\$ 76	\$ 134	\$ 425	\$ 1,021

(a) The values in the table above reflect DSCR on a standardized amortization period and LTV ratios based on the most recent appraised values trended forward using changes in a commercial real estate price index.

Derivative Financial Instruments

A summary of the aggregate contractual or notional amounts and gross estimated fair values related to derivative financial instruments follows. The contractual or notional amounts for derivatives are used to calculate the exchange of contractual payments under related agreements and may not be representative of the potential for gain or loss on these.

instruments. Gross estimated fair values of derivative positions are currently presented in Equity securities, Receivables and Payable to brokers on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets.

	June 30, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Contractual/Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value		Contractual/Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value	
		Asset	(Liability)		Asset	(Liability)
(In millions)						
Without hedge designation:						
Equity markets:						
Options – purchased	\$ 288	\$ 2		\$ 202	\$ 1	
Futures – short	133	1		116		
Warrants	76	1		84	3	
Interest rate swaps	300	10		300	13	
Currency forwards				13		\$ (1)

Investment Commitments

As part of the overall investment strategy, investments are made in various assets which require future purchase, sale or funding commitments. These investments are recorded once funded, and the related commitments may include future capital calls from various third-party limited partnerships, signed and accepted mortgage loan applications and obligations related to private placement securities. As of June 30, 2024, commitments to purchase or fund were approximately \$1.8 billion and to sell were approximately \$145 million under the terms of these investments.

3. Fair Value

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized in the following tables. Corporate bonds and other includes obligations of the United States of America ("U.S.") Treasury, government-sponsored enterprises, foreign governments and redeemable preferred stock.

June 30, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(In millions)				
Fixed maturity securities:				
Corporate bonds and other	\$ 194	\$ 23,942	\$ 1,129	\$ 25,265
States, municipalities and political subdivisions		6,986	43	7,029
Asset-backed		7,218	887	8,105
Fixed maturities available-for-sale	194	38,146	2,059	40,399
Fixed maturities trading	476	4		480
Total fixed maturities	\$ 670	\$ 38,150	\$ 2,059	\$ 40,879
Equity securities	\$ 661	\$ 442	\$ 14	\$ 1,117
Short-term and other	4,723	25		4,748
Receivables		10		10
Payable to brokers	(57)			(57)
December 31, 2023				
Fixed maturity securities:				
Corporate bonds and other	\$ 161	\$ 23,926	\$ 1,045	\$ 25,132
States, municipalities and political subdivisions		7,348	44	7,392
Asset-backed		7,000	901	7,901
Fixed maturities available-for-sale	161	38,274	1,990	40,425
Fixed maturities trading	201			201
Total fixed maturities	\$ 362	\$ 38,274	\$ 1,990	\$ 40,626
Equity securities	\$ 586	\$ 440	\$ 24	\$ 1,050
Short-term and other	4,215	32		4,247
Receivables		13		13
Payable to brokers	(62)			(62)

The following tables present reconciliations for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

										Net Realized	Unrealized		
										Investment Gains	Gains	(Losses)	Unrealized
										(Losses) and Net	Recognized	Recognized in	Gains (Losses)
										Change in Unrealized	in Net	Recognized in	Other
										Investment Gains	(Loss) on	Comprehensive	Income (Loss)
										(Losses)	Level 3	Income	Other
										Assets and	Assets and	on Level 3	on Level 3
										Included in	Transfers	Transfers	Liabilities
										Balance, April 1	into Level 3	out of Level 3	Balance, June 30
2024										Net Income	Transfers	Transfers	Liabilities Held at June 30
										in OCI	into Level 3	out of Level 3	Liabilities Held at June 30
										Purchases	Sales	Settlements	
										(In millions)			
Fixed maturity securities:													
Corporate bonds and other	\$ 1,082		\$ (8)	\$ 72		\$ (17)				\$ 1,129		\$ (8)	
States, municipalities and political subdivisions													
subdivisions	43												43
Asset-backed	871	\$ 2	(11)	55	\$ (5)	(25)				887			(11)
Fixed maturities available-for-sale	\$ 1,996	\$ 2	\$ (19)	\$ 127	\$ (5)	\$ (42)				\$ 2,059			\$ (19)
Equity securities	\$ 11		\$ 3							\$ 14			
										Net Realized	Unrealized		
										Investment Gains	Gains	Unrealized Gains	
										(Losses) and Net	(Losses)	(Losses)	
										Change in Unrealized	Recognized in	Recognized in	
										Investment Gains	Net Income	Other	
										(Losses)	(Loss) on	Comprehensive	
										Assets and	Level 3 Assets	Income (Loss) on	
										Included in	Transfers	and Liabilities	Level 3 Assets
										Balance, April 1	into Level 3	Balance, June 30	Held at June 30
2023										Included in Net Income	Transfers	Balance, June 30	Held at June 30
										OCI	out of Level 3	Held at June 30	Held at June 30
										Purchases	Sales	Settlements	
(In millions)													
Fixed maturity securities:													
Corporate bonds and other	\$ 912		\$ (15)	\$ 68		\$ (5)	\$ 11			\$ 971		\$ (15)	
States, municipalities and political subdivisions													
subdivisions	44		(1)								43		(1)
Asset-backed	859	\$ 4	(7)	87		(17)	\$ (43)			883			(7)
Fixed maturities available-for-sale	\$ 1,815	\$ 4	\$ (23)	\$ 155	\$ —	\$ (22)	\$ 11	\$ (43)		\$ 1,897		\$ —	\$ (23)
Equity securities	\$ 29	\$ (1)			\$ (2)					\$ 26		\$ (1)	

										Net Realized Investment Gains (Losses) and Net Change in Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Recognized in Net Income (Loss) on Level 3 Assets and Liabilities	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Held
2024	Balance, Included in						Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Balance, June 30	Held at June 30	Assets and Liabilities Held at June 30	
	January 1	Net Income	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Settlements						
(In millions)												
Fixed maturity securities:												
Corporate bonds and other	\$ 1,045			\$ (20)	\$ 146		\$ (53)	\$ 11		\$ 1,129		\$ (22)
States, municipalities and political												
subdivisions	44			(1)						43		(1)
Asset-backed	901	\$ 4	\$ (16)		73	\$ (14)	(42)		\$ (19)	887		(16)
Fixed maturities available-for-sale	\$ 1,990	\$ 4	\$ (37)	\$ 219	\$ (14)	\$ (95)	\$ 11	\$ (19)	\$ 2,059	\$ —	\$ (39)	
Equity securities	\$ 24	\$ 6		\$ 3	\$ (19)				\$ 14	\$ 2		
Net Realized Investment Gains (Losses) and Net Change in Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)												
2023	Balance, Included in						Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Balance, June 30	Held at June 30	Assets and Liabilities Held at June 30	
	January 1	Net Income	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Settlements						
(In millions)												
Fixed maturity securities:												
Corporate bonds and other	\$ 810			\$ 9	\$ 149		\$ (8)	\$ 11		\$ 971		\$ 9
States, municipalities and political												
subdivisions	43									43		
Asset-backed	788	\$ 9		142		(26)	23	\$ (53)	883			(1)
Fixed maturities available-for-sale	\$ 1,641	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 291	\$ —	\$ (34)	\$ 34	\$ (53)	\$ 1,897	\$ —	\$ (7)	
Equity securities	\$ 35	\$ (7)			\$ (2)				\$ 26	\$ (7)		

Net investment gains and losses are reported in Net income as follows:

Major Category of Assets and Liabilities	Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations Line Items
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale	Investment gains (losses)
Fixed maturity securities trading	Net investment income
Equity securities	Investment gains (losses) and Net investment income
Other invested assets	Investment gains (losses) and Net investment income
Derivative financial instruments held in a trading portfolio	Net investment income
Derivative financial instruments, other	Investment gains (losses) and Operating revenues and other

Significant Unobservable Inputs

The following tables present quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs utilized in the fair value measurement of Level 3 assets. Valuations for assets and liabilities not presented in the tables below are primarily based on broker/dealer quotes for which there is a lack of transparency as to inputs used to develop the valuations. The quantitative detail of unobservable inputs from these broker quotes is neither provided nor reasonably available. The weighted average rate is calculated based on fair value.

June 30, 2024	Estimated Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
---------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

(In millions)

Fixed maturity securities	\$ 1,571	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread	1 %— 6 % (2 %)
---------------------------	----------	----------------------	---------------	----------------

December 31, 2023

Fixed maturity securities	\$ 1,495	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread	1 %— 7 % (2 %)
---------------------------	----------	----------------------	---------------	----------------

For fixed maturity securities, an increase to the credit spread assumptions would result in a lower fair value measurement.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

The carrying amount, estimated fair value and the level of the fair value hierarchy of the financial assets and liabilities which are not measured at fair value on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets are presented in the following tables. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of short-term debt and long-term debt exclude finance lease obligations. The carrying amounts reported on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets for cash and short-term investments not carried at fair value and certain other assets and liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these items.

June 30, 2024	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total

(In millions)

Assets:

Other invested assets, primarily mortgage loans	\$ 986	\$ 944	\$ 944
---	--------	--------	--------

Liabilities:

Short-term debt	1,013	\$ 598	404	1,002
Long-term debt	8,555	7,611	566	8,177

December 31, 2023

Assets:

Other invested assets, primarily mortgage loans	\$ 1,035	\$ 997	\$ 997
---	----------	--------	--------

Liabilities:

Short-term debt	1,083	\$ 546	520	1,066
Long-term debt	7,915	7,255	385	7,640

4. Claim and Claim Adjustment Expense Reserves

Claim and claim adjustment expense reserves represent the estimated amounts necessary to resolve all outstanding claims, including incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims as of the reporting date. Reserve projections are based primarily on detailed analysis of the facts in each case, experience with similar cases and various historical development patterns. Consideration is given to historical patterns such as claim reserving trends and settlement practices, loss payments, pending levels of unpaid claims and product mix, economic, medical and social inflation, and public attitudes. All of these factors can affect the estimation of claim and claim adjustment expense reserves.

Establishing claim and claim adjustment expense reserves, including claim and claim adjustment expense reserves for catastrophic events that have occurred, is an estimation process. Many factors can ultimately affect the final settlement of a claim and, therefore, the necessary reserve. Changes in the law, results of litigation, medical costs, the cost of repair materials and labor rates can affect ultimate claim costs. In addition, time can be a critical part of reserving determinations since the longer the span between the incidence of a loss and the payment or settlement of the claim, the more variable the ultimate settlement amount can be. Accordingly, short-tail claims, such as property damage claims, tend to be more reasonably estimable than long-tail claims, such as workers' compensation, general liability and professional liability claims. Claim and claim adjustment expense reserves are also maintained for structured settlement obligations. In developing the claim and claim adjustment expense reserve estimates for structured settlement obligations, actuaries review mortality experience on an annual basis. Adjustments to prior year reserve estimates, if necessary, are reflected in the results of operations in the period that the need for such adjustments is determined. There can be no assurance that the ultimate cost for insurance losses will not exceed current estimates.

Catastrophes are an inherent risk of the property and casualty insurance business and have contributed to material period-to-period fluctuations in the Company's results of operations and/or equity. Catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance, of \$82 million and \$68 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 and \$170 million and \$120 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 were recorded primarily related to severe weather related events.

Liability for Unpaid Claim and Claim Adjustment Expenses

The following table presents a reconciliation between beginning and ending claim and claim adjustment expense reserves.

Six Months Ended June 30	2024	2023
(In millions)		
Reserves, beginning of year:		
Gross	\$ 23,304	\$ 22,120
Ceded	5,141	5,191
Net reserves, beginning of year	18,163	16,929
Net incurred claim and claim adjustment expenses:		
Provision for insured events of current year	3,039	2,746
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior years	19	37
Amortization of discount	20	22
Total net incurred (a)	3,078	2,805
Net payments attributable to:		
Current year events	(308)	(287)
Prior year events	(2,259)	(2,014)
Total net payments	(2,567)	(2,301)
Foreign currency translation adjustment and other	(58)	57
Net reserves, end of period	18,616	17,490
Ceded reserves, end of period	5,358	5,312
Gross reserves, end of period	\$ 23,974	\$ 22,802

(a) Total net incurred does not agree to Insurance claims and policyholders' benefits as reflected on the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations due to amounts related to retroactive reinsurance deferred gain accounting, uncollectible reinsurance, benefit expenses related to future policy benefits and policyholders' dividends, which are not reflected in the table above.

Net Prior Year Development

Changes in estimates of claim and claim adjustment expense reserves, net of reinsurance, for prior years are defined as net prior year loss reserve development. These changes can be favorable or unfavorable.

Favorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$12 million and \$17 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 and \$ 19 million and \$4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was recorded for CNA's commercial property and casualty operations ("Property & Casualty Operations"). Unfavorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$35 million was recorded for CNA's operations outside of Property & Casualty Operations ("Other Insurance Operations") for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

The following table and discussion present details of the net prior year loss reserve development in Property & Casualty Operations and Other Insurance Operations:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Medical professional liability	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ 9
Other professional liability and management liability	17	\$ (1)	17	(1)
Surety	(8)	(7)	(26)	(7)
Warranty			13	(9)
Commercial auto	21	11	21	11
General liability	19	70	19	70
Workers' compensation	(47)	(96)	(49)	(98)
Other property and casualty operations	(12)	6	(12)	21
Other insurance operations	35	35	35	35
Total pretax (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ 23	\$ 18	\$ 16	\$ 31

Three Months

2024

Unfavorable development in other professional liability and management liability was primarily due to higher than expected claim severity and frequency in CNA's professional errors and omissions ("E&O") and cyber businesses.

Unfavorable development in commercial auto was due to higher than expected claim severity in recent accident years.

Unfavorable development in general liability was due to higher than expected claim severity in multiple accident years going back to 2014 and prior.

Favorable development in workers' compensation was due to favorable medical trends driving lower than expected severity in multiple accident years.

Favorable development in other property and casualty operations was primarily due to favorable loss emergence in casualty coverages associated with healthcare products.

Unfavorable development in other insurance operations was largely associated with legacy mass tort abuse claims.

2023

Unfavorable development in commercial auto was due to higher than expected claim severity in CNA's construction business in a recent accident year.

Unfavorable development in general liability was due to higher than expected claim severity in CNA's construction and middle market businesses across multiple accident years.

Favorable development in workers' compensation was due to favorable medical trends driving lower than expected severity in multiple accident years.

Unfavorable development in other insurance operations was largely associated with legacy mass tort abuse claims.

Six Months

2024

Unfavorable development in other professional liability and management liability was primarily due to higher than expected claim severity and frequency in CNA's professional E&O and cyber businesses.

Favorable development in surety was primarily due to lower than expected frequency and lack of systemic activity in multiple accident years.

Unfavorable development in warranty was primarily due to higher than expected frequency and severity in a recent accident year.

Unfavorable development in commercial auto was due to higher than expected claim severity in recent accident years.

Unfavorable development in general liability was due to higher than expected claim severity in multiple accident years going back to 2014 and prior.

Favorable development in workers' compensation was due to favorable medical trends driving lower than expected severity in multiple accident years.

Favorable development in other property and casualty operations was primarily due to favorable loss emergence in casualty coverages associated with healthcare products.

Unfavorable development in other insurance operations was largely associated with legacy mass tort abuse claims.

2023

Unfavorable development in commercial auto was due to higher than expected claim severity in CNA's construction business in a recent accident year.

Unfavorable development in general liability was due to higher than expected claim severity in CNA's construction and middle market businesses across multiple accident years.

Favorable development in workers' compensation was due to favorable medical trends driving lower than expected severity in multiple accident years.

Unfavorable development in other property and casualty operations was due to higher than expected large loss emergence in CNA's professional liability business in accident year 2017.

Unfavorable development in other insurance operations was largely associated with legacy mass tort abuse claims.

Asbestos & Environmental Pollution ("A&EP") Reserves

In 2010, Continental Casualty Company ("CCC") together with several insurance subsidiaries completed a transaction with National Indemnity Company ("NICO"), a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., under which substantially all of their legacy A&EP liabilities were ceded to NICO through a loss portfolio transfer ("LPT"). At the effective date of the transaction, approximately \$1.6 billion of net A&EP claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserves were ceded to NICO under a retroactive reinsurance agreement with an aggregate limit of \$4.0 billion. The \$1.6 billion of claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserves ceded to NICO was net of \$1.2 billion of ceded claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserves under existing third party reinsurance contracts. The NICO LPT aggregate reinsurance limit also covers credit risk on the existing third party reinsurance related to these liabilities. NICO was paid a reinsurance premium of \$2.0 billion and billed third party reinsurance receivables related to A&EP claims with a net book value of \$215 million were transferred to NICO, resulting in total consideration of \$ 2.2 billion.

In years subsequent to the effective date of the LPT, adverse prior year development on A&EP reserves was recognized resulting in additional amounts ceded under the LPT. As a result, the cumulative amounts ceded under the LPT have exceeded the \$2.2 billion consideration paid, resulting in the NICO LPT moving into a gain position, requiring retroactive reinsurance accounting. Under retroactive reinsurance accounting, this gain is deferred and only recognized in earnings in proportion to actual paid recoveries under the LPT. Over the life of the contract, there is no economic impact as long as any additional losses incurred are within the limit of the LPT. In a period in which a change in the estimate of A&EP reserves is

recognized that increases or decreases the amounts ceded under the LPT, the proportion of actual paid recoveries to total ceded losses is affected and the change in the deferred gain is recognized in earnings as if the revised estimate of ceded losses was available at the effective date of the LPT. The effect of the deferred retroactive reinsurance benefit is recorded in Insurance claims and policyholders' benefits in the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations.

The impact of the LPT on the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations was the recognition of a retroactive reinsurance benefit of \$ 13 million and \$15 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 and \$25 million and \$23 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the cumulative amounts ceded under the LPT were \$3.6 billion. The unrecognized deferred retroactive reinsurance benefit was \$392 million and \$417 million as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and is included within Other liabilities on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets.

NICO established a collateral trust account as security for its obligations under the LPT. The fair value of the collateral trust account was \$ 2.2 billion as of June 30, 2024. In addition, Berkshire Hathaway Inc. guaranteed the payment obligations of NICO up to the aggregate reinsurance limit as well as certain of NICO's performance obligations under the trust agreement. NICO is responsible for claims handling and billing and collection from third-party reinsurers related to A&EP claims.

Credit Risk for Ceded Reserves

The majority of CNA's outstanding voluntary reinsurance receivables are due from reinsurers with financial strength ratings of A- or higher. Receivables due from reinsurers with lower financial strength ratings are primarily due from captive reinsurers and are backed by collateral arrangements.

5. Future Policy Benefits Reserves

Future policy benefits reserves are associated with CNA's run-off long-term care business, included in Other Insurance Operations, and relate to policyholders that are currently receiving benefits, including claims that have been incurred but are not yet reported, as well as policyholders that are not yet receiving benefits. Future policy benefits reserves are comprised of the liability for future policyholder benefits ("LFPB") which is reflected as Insurance reserves: Future policy benefits on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheet.

The determination of Future policy benefits reserves requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected policyholder experience over the remaining life of the policy. Since policies may be in force for several decades, these assumptions are subject to significant estimation risk. As a result of this variability, CNA's future policy benefits reserves may be subject to material increases if actual experience develops adversely to its expectations.

For further information on the long-term care reserving process see Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The following table summarizes balances and changes in the LFPB:

	2024	2023
(In millions)		
Present value of future net premiums		
Balance, January 1	\$ 3,710	\$ 3,993
Effect of changes in discount rate	(125)	(74)
Balance, January 1, at original locked in discount rate	3,585	3,919
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions (a)	(29)	(85)
Effect of actual variances from expected experience (a)	(29)	(85)
Adjusted balance, January 1	3,556	3,834
Interest accrual	92	103
Net premiums: earned during period	(212)	(225)
Balance, end of period at original locked in discount rate	3,436	3,712
Effect of changes in discount rate	11	78
Balance, June 30	\$ 3,447	\$ 3,790
Present value of future benefits & expenses		
Balance, January 1	\$ 17,669	\$ 17,472
Effect of changes in discount rate	(578)	(125)
Balance, January 1, at original locked in discount rate	17,091	17,347
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions (a)	11	(51)
Effect of actual variances from expected experience (a)	(592)	(629)
Adjusted balance, January 1	17,102	17,296
Interest accrual	461	482
Benefit & expense payments	(313)	307
Balance, end of period at original locked in discount rate	16,971	17,149
Effect of changes in discount rate	(313)	307
Balance, June 30	\$ 16,658	\$ 17,456
Net LFPB, June 30	\$ 13,211	\$ 13,666

(a) As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the re-measurement gain (loss) of \$(40) million and \$(34) million presented parenthetically on the Consolidated Condensed Statement of Operations is comprised of the effect of changes in cash flow assumptions and the effect of actual variances from expected experience.

The following table presents earned premiums and interest expense associated with the long-term care business recognized on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Earned premiums	\$ 109	\$ 113	\$ 219	\$ 228
Interest expense	185	189	369	379

The following table presents undiscounted expected future benefit and expense payments and undiscounted expected future gross premiums.

(In millions)	June 30,	
	2024	2023
Expected future benefit and expense payments	\$ 32,212	\$ 33,287
Expected future gross premiums	5,149	5,536

Discounted expected future gross premiums at the upper-medium grade fixed income instrument yield discount rate were \$ 3.5 billion and \$3.9 billion as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

The weighted average effective duration of the LFPB calculated using the original locked in discount rate was 11 years and 12 years as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

The weighted average interest rates in the table below are calculated based on the rate used to discount all future cash flows.

	June 30,		December 31,	
	2024	2023	2023	2023
Original locked in discount rate	5.21 %	5.25 %	5.22 %	5.22 %
Upper-medium grade fixed income instrument discount rate	5.43	5.10	4.94	4.94

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, immediate charges to net income resulting from adverse development that caused the net premium ratio ("NPR") to exceed 100% for certain cohorts were \$24 million and \$44 million. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, immediate charges to net income resulting from adverse development that caused the NPR to exceed 100% were \$29 million and \$42 million.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the portion of losses recognized in a prior period due to NPR exceeding 100% for certain cohorts which, due to favorable development, was reversed through net income were \$6 million and \$8 million. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, the portion of losses recognized in a prior period due to NPR exceeding 100% which, due to favorable development, was reversed through net income was less than \$1 million and \$11 million.

6. Shareholders' Equity

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

The tables below present the changes in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") by component for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2024:

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments with an Allowance for Credit Losses	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Investments	Cumulative impact of changes in discount rates used to measure long duration contracts	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Foreign Currency Translation	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(In millions)							
Balance, April 1, 2023	\$ (14)	\$ (1,867)	\$ (393)	\$ 12	\$ (614)	\$ (186)	\$ (3,062)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, after tax of \$2, \$116, \$(68), \$0, \$0 and \$0	(8)	(427)	256	8		35	(136)
Reclassification of losses from accumulated other comprehensive loss, after tax of \$(2), \$(4), \$0, \$0, \$(2) and \$0	7	14			6		27
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(1)	(413)	256	8	6	35	(109)
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	42	(26)		(1)	(3)	11
Balance, June 30, 2023	\$ (16)	\$ (2,238)	\$ (163)	\$ 20	\$ (609)	\$ (154)	\$ (3,160)
Balance, April 1, 2024							
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, after tax of \$1, \$67, \$(72), \$1, \$0 and \$0	(4)	(250)	273	(1)		(10)	8
Reclassification of losses from accumulated other comprehensive loss, after tax of \$(1), \$(1), \$0, \$0, \$(1) and \$0	4	6			6		16
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	(244)	273	(1)	6	(10)	24
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests		19	(22)				(3)
Other	(1)	(2)		1	(1)		(3)
Balance, June 30, 2024	\$ (10)	\$ (1,903)	\$ 234	\$ 10	\$ (525)	\$ (189)	\$ (2,383)

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments with an Allowance for Credit Losses	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Investments	Cumulative impact of changes in discount rates used to measure long duration contracts	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Foreign Currency Translation	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(In millions)							
Balance, January 1, 2023, as reported	\$ (7)	\$ (2,469)	\$ —	\$ 14	\$ (622)	\$ (200)	\$ (3,284)
Cumulative effect adjustments from changes in accounting standards, after tax of \$0, \$0, \$11, \$0, \$0 and \$0				(36)			(36)
Balance, January 1, 2023, as adjusted	(7)	(2,469)	(36)	14	(622)	(200)	(3,320)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, after tax of \$4, \$(60), \$37, \$1, \$0 and \$0	(16)	225	(140)	6		51	126
Reclassification of losses from accumulated other comprehensive loss, after tax of \$(2), \$(8), \$0, \$0, \$(4) and \$0	7	32			15		54
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(9)	257	(140)	6	15	51	180
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests		(26)	13		(2)	(5)	(20)
Balance, June 30, 2023	\$ (16)	\$ (2,238)	\$ (163)	\$ 20	\$ (609)	\$ (154)	\$ (3,160)
Balance, January 1, 2024	\$ (12)	\$ (1,483)	\$ (329)	\$ 9	\$ (533)	\$ (149)	\$ (2,497)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, after tax of \$1, \$131, \$(163), \$0, \$0 and \$0	(5)	(489)	614	1		(43)	78
Reclassification of losses from accumulated other comprehensive loss, after tax of \$(2), \$(7), \$0, \$0, \$(2) and \$0	7	28			12		47
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2	(461)	614	1	12	(43)	125
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests		38	(51)		(1)	3	(11)
Other		3			(3)		—
Balance, June 30, 2024	\$ (10)	\$ (1,903)	\$ 234	\$ 10	\$ (525)	\$ (189)	\$ (2,383)

Amounts reclassified from AOCI shown above are reported in Net income (loss) as follows:

Major Category of AOCI	Affected Line Item
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments with an allowance for credit losses and Net unrealized gains (losses) on other investments	Investment gains (losses)
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Operating revenues and other, Interest expense and Operating expenses and other
Pension and postretirement benefits	Operating expenses and other

Stock Purchases

Loews Corporation repurchased 2.6 million and 10.0 million shares of its common stock at aggregate costs of \$ 199 million and \$593 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

7. Debt

In February of 2024, CNA completed a public offering of \$ 500 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.1% senior notes due February 15, 2034 and in May of 2024, CNA repaid at maturity the outstanding \$550 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.0% senior notes.

In February of 2024, Boardwalk Pipelines completed a public offering of \$ 600 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.6% senior notes due August 1, 2034. Boardwalk Pipelines intends to use the net proceeds to retire the outstanding \$ 600 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.0% notes due December 2024.

8. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Disaggregation of revenues – Revenue from contracts with customers, other than insurance premiums, is reported as Non-insurance warranty revenue and within Operating revenues and other on the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations. The following table presents revenues from contracts with customers disaggregated by revenue type along with the reportable segment and a reconciliation to Operating revenues and other as reported in Note 12:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions)				
Non-insurance warranty – CNA Financial	\$ 404	\$ 407	\$ 811	\$ 814
Transportation and storage of natural gas and NGLs and ethane supply and transportation services – Boardwalk Pipelines	\$ 467	\$ 350	\$ 968	\$ 736
Lodging and related services – Loews Hotels & Co	244	202	453	387
Total revenues from contracts with customers	711	552	1,421	1,123
Other revenues	25	22	51	45
Operating revenues and other	\$ 736	\$ 574	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,168

Receivables from contracts with customers – As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, receivables from contracts with customers were approximately \$204 million and \$228 million and are included within Receivables on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets.

Deferred revenue – As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, deferred revenue resulting from contracts with customers were approximately \$ 4.7 billion and \$4.8 billion and are reported as Deferred non-insurance warranty revenue and within Other liabilities on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets. Approximately \$786 million and \$660 million of revenues recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 were included in deferred revenue as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Performance obligations – As of June 30, 2024, approximately \$15.1 billion of estimated operating revenues is expected to be recognized in the future related to outstanding performance obligations. The balance relates primarily to revenues for transportation and storage services for natural gas and natural gas liquids and other hydrocarbons ("NGLs") and certain ethane supply contracts at Boardwalk Pipelines and non-insurance warranty revenue at CNA. Approximately \$1.5 billion will be recognized during the remaining six months of 2024, \$2.6 billion in 2025 and the remainder in following years. The actual timing of recognition may vary due to factors outside of the Company's control.

9. Benefit Plans

The Company has several non-contributory defined benefit plans and postretirement benefit plans covering eligible employees and retirees.

The following tables present the components of net periodic (benefit) cost for the defined benefit plans:

	Pension Benefits			
	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	2023	June 30,	2023
(In millions)				
Service cost			\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	\$ 25	\$ 28	49	56
Expected return on plan assets	(30)	(32)	(59)	(64)
Amortization of unrecognized net loss	8	9	15	18
Settlements		1		1
Net periodic cost	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 12

	Other Postretirement Benefits			
	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	2024	June 30,	2023
(In millions)				
Interest cost			\$ 1	\$ 1
Expected return on plan assets			(1)	(1)
Net periodic benefit	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

10. Legal Proceedings

Boardwalk Pipelines Litigation

On May 25, 2018, plaintiffs Tsemach Mishal and Paul Berger (on behalf of themselves and the purported class, "Plaintiffs") initiated a purported class action in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (the "Trial Court") against the following defendants: Boardwalk Pipelines, Boardwalk GP, LP ("General Partner"), Boardwalk GP, LLC and Boardwalk Pipelines Holding Corp. ("BPHC") (together, "Defendants"), regarding the potential exercise by the General Partner of its right to purchase all of the issued and outstanding common units representing limited partnership interests in Boardwalk Pipelines not already owned by the General Partner or its affiliates.

On June 25, 2018, Plaintiffs and Defendants entered into a Stipulation and Agreement of Compromise and Settlement, subject to the approval of the Trial Court (the "Proposed Settlement"). Under the terms of the Proposed Settlement, the lawsuit would be dismissed, and related claims against the Defendants would be released by the Plaintiffs, if BPHC, the sole member of the General Partner, elected to cause the General Partner to exercise its right to purchase the issued and outstanding common units of Boardwalk Pipelines pursuant to Boardwalk Pipelines' Third Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, as amended ("Limited Partnership Agreement"), within a period specified by the Proposed Settlement. On June 29, 2018, the General Partner elected to exercise its right to purchase all of the issued and outstanding common units representing limited partnership interests in Boardwalk Pipelines not already owned by the General Partner or its affiliates pursuant to the Limited Partnership Agreement within the period specified by the Proposed Settlement. The transaction was completed on July 18, 2018.

On September 28, 2018, the Trial Court denied approval of the Proposed Settlement. On February 11, 2019, a substitute verified class action complaint was filed in this proceeding, which among other things, added the Parent Company as a Defendant. The Defendants filed a motion to dismiss, which was heard by the Trial Court in July of 2019. In October of 2019, the Trial Court ruled on the motion and granted a partial dismissal, with certain aspects of the case proceeding to trial. A trial was held the week of February 22, 2021 and post-trial oral arguments were held on July 14, 2021.

On November 12, 2021, the Trial Court issued a ruling in the case. The Trial Court held that the General Partner breached the Limited Partnership Agreement and awarded Plaintiffs approximately \$690 million, plus pre-judgment interest (approximately \$166 million), post-judgment interest and attorneys' fees.

The Company believed that the Trial Court ruling included factual and legal errors. Therefore, on January 3, 2022, the Defendants appealed the Trial Court's ruling to the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware (the "Supreme Court"). On January 17, 2022, the Plaintiffs filed a cross-appeal to the Supreme Court contesting the calculation of damages by the Trial Court. Oral arguments were held on September 14, 2022, and on December 19, 2022, the Supreme Court reversed the Trial Court's ruling and remanded the case to the Trial Court for further proceedings related to claims not decided by the Trial Court's ruling. Briefing by the parties at the Trial Court on the remanded issues was completed in September 2023. A hearing on the remanded issues was held at the Trial Court in April 2024.

Other Litigation

The Company is from time to time party to other litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. While it is difficult to predict the outcome or effect of any litigation, management does not believe that the outcome of any pending litigation, including the Boardwalk Pipelines matter described above, will materially affect the Company's results of operations or equity.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

CNA Guarantees

CNA has provided guarantees, if the primary obligor fails to perform, to holders of structured settlement annuities issued by a previously owned subsidiary. As of June 30, 2024, the potential amount of future payments CNA could be required to pay under these guarantees was approximately \$1.4 billion, which will be paid over the lifetime of the annuitants. CNA does not believe any payment is likely under these guarantees, as CNA is the beneficiary of a trust that must be maintained at a level that approximates the discounted reserves for these annuities.

12. Segments

Loews Corporation has four reportable segments comprised of three individual consolidated operating subsidiaries, CNA, Boardwalk Pipelines and Loews Hotels & Co; and the Corporate segment. The Corporate segment is primarily comprised of Loews Corporation, excluding its subsidiaries, and the equity method of accounting for Altium Packaging LLC. Each of the operating subsidiaries is headed by a chief executive officer who is responsible for the operation of its business and has the duties and authority commensurate with that position. For additional disclosures regarding the composition of Loews Corporation's segments, see Note 21 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The following tables present the reportable segments and their contribution to the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations. Amounts presented will not necessarily be the same as those in the individual financial statements of the subsidiaries due to adjustments for purchase accounting, income taxes and noncontrolling interests.

Statements of Operations by segment are presented in the following tables.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024	CNA Financial	Boardwalk Pipelines	Loews Hotels & Co		Corporate	Total				
(In millions)										
Revenues:										
Insurance premiums	\$ 2,498				\$ 2,498					
Net investment income	618	\$ 9	\$ 3	\$ 9	639					
Investment losses	(10)				(10)					
Non-insurance warranty revenue	404				404					
Operating revenues and other	9	479	248		736					
Total	3,519	488	251	9	4,267					
Expenses:										
Insurance claims and policyholders' benefits	1,882				1,882					
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	435				435					
Non-insurance warranty expense	388				388					
Operating expenses and other	378	347	225	18	968					
Equity method (income) loss			(32)	5	(27)					
Interest	34	47	14	19	114					
Total	3,117	394	207	42	3,760					
Income (loss) before income tax	402	94	44	(33)	507					
Income tax (expense) benefit	(85)	(24)	(9)	6	(112)					
Net income (loss)	317	70	35	(27)	395					
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests		(26)			(26)					
Net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 291	\$ 70	\$ 35	\$ (27)	\$ 369					

Three Months Ended June 30, 2023	CNA Financial	Boardwalk Pipelines	Loews Hotels & Co	Corporate	Total
(In millions)					
Revenues:					
Insurance premiums	\$ 2,347				\$ 2,347
Net investment income	575	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ 11	592
Investment gains (losses)	(32)		46		14
Non-insurance warranty revenue	407				407
Operating revenues and other	7	360	207		574
Total	3,304	365	254	11	3,934
Expenses:					
Insurance claims and policyholders' benefits	1,779				1,779
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	403				403
Non-insurance warranty expense	384				384
Operating expenses and other	346	250	194	18	808
Equity method (income) loss			(41)	2	(39)
Interest	31	39		21	91
Total	2,943	289	153	41	3,426
Income (loss) before income tax	361	76	101	(30)	508
Income tax (expense) benefit	(78)	(19)	(27)	4	(120)
Net income (loss)	283	57	74	(26)	388
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	(28)				(28)
Net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 255	\$ 57	\$ 74	\$ (26)	\$ 360

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	CNA Financial	Boardwalk Pipelines	Loews Hotels & Co	Corporate	Total
(In millions)					
Revenues:					
Insurance premiums	\$ 4,939				\$ 4,939
Net investment income	1,227	\$ 13	\$ 5	\$ 63	1,308
Investment losses	(32)				(32)
Non-insurance warranty revenue	811				811
Operating revenues and other	18	992	462		1,472
Total	6,963	1,005	467	63	8,498
Expenses:					
Insurance claims and policyholders' benefits	3,689				3,689
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	879				879
Non-insurance warranty expense	782				782
Operating expenses and other	715	659	434	40	1,848
Equity method (income) loss			(59)	6	(53)
Interest	69	90	20	38	217
Total	6,134	749	395	84	7,362
Income (loss) before income tax	829	256	72	(21)	1,136
Income tax (expense) benefit	(174)	(65)	(21)	4	(256)
Net income (loss)	655	191	51	(17)	880
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	(54)				(54)
Net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 601	\$ 191	\$ 51	\$ (17)	\$ 826

Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 (In millions)	CNA Financial	Boardwalk Pipelines	Loews Hotels & Co	Corporate	Total
Revenues:					
Insurance premiums					
\$ 4,595					\$ 4,595
Net investment income	1,100	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 53	1,161
Investment gains (losses)	(67)		46		(21)
Non-insurance warranty revenue	814				814
Operating revenues and other	14	756	398		1,168
Total	6,456	762	446	53	7,717
Expenses:					
Insurance claims and policyholders' benefits					
3,432					3,432
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	782				782
Non-insurance warranty expense	768				768
Operating expenses and other	683	492	377	37	1,589
Equity method (income) loss			(72)	5	(67)
Interest	59	78	6	43	186
Total	5,724	570	311	85	6,690
Income (loss) before income tax					
732		192	135	(32)	1,027
Income tax (expense) benefit	(152)	(49)	(37)	3	(235)
Net income (loss)	580	143	98	(29)	792
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	(57)				(57)
Net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 523	\$ 143	\$ 98	\$ (29)	\$ 735

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

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements, Risk Factors, and MD&A included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. This MD&A is comprised of the following sections:

	Page No.
Overview	39
Results of Operations	40
Consolidated Financial Results	40
CNA Financial	41
Boardwalk Pipelines	49
Loews Hotels & Co	50
Corporate	52
Liquidity and Capital Resources	52
Parent Company	52
Subsidiaries	53
Investments	54
Catastrophes and Related Reinsurance	57
Critical Accounting Estimates	58
Accounting Standards Update	58
Forward-Looking Statements	58

OVERVIEW

Loews Corporation is a holding company and has four reportable segments comprised of three individual consolidated operating subsidiaries, CNA Financial Corporation ("CNA"), Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP ("Boardwalk Pipelines") and Loews Hotels Holding Corporation ("Loews Hotels & Co"); and the Corporate segment. The Corporate segment is primarily comprised of Loews Corporation, excluding its operating subsidiaries, and the equity method of accounting for Altium Packaging LLC ("Altium Packaging").

Unless the context otherwise requires, as used herein, the term "Company" means Loews Corporation including its consolidated subsidiaries, the terms "Parent Company," "we," "our," "us" or like terms mean Loews Corporation excluding its subsidiaries, the term "Net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation" means Net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation shareholders and the term "subsidiaries" means Loews Corporation's consolidated subsidiaries.

We rely upon our invested cash balances and distributions from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our obligations and to declare and pay any dividends to our shareholders. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends is subject to, among other things, the availability of sufficient earnings and funds in such subsidiaries, applicable state laws, including in the case of the insurance subsidiaries of CNA, laws and rules governing the payment of dividends by regulated insurance companies (see Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023) and compliance with covenants in their respective loan agreements. Claims of creditors of our subsidiaries will generally have priority as to the assets of such subsidiaries over our claims and those of our creditors and shareholders. We are not responsible for the liabilities and obligations of our subsidiaries and there are no Parent Company guarantees.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Consolidated Financial Results

The following table summarizes net income (loss) attributable to Loews Corporation by segment and the basic and diluted net income per share attributable to Loews Corporation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions, except per share data)				
CNA Financial	\$ 291	\$ 255	\$ 601	\$ 523
Boardwalk Pipelines	70	57	191	143
Loews Hotels & Co	35	74	51	98
Corporate	(27)	(26)	(17)	(29)
Net income attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 369	\$ 360	\$ 826	\$ 735
Basic and diluted net income per share	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.58	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.19

Net income attributable to Loews Corporation for the three months ended June 30, 2024 was \$369 million, or \$1.67 per share, compared to net income of \$360 million, or \$1.58 per share in the comparable 2023 period. Net income attributable to Loews Corporation for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was \$826 million, or \$3.72 per share, compared to net income of \$735 million, or \$3.19 per share in the comparable 2023 period.

The increase in net income attributable to Loews Corporation for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the comparable 2023 period was primarily driven by higher net income at CNA and Boardwalk Pipelines. The increase at CNA is primarily due to higher net investment income, partially offset by higher catastrophe losses, and the increase at Boardwalk Pipelines is primarily due to increased revenues from re-contracting at higher rates and recently completed growth projects. Loews Hotels & Co's net income for the three months ended June 30, 2023 includes a \$36 million gain related to the acquisition of an additional equity interest in, and the consolidation of, a previously unconsolidated joint venture property.

The increase in net income attributable to Loews Corporation for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the comparable 2023 period was primarily driven by higher net income at CNA and Boardwalk Pipelines. The increase at CNA is primarily due to higher net investment income and favorable net prior year loss reserve development, partially offset by higher catastrophe losses. Excluding CNA, the drivers of the increase in net income for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the comparable 2023 period are consistent with the three-month discussion above.

CNA Financial

The following table summarizes the results of operations for CNA for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 as presented in Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report. For further discussion of Net investment income and Investment gains (losses), see the Investments section of this MD&A.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions)				
Revenues:				
Insurance premiums	\$ 2,498	\$ 2,347	\$ 4,939	\$ 4,595
Net investment income	618	575	1,227	1,100
Investment losses	(10)	(32)	(32)	(67)
Non-insurance warranty revenue	404	407	811	814
Other revenues	9	7	18	14
Total	3,519	3,304	6,963	6,456
Expenses:				
Insurance claims and policyholders' benefits	1,882	1,779	3,689	3,432
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	435	403	879	782
Non-insurance warranty expense	388	384	782	768
Other operating expenses	378	346	715	683
Interest	34	31	69	59
Total	3,117	2,943	6,134	5,724
Income before income tax	402	361	829	732
Income tax expense	(85)	(78)	(174)	(152)
Net income	317	283	655	580
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	(26)	(28)	(54)	(57)
Net income attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 291	\$ 255	\$ 601	\$ 523

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to the Comparable 2023 Period

Net income attributable to Loews Corporation increased \$36 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period due to higher net investment income, partially offset by higher catastrophe losses.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to the Comparable 2023 Period

Net income attributable to Loews Corporation increased \$78 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period due to higher net investment income and favorable net prior year loss reserve development, partially offset by higher catastrophe losses.

CNA's Property & Casualty and Other Insurance Operations

CNA's commercial property and casualty insurance operations ("Property & Casualty Operations") include its Specialty, Commercial and International lines of business. CNA's Other Insurance Operations outside of Property & Casualty Operations include its long-term care business that is in run-off, certain corporate expenses, including interest on CNA's corporate debt, and the results of certain property and casualty businesses in run-off, including CNA Re, asbestos and environmental pollution ("A&EP"), a legacy portfolio of excess workers' compensation ("EWC") policies and certain legacy mass tort reserves. We believe the presentation of CNA as one reportable segment is appropriate in accordance with applicable accounting standards on segment reporting. However, for purposes of this discussion and analysis of the results

of operations, we provide greater detail with respect to CNA's Property & Casualty Operations and Other Insurance Operations to enhance the reader's understanding and to provide further transparency into key drivers of CNA's financial results.

In assessing its insurance operations, CNA utilizes the core income (loss) financial measure. Core income (loss) is calculated by excluding investment gains or losses from net income (loss). In addition, core income (loss) excludes the effects of noncontrolling interests. The calculation of core income (loss) excludes investment gains or losses because investment gains or losses are generally driven by economic factors that are not necessarily reflective of CNA's primary insurance operations. Core income (loss) is deemed to be a non-GAAP financial measure and management believes some investors may find this measure useful to evaluate CNA's insurance operations. Please see the non-GAAP reconciliation of net income (loss) to core income (loss) that follows in this MD&A.

Property & Casualty Operations

In evaluating the results of Property & Casualty Operations, CNA utilizes the loss ratio, the underlying loss ratio, the expense ratio, the dividend ratio, the combined ratio and the underlying combined ratio. These ratios are calculated using GAAP financial results. The loss ratio is the percentage of net incurred claim and claim adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. The underlying loss ratio excludes the impact of catastrophe losses and development-related items from the loss ratio. Development-related items represent net prior year loss reserve and premium development, and includes the effects of interest accretion and change in allowance for uncollectible reinsurance and deductible amounts. The expense ratio is the percentage of insurance underwriting and acquisition expenses, including the amortization of deferred acquisition costs, to net earned premiums. The dividend ratio is the ratio of policyholders' dividends incurred to net earned premiums. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss, expense and dividend ratios. The underlying combined ratio is the sum of the underlying loss ratio, the expense ratio and the dividend ratio. In addition, renewal premium change, rate, retention and new business are also utilized in evaluating operating trends. Renewal premium change represents the estimated change in average premium on policies that renew, including rate and exposure changes. Rate represents the average change in price on policies that renew excluding exposure change. Exposure represents the measure of risk used in the pricing of the insurance product. The change in exposure represents the change in premium dollars on policies that renew as a result of the change in risk of the policy. Retention represents the percentage of premium dollars renewed, excluding rate and exposure changes, in comparison to the expiring premium dollars from policies available to renew. New business represents premiums from policies written with new customers and additional policies written with existing customers. Gross written premiums, excluding third-party captives, excludes business which is ceded to third-party captives, including business related to large warranty programs. CNA uses underwriting gain (loss), calculated using GAAP financial results, to monitor insurance operations. Underwriting gain (loss) is pretax and is calculated as net earned premiums less total insurance expenses, which includes insurance claims and policyholders' benefits, amortization of deferred acquisition costs and other insurance related expenses. Underlying underwriting gain (loss) represents underwriting results excluding catastrophe losses and development-related items.

The following tables summarize the results of CNA's Property & Casualty Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024	Specialty	Commercial	International	Total
(In millions, except %)				
Gross written premiums	\$ 1,728	\$ 1,927	\$ 417	\$ 4,072
Gross written premiums excluding third-party captives	984	1,802	417	3,203
Net written premiums	857	1,458	359	2,674
Net earned premiums	831	1,247	311	2,389
Underwriting gain	60	39	25	124
Net investment income	154	175	32	361
Core income	169	167	44	380
Other performance metrics:				
Loss ratio excluding catastrophes and development	59.6 %	62.0 %	58.1 %	60.6 %
Effect of catastrophe impacts		6.1	2.0	3.5
Effect of development-related items	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(0.3)
Loss ratio	59.2 %	68.0 %	59.1 %	63.8 %
Expense ratio	33.2	28.5	32.8	30.7
Dividend ratio	0.3	0.5		0.3
Combined ratio	92.7 %	97.0 %	91.9 %	94.8 %
Combined ratio excluding catastrophes and development	93.1 %	91.0 %	90.9 %	91.6 %
Rate		7 %		4 %
Renewal premium change	1 %	7	2 %	5
Retention	90	84	80	85
New business	\$ 118	\$ 405	\$ 72	\$ 595
Three Months Ended June 30, 2023				
Gross written premiums	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,719	\$ 421	\$ 3,909
Gross written premiums excluding third-party captives	961	1,604	421	2,986
Net written premiums	825	1,329	359	2,513
Net earned premiums	812	1,120	302	2,234
Underwriting gain	74	42	22	138
Net investment income	142	165	25	332
Core income	177	159	38	374
Other performance metrics:				
Loss ratio excluding catastrophes and development	58.6 %	61.5 %	57.9 %	59.9 %
Effect of catastrophe impacts		5.2	3.1	3.1
Effect of development-related items	(0.3)	(0.5)		(0.4)
Loss ratio	58.3 %	66.2 %	61.0 %	62.6 %
Expense ratio	32.4	29.6	31.2	30.9
Dividend ratio	0.2	0.5		0.3
Combined ratio	90.9 %	96.3 %	92.2 %	93.8 %
Combined ratio excluding catastrophes and development	91.2 %	91.6 %	89.1 %	91.1 %
Rate	(1)%	8 %	4 %	5 %
Renewal premium change		11	7	7
Retention	89	85	83	86
New business	\$ 120	\$ 343	\$ 92	\$ 555

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	Specialty	Commercial	International	Total
(In millions, except %)				
Gross written premiums	\$ 3,410	\$ 3,613	\$ 791	\$ 7,814
Gross written premiums excluding third-party captives	1,864	3,484	791	6,139
Net written premiums	1,649	2,796	619	5,064
Net earned premiums	1,645	2,449	626	4,720
Underwriting gain	136	68	46	250
Net investment income	304	351	63	718
Core income	346	325	81	752
Other performance metrics:				
Underlying loss ratio	59.4 %	62.0 %	58.1 %	60.6 %
Effect of catastrophe impacts		6.4	2.0	3.6
Effect of development-related items	(0.5)		(0.5)	(0.3)
Loss ratio	58.9 %	68.4 %	59.6 %	63.9 %
Expense ratio	32.5	28.4	33.0	30.4
Dividend ratio	0.3	0.5		0.4
Combined ratio	91.7 %	97.3 %	92.6 %	94.7 %
Underlying combined ratio	92.2 %	90.9 %	91.1 %	91.4 %
Rate	1 %	7 %		4 %
Renewal premium change	2	8	3 %	5
Retention	89	84	81	85
New business	\$ 212	\$ 772	\$ 140	\$ 1,124
Six Months Ended June 30, 2023				
Gross written premiums	\$ 3,549	\$ 3,161	\$ 819	\$ 7,529
Gross written premiums excluding third-party captives	1,847	3,044	819	5,710
Net written premiums	1,613	2,517	630	4,760
Net earned premiums	1,609	2,166	592	4,367
Underwriting gain	154	83	31	268
Net investment income	271	314	48	633
Core income	348	310	62	720
Other performance metrics:				
Underlying loss ratio	58.5 %	61.5 %	57.7 %	59.9 %
Effect of catastrophe impacts		4.7	2.9	2.7
Effect of development-related items	(0.2)	(0.3)	2.5	0.2
Loss ratio	58.3 %	65.9 %	63.1 %	62.8 %
Expense ratio	31.9	29.8	31.5	30.8
Dividend ratio	0.2	0.5		0.3
Combined ratio	90.4 %	96.2 %	94.6 %	93.9 %
Underlying combined ratio	90.6 %	91.8 %	89.2 %	91.0 %
Rate		8 %	4 %	5 %
Renewal premium change	2 %	10	7	7
Retention	89	85	83	86
New business	\$ 228	\$ 653	\$ 177	\$ 1,058

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to the Comparable 2023 Period

Gross written premiums, excluding third-party captives, for Specialty increased \$23 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period driven by favorable renewal premium change and retention. Net written premiums for Specialty increased \$32 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. The increase in net earned premiums for the three months ended June 30, 2024 was consistent with the trend in net written premiums for Specialty.

Gross written premiums for Commercial increased \$208 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period driven by rate and higher new business. Net written premiums for Commercial increased \$129 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. The increase in net earned premiums for the three months ended June 30, 2024 was consistent with the trend in net written premiums for Commercial.

Gross written premiums for International decreased \$4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. Excluding the effect of foreign currency exchange rates, gross written premiums decreased \$4 million driven by lower new business. Net written premiums for International were consistent with the comparable 2023 period. Excluding the effect of foreign currency exchange rates, net written premiums increased \$1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. The increase in net earned premiums for the three months ended June 30, 2024 was consistent with the trend in net written premiums in recent quarters for International.

Core income for Property & Casualty Operations increased \$6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period driven by higher net investment income partially offset by higher catastrophe losses.

Catastrophe losses for Property & Casualty Operations were \$82 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with \$68 million for the comparable 2023 period. For the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, Specialty had no catastrophe losses, Commercial had catastrophe losses of \$76 million and \$59 million and International had catastrophe losses of \$6 million and \$9 million.

Favorable net prior year loss reserve development for Property & Casualty Operations of \$12 million and \$17 million was recorded for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. For the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, Specialty recorded favorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$3 million and \$4 million, Commercial recorded favorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$6 million and \$13 million and International recorded favorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$3 million and no net prior year loss reserve development. Further information on net prior year loss reserve development is included in Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report.

Specialty's combined ratio increased 1.8 points for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period primarily due to a 0.9 point increase in the loss ratio and a 0.8 point increase in the expense ratio. The increase in the loss ratio was due to an increase in the underlying loss ratio primarily driven by continued rate pressure over the last several quarters. The increase in the expense ratio was driven by higher acquisition costs.

Commercial's combined ratio increased 0.7 points for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period due to a 1.8 point increase in the loss ratio, partially offset by a 1.1 point improvement in the expense ratio. The increase in the loss ratio was primarily driven by higher catastrophe losses, which were 6.1 points of the loss ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with 5.2 points of the loss ratio in the comparable 2023 period, an increase in the underlying loss ratio and lower favorable net prior year loss reserve development. The improvement in the expense ratio was primarily driven by higher net earned premiums, partially offset by higher acquisition costs.

International's combined ratio improved 0.3 points for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period due to a 1.9 point improvement in the loss ratio, partially offset by a 1.6 point increase in the expense ratio. The improvement in the loss ratio was driven by lower catastrophe losses, which were 2.0 points of the loss ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with 3.1 points of the loss ratio in the comparable 2023 period and favorable net prior year loss reserve development. The increase in the expense ratio was driven by higher employee related and acquisition costs.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to the Comparable 2023 Period

Gross written premiums, excluding third-party captives, for Specialty increased \$17 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period driven by favorable renewal premium change and retention. Net written premiums for Specialty increased \$36 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. The increase in net earned premiums for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was consistent with the trend in net written premiums for Specialty.

Gross written premiums for Commercial increased \$452 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period driven by rate and higher new business. Net written premiums for Commercial increased \$279 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. The increase in net earned premiums for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was consistent with the trend in net written premiums for Commercial.

Gross written premiums for International decreased \$28 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. Excluding the effect of foreign currency exchange rates, gross written premiums decreased \$35 million driven by lower new business. Net written premiums for International decreased \$11 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. Excluding the effect of foreign currency exchange rates, net written premiums decreased \$15 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. The increase in net earned premiums for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was consistent with the trend in net written premiums in recent quarters for International.

Core income for Property & Casualty Operations increased \$32 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period driven by higher net investment income and favorable net prior year loss reserve development partially offset by higher catastrophe losses.

Catastrophe losses for Property & Casualty Operations were \$170 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with \$120 million for the comparable 2023 period. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, Specialty had no catastrophe losses, Commercial had catastrophe losses of \$158 million and \$103 million and International had catastrophe losses of \$12 million and \$17 million.

Favorable net prior year loss reserve development for Property & Casualty Operations of \$19 million and \$4 million was recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, Specialty recorded favorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$8 million and \$4 million, Commercial recorded favorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$8 million and \$15 million and International recorded favorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$3 million and unfavorable net prior year loss reserve development of \$15 million. Further information on net prior year loss reserve development is included in Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report.

Specialty's combined ratio increased 1.3 points for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period primarily due to a 0.6 point increase in the expense ratio and a 0.6 point increase in the loss ratio. The increase in the expense ratio was driven by higher acquisition costs. The increase in the loss ratio was due to an increase in the underlying loss ratio primarily driven by continued rate pressure over the last several quarters partially offset by favorable net prior year loss reserve development.

Commercial's combined ratio increased 1.1 points for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period due to a 2.5 point increase in the loss ratio, partially offset by a 1.4 point improvement in the expense ratio. The increase in the loss ratio was primarily driven by higher catastrophe losses, which were 6.4 points of the loss ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with 4.7 points of the loss ratio in the comparable 2023 period. The improvement in the expense ratio was primarily driven by higher net earned premiums partially offset by higher employee related costs.

International's combined ratio improved 2.0 points for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period due to a 3.5 point improvement in the loss ratio, partially offset by a 1.5 point increase in the expense ratio. The improvement in the loss ratio was driven by favorable net prior year loss reserve development and lower catastrophe losses, which were 2.0 points of the loss ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2024, as compared with 2.9 points of the loss ratio in the comparable 2023 period. The increase in the expense ratio was driven by higher employee related costs partially offset by higher net earned premiums.

Other Insurance Operations

The following table summarizes the results of CNA's Other Insurance Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net earned premiums	\$ 109	\$ 113	\$ 219	\$ 228
Net investment income	257	243	509	467
Core loss	(54)	(66)	(71)	(87)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to the Comparable 2023 Period

Core results for Other Insurance Operations improved \$12 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily due to a reduced impact from long-term care policy buyouts and higher net investment income, partially offset by a \$5 million after tax charge related to an office consolidation in the 2024 period. The current and prior year quarters each include a \$28 million after tax charge related to unfavorable net prior year loss reserve development largely associated with legacy mass tort abuse claims. Further information on net prior year loss reserve development is included in Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to the Comparable 2023 Period

Core results for Other Insurance Operations improved \$16 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily due to a reduced impact from long-term care policy buyouts and higher net investment income, partially offset by a \$10 million after tax charge related to an office consolidation in the 2024 period.

Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Net Income Attributable to Loews Corporation to Core Income

The following table reconciles net income attributable to Loews Corporation to core income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions)				
Net income attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 291	\$ 255	\$ 601	\$ 523
Investment losses	9	25	26	53
Noncontrolling interests	26	28	54	57
Total core income	\$ 326	\$ 308	\$ 681	\$ 633
 Core income (loss):				
Property & Casualty Operations	\$ 380	\$ 374	\$ 752	\$ 720
Other Insurance Operations	(54)	(66)	(71)	(87)
Total core income	\$ 326	\$ 308	\$ 681	\$ 633

Boardwalk Pipelines

A significant portion of Boardwalk Pipelines' revenues is fee-based, being derived from capacity reservation charges under firm agreements with customers, which do not vary significantly period to period, but are impacted by longer term trends in its business such as changes in pricing on contract renewals and other factors. Boardwalk Pipelines has little to no direct commodity price exposure. For further information on Boardwalk Pipelines' revenue recognition policies see Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. Boardwalk Pipelines' operations and maintenance expenses are impacted by its compliance with the requirements of, among other regulations, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration Mega Rule and Boardwalk Pipelines' efforts to monitor, control and reduce emissions, as further discussed in Results of Operations of our MD&A included under Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

On September 29, 2023, Boardwalk Pipelines acquired Williams Olefins Pipeline Holdco LLC, renamed Boardwalk Ethane Pipeline Holdco, LLC ("Bayou Ethane") after the acquisition, from Williams Field Services Group, LLC. Bayou Ethane provides ethane supply and transportation services for industrial customers in Louisiana and Texas.

The following table summarizes the results of operations for Boardwalk Pipelines for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, as presented in Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report. Boardwalk Pipelines also utilizes a non-GAAP measure, earnings before interest, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") as a financial measure to assess its operating and financial performance and return on invested capital. Management believes some investors may find this measure useful in evaluating Boardwalk Pipelines' performance.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions)				
Revenues:				
Operating revenues and other	\$ 479	\$ 361	\$ 992	\$ 756
Interest income	9	4	13	6
Total	488	365	1,005	762
Expenses:				
Operating and other:				
Operating costs and expenses	239	148	445	289
Depreciation and amortization	108	102	214	203
Interest	47	39	90	78
Total	394	289	749	570
Income before income tax	94	76	256	192
Income tax expense	(24)	(19)	(65)	(49)
Net income attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 70	\$ 57	\$ 191	\$ 143
EBITDA	\$ 240	\$ 213	\$ 547	\$ 467

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to the Comparable 2023 Period

EBITDA and net income attributable to Loews Corporation increased \$27 million and \$13 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily due to the reasons discussed below.

Total revenues increased \$123 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. Boardwalk Pipelines' transportation revenues increased \$15 million, primarily due to re-contracting at higher rates and recently completed growth projects; storage, parking and lending revenues increased \$8 million due to favorable market conditions; product sale revenues increased by \$3 million from the sale of ethylene; and the Bayou Ethane acquisition contributed \$93 million of operating revenues, primarily resulting from ethane product sales.

Operating costs and expenses increased \$91 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily reflecting operations of the Bayou Ethane acquisition.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period due to an increased asset base from recently completed growth projects and the Bayou Ethane acquisition.

Interest expenses increased \$8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily due to pre-financing Boardwalk Pipeline's \$600 million of debt maturing in December 2024.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to the Comparable 2023 Period

EBITDA and net income attributable to Loews Corporation increased \$80 million and \$48 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily due to the reasons discussed below.

Total revenues increased \$243 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period. Boardwalk Pipelines' transportation revenues increased \$40 million, primarily due to re-contracting at higher rates and recently completed growth projects; storage, parking and lending revenues increased \$15 million due to favorable market conditions; product sale revenues from the sale of natural gas, ethylene and propane increased \$13 million; and the Bayou Ethane acquisition contributed \$169 million of operating revenues, primarily resulting from ethane product sales.

Operating costs and expenses increased \$156 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period primarily reflecting operations of the Bayou Ethane acquisition.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$11 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period due to an increased asset base from recently completed growth projects and the Bayou Ethane acquisition.

Interest expenses increased \$12 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily due to pre-financing Boardwalk Pipeline's \$600 million of debt maturing in December 2024.

Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Net Income Attributable to Loews Corporation to EBITDA

The following table reconciles net income attributable to Loews Corporation to EBITDA for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2024	2023	June 30, 2024	2023
(In millions)				
Net income attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 70	\$ 57	\$ 191	\$ 143
Interest, net	38	35	77	72
Income tax expense	24	19	65	49
Depreciation and amortization	108	102	214	203
EBITDA	\$ 240	\$ 213	\$ 547	\$ 467

Loews Hotels & Co

The following table summarizes the results of operations for Loews Hotels & Co for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, as presented in Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report.

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:				
Operating revenue	\$ 219	\$ 182	\$ 402	\$ 337
Gain on acquisition of a joint venture		46		46
Revenues related to reimbursable expenses	32	26	65	63
Total	251	254	467	446
Expenses:				
Operating and other:				
Operating	169	142	324	272
Asset impairments		9		9
Reimbursable expenses	32	26	65	63
Depreciation and amortization	24	17	45	33
Equity income from joint ventures	(32)	(41)	(59)	(72)
Interest	14		20	6
Total	207	153	395	311
Income before income tax	44	101	72	135
Income tax expense	(9)	(27)	(21)	(37)
Net income attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ 35	\$ 74	\$ 51	\$ 98

Net income attributable to Loews Corporation decreased \$39 million and \$47 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods primarily due to the reasons discussed below.

Operating revenues improved by \$37 million and \$65 million and operating expenses increased by \$27 million and \$52 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods. The increase in operating revenues and operating expenses was primarily driven by the opening of the Loews Arlington Hotel and Convention Center, including pre-opening expenses, in the first quarter of 2024. Operating revenues also improved due to consolidating the results of a property previously accounted for under the equity method, higher occupancy levels at many city center hotels as a result of the continued recovery in group travel in 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods and an increase in food and beverage revenues. Operating expenses also increased due to consolidating the results of a property previously accounted for under the equity method and increased staffing costs, as well as higher insurance expenses and property taxes.

During the second quarter of 2023, Loews Hotels & Co recorded a gain of \$46 million (\$36 million after tax) related to the acquisition of an additional equity interest in, and the consolidation of, a previously unconsolidated joint venture property.

Equity income from joint ventures decreased \$9 million and \$13 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods. The decrease was driven by a reduction in overall occupancy levels at many joint venture hotels, particularly at the Universal Orlando Resort, in 2024 compared to 2023 and higher expenses at joint venture properties, largely due to increased staffing costs, as well as higher insurance expenses and property taxes. Equity income from joint ventures also decreased for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the comparable 2023 period due to lower average daily rates for many joint venture hotels, particularly at the Universal Orlando Resort.

The three and six months ended June 30, 2023 include impairment charges of \$9 million to reduce the carrying value of certain assets to their estimated fair value.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$7 million and \$12 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods mainly due to the opening of the Loews Arlington Hotel and Convention Center in the first quarter of 2024 and consolidating the results of a property previously accounted for under the equity method.

Interest expense increased \$14 million and \$14 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods primarily due to placing the Loews Arlington Hotel and Convention Center into service during the first quarter of 2024, after which Loews Hotels & Co no longer capitalized interest on that development project.

Corporate

Corporate operations consist primarily of investment income, interest expense and administrative costs at the Parent Company. Investment income includes earnings on cash and short-term investments held at the Parent Company to meet current and future liquidity needs, as well as results of the trading portfolio held at the Parent Company. Corporate also includes the equity method of accounting for Altium Packaging.

The following table summarizes the results of operations for Corporate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 as presented in Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions)				
Revenues:				
Net investment income	\$ 9	\$ 11	\$ 63	\$ 53
Total	9	11	63	53
Expenses:				
Operating and other	18	18	40	37
Equity method loss	5	2	6	5
Interest	19	21	38	43
Total	42	41	84	85
Loss before income tax	(33)	(30)	(21)	(32)
Income tax benefit	6	4	4	3
Net loss attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ (27)	\$ (26)	\$ (17)	\$ (29)

Net loss attributable to Loews Corporation increased \$1 million and decreased \$12 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods primarily due to the reasons discussed below.

Net investment income for the Parent Company decreased \$2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period primarily due to the unfavorable change in the fair value of equity based investments, partially offset by higher income from short-term investments and fixed maturity securities in the trading portfolio. Net investment income for the Parent Company increased \$10 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily due to higher returns on equity based investments and higher income from short term investments in the trading portfolio.

Interest expenses decreased by \$2 million and \$5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods due to the retirement of the Parent Company's \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.6% senior notes in May of 2023.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Parent Company

Parent Company cash and investments, net of receivables and payables, totaled \$3.1 billion at June 30, 2024 as compared to \$2.6 billion at December 31, 2023. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, we received \$815 million in cash dividends from our subsidiaries, including a special cash dividend of \$497 million from CNA and distributions of \$100 million from Boardwalk Pipelines. Cash outflows during the six months ended June 30, 2024 included the payment of \$203 million to fund treasury stock purchases and \$28 million of cash dividends to our shareholders . As a holding company we

depend on dividends from our subsidiaries and returns on our investment portfolio to fund our obligations. We also have an effective shelf registration statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under which we may publicly issue an unspecified amount of our debt, equity or hybrid securities from time to time. We are not responsible for the liabilities and obligations of our subsidiaries and there are no Parent Company guarantees.

Depending on market and other conditions, we may purchase shares of our and our subsidiaries outstanding common stock in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. As of July 26, 2024, we repurchased 2.8 million shares of Loews Corporation common stock in 2024 for a total cost of \$212 million. As of July 26, 2024, there were 219,516,512 shares of Loews Corporation common stock outstanding.

Future uses of our cash may include investing in our subsidiaries, new acquisitions, dividends and/or purchases of our and our subsidiaries' outstanding common stock. The declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on many factors, including our earnings, financial condition and business needs.

Subsidiaries

CNA's cash provided by operating activities was \$1.1 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with \$937 million for the comparable 2023 period. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was driven by an increase in premiums collected and higher earnings from fixed income securities, partially offset by an increase in net claim payments and higher operating expenses.

CNA paid cash dividends of \$2.88 per share on its common stock, including a special cash dividend of \$2.00 per share, during the six months ended June 30, 2024. On July 26, 2024, CNA's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.44 per share payable August 29, 2024 to shareholders of record on August 12, 2024. CNA's declaration and payment of future dividends is at the discretion of its Board of Directors and will depend on many factors, including CNA's earnings, financial condition, business needs and regulatory constraints. CNA believes that its present cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are sufficient to fund its current and expected working capital and debt obligation needs and does not expect this to change in the near term.

Dividends to CNA from Continental Casualty Company ("CCC"), a subsidiary of CNA, are subject to the insurance holding company laws of the State of Illinois, the domiciliary state of CCC. Under these laws, ordinary dividends, or dividends that do not require prior approval by the Illinois Department of Insurance, are determined based on the greater of the prior year's statutory net income or 10% of statutory surplus as of the end of the prior year, as well as the timing and amount of dividends paid in the preceding 12 months. Additionally, ordinary dividends may only be paid from earned surplus, which is calculated by removing unrealized gains from unassigned surplus. As of June 30, 2024, CCC was in a positive earned surplus position. CCC paid dividends of \$490 million and \$660 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. The actual level of dividends paid in any year is determined after an assessment of available dividend capacity, holding company liquidity and cash needs as well as the impact the dividends will have on the statutory surplus of the applicable insurance company.

In February of 2024, CNA completed a public offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.1% senior notes due February 15, 2034 and in May of 2024, CNA repaid at maturity the outstanding \$550 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.0% senior notes.

CNA has an effective shelf registration statement on file with the SEC under which it may publicly issue an unspecified amount of debt, equity or hybrid securities from time to time.

Boardwalk Pipelines' cash provided by operating activities increased \$48 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, primarily due to changes in net income adjusted for depreciation and amortization.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, Boardwalk Pipelines' capital expenditures were \$196 million and \$151 million, consisting of growth capital expenditures of \$124 million and \$95 million and maintenance capital expenditures of \$72 million and \$56 million.

In February of 2024, Boardwalk Pipelines completed a public offering of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.6% senior notes due August 1, 2034. As of June 30, 2024, Boardwalk Pipelines had the full borrowing capacity of \$1.0 billion available under its revolving credit facility. The revolving credit facility has a borrowing capacity of \$1.0 billion through May 27, 2027, and a borrowing capacity of \$912 million from May 28, 2027 to May 26, 2028. Boardwalk Pipelines anticipates that its existing capital resources, including its cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, revolving credit facility and cash flows from operating activities, will be adequate to fund its operations and capital

expenditures for 2024 and to retire its \$600 million of debt that is maturing in December 2024. As of June 30, 2024, Boardwalk Pipelines also has an effective shelf registration statement on file with the SEC under which it may publicly issue up to \$900 million of debt securities, warrants or rights from time to time.

In the first half of 2024, Boardwalk Pipelines paid distributions of \$100 million to the Company.

As of June 30, 2024, Loews Hotels & Co, through its subsidiaries, had \$409 million in mortgage loans that mature within twelve months. Loews Hotels & Co currently intends to refinance these loans prior to maturity. Refinancing any indebtedness, including loans of unconsolidated joint venture partnerships, may require Loews Hotels & Co to make principal pay downs, establish restricted cash reserves or provide guaranties of the subsidiary's debt. Through the date of this Report, all Loews Hotels & Co's subsidiaries are in compliance with their debt covenants.

Loews Hotels & Co refinanced \$118 million in mortgage loans in the second quarter of 2024 that were due to mature within twelve months.

Loews Hotels & Co acquired all of the remaining outstanding noncontrolling equity interest of an owned and consolidated hotel for \$30 million in the second quarter of 2024. In addition, Loews Hotels & Co received aggregate proceeds of \$23 million for the sale of an owned hotel in the first quarter of 2024.

INVESTMENTS

Investment activities of our non-insurance subsidiaries primarily consist of investments in fixed income securities, including short-term investments. The Parent Company portfolio also includes equity securities, including short sales and derivative instruments. Certain of these types of Parent Company investments generally have greater volatility, less liquidity and greater risk than fixed income investments and are included within Results of Operations – Corporate.

The Parent Company enters into short sales and invests in certain derivative instruments that are used for asset and liability management activities, income enhancements to its portfolio management strategy and to benefit from anticipated future movements in the underlying markets. If such movements do not occur as anticipated, significant losses may occur. Monitoring procedures include senior management review of daily reports of existing positions and valuation fluctuations to seek to ensure that open positions are consistent with the portfolio strategy.

Credit exposure associated with non-performance by counterparties to derivative instruments is generally limited to the uncollateralized change in fair value of the derivative instruments recognized in the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets. The risk of non-performance is mitigated by monitoring the creditworthiness of counterparties and diversifying derivatives by using multiple counterparties. Collateral is occasionally required from derivative investment counterparties depending on the amount of the exposure and the credit rating of the counterparty.

Insurance

CNA maintains a large portfolio of fixed maturity and equity securities, including large amounts of corporate and government issued debt securities, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, other asset-backed securities and investments in limited partnerships which pursue a variety of long and short investment strategies across a broad array of asset classes. CNA's investment portfolio supports its obligation to pay future insurance claims and provides investment returns which are an important part of CNA's overall profitability.

Net Investment Income

The significant components of CNA's net investment income are presented in the following table. Fixed income securities, as presented, include both fixed maturity securities and non-redeemable preferred stock.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions)				
Fixed income securities:				
Taxable fixed income securities	\$ 484	\$ 444	\$ 956	\$ 874
Tax-exempt fixed income securities	36	46	74	95
Total fixed income securities	520	490	1,030	969
Limited partnership and common stock investments	78	68	146	96
Other, net of investment expense	20	17	51	35
Net investment income	\$ 618	\$ 575	\$ 1,227	\$ 1,100

Effective income yield for the fixed income securities portfolio	4.8 %	4.6 %	4.8 %	4.6 %
Limited partnership and common stock return	3.1 %	3.1 %	6.1 %	4.5 %

CNA's net investment income increased \$43 million and \$127 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 periods, driven by higher income from fixed income securities as a result of favorable reinvestment rates and a larger invested asset base, as well as favorable limited partnership and common stock returns.

Investment Gains (Losses)

The components of CNA's investment gains (losses) are presented in the following table:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(In millions)				
Investment gains (losses):				
Fixed maturity securities:				
Corporate and other bonds	\$ (4)	\$ (12)	\$ (21)	\$ (35)
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	(2)	(3)	(2)	7
Asset-backed	(6)	(12)	(21)	(21)
Total fixed maturity securities	(12)	(27)	(44)	(49)
Non-redeemable preferred stock	1	3	12	(11)
Derivatives, short-term and other	1	(8)		(7)
Total investment losses	(10)	(32)	(32)	(67)
Income tax benefit	1	7	6	14
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	2	3	5
Investment losses attributable to Loews Corporation	\$ (7)	\$ (23)	\$ (23)	\$ (48)

CNA's pretax investment losses decreased \$22 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period driven by lower impairment losses.

CNA's pretax investment losses decreased \$35 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared with the comparable 2023 period, driven by the favorable change in fair value of non-redeemable preferred stock and lower impairment losses.

Further information on CNA's investment gains and losses is set forth in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report.

Portfolio Quality

The following table presents the estimated fair value and net unrealized gains (losses) of CNA's fixed maturity securities by rating distribution:

	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Estimated Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Estimated Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
(In millions)				
U.S. Government, Government agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 2,841	\$ (374)	\$ 2,795	\$ (298)
AAA	2,886	(225)	2,727	(169)
AA	6,323	(559)	6,444	(420)
A	10,126	(426)	9,910	(223)
BBB	16,314	(884)	16,670	(744)
Non-investment grade	1,913	(105)	1,879	(119)
Total	\$ 40,403	\$ (2,573)	\$ 40,425	\$ (1,973)

As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, 1% of CNA's fixed maturity portfolio was rated internally. AAA rated securities included \$0.2 billion of pre-funded municipal bonds as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

The following table presents CNA's available-for-sale fixed maturity securities in a gross unrealized loss position by ratings distribution:

June 30, 2024	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
(In millions)		
U.S. Government, Government agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 2,599	\$ 378
AAA	1,841	288
AA	4,371	730
A	6,587	629
BBB	11,813	1,119
Non-investment grade	880	134
Total	\$ 28,091	\$ 3,278

The following table presents the maturity profile for these available-for-sale fixed maturity securities. Securities not due to mature on a single date are allocated based on weighted average life:

June 30, 2024	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
(In millions)		
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,308	\$ 38
Due after one year through five years	8,384	458
Due after five years through ten years	8,280	1,084
Due after ten years	10,119	1,698
Total	\$ 28,091	\$ 3,278

Duration

A primary objective in the management of CNA's investment portfolio is to optimize return relative to the corresponding liabilities and respective liquidity needs. CNA's views on the current interest rate environment, tax regulations, asset class valuations, specific security issuer and broader industry segment conditions as well as domestic and global economic conditions, are some of the factors that enter into an investment decision. CNA also continually monitors exposure to issuers of securities held and broader industry sector exposures and may from time to time adjust such exposures based on its views of a specific issuer or industry sector.

A further consideration in the management of CNA's investment portfolio is the characteristics of the corresponding liabilities and the ability to align the duration of the portfolio to those liabilities and to meet future liquidity needs, minimize interest rate risk and maintain a level of income sufficient to support the underlying insurance liabilities. For portfolios where future liability cash flows are determinable and typically long-term in nature, CNA segregates investments for asset/liability management purposes. The segregated investments support the long-term care and structured settlement liabilities in Other Insurance Operations. The effective durations of CNA's fixed income securities and short-term investments are presented in the following table. Amounts presented are net of payable and receivable amounts for securities purchased and sold, but not yet settled.

	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Estimated Fair Value	Effective Duration (Years)	Estimated Fair Value	Effective Duration (Years)
(In millions of dollars)				
Life & Group	\$ 15,055	9.9	\$ 15,137	10.2
Property & Casualty and other	27,578	4.4	27,981	4.5
Total	\$ 42,633	6.4	\$ 43,118	6.5

CNA's investment portfolio is periodically analyzed for changes in duration and related price risk. Certain securities have duration characteristics that are variable based on market interest rates, credit spreads and other factors that may drive variability in the amount and timing of cash flows. Additionally, CNA periodically reviews the sensitivity of the portfolio to the level of foreign exchange rates and other factors that contribute to market price changes. A summary of these risks and specific analysis on changes is included in the Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk included under Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

CATASTROPHES AND RELATED REINSURANCE

Various events can cause catastrophe losses. These events can be natural or man-made, including hurricanes, tornadoes, windstorms, earthquakes, hail, severe winter weather, fires, floods, riots, strikes, civil unrest, cyber attacks, pandemics and acts of terrorism that produce unusually large aggregate losses.

Catastrophes are an inherent risk of the property and casualty insurance business and have contributed to material period-to-period fluctuations in CNA's results of operations and/or equity. CNA uses various analyses and methods, including using one of the industry standard natural catastrophe models, to estimate hurricane and earthquake losses at various return periods and to inform underwriting and reinsurance decisions designed to manage its exposure to catastrophic events. CNA generally seeks to manage its exposure through the purchase of catastrophe reinsurance and utilizes various reinsurance programs to mitigate catastrophe losses, including excess-of-loss occurrence and aggregate treaties covering property and workers' compensation, a property quota share treaty and the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2019 ("TRIPRA"), as well as individual risk agreements that reinsurance losses from specific classes or lines of business. CNA conducts an ongoing review of its risk and catastrophe reinsurance coverages and from time to time makes changes as it deems appropriate. In the second quarter of 2024, CNA renewed its excess-of-loss property catastrophe reinsurance as described below:

Group North American Property Treaty

CNA purchased corporate catastrophe excess-of-loss treaty reinsurance covering its U.S. states and territories and Canadian property exposures underwritten in its North American and European companies. The treaty has a term of June 1, 2024 to June 1, 2025 and provides coverage for the accumulation of covered losses from catastrophe occurrences above CNA's per occurrence retention of \$250 million up to \$1.4 billion for all losses. Losses stemming from terrorism events are covered unless they are due to a nuclear, biological or chemical attack. All layers of the treaty provide for one full reinstatement.

Group Workers' Compensation Treaty

CNA also purchased corporate Workers' Compensation catastrophe excess-of-loss treaty reinsurance for the period January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2025 providing \$275 million of coverage for the accumulation of covered losses related to natural catastrophes above CNA's per occurrence retention of \$25 million. The treaty also provides \$775 million of coverage for the accumulation of covered losses related to terrorism events above CNA's per occurrence retention of \$25 million. Of the \$775 million in terrorism coverage, \$200 million is provided for nuclear, biological, chemical and radiation events. One full reinstatement is available for the first \$275 million above the retention, regardless of the covered peril.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Certain accounting policies require us to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reflected in the Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements. Such estimates and judgments necessarily involve varying, and possibly significant, degrees of uncertainty. Accordingly, certain amounts currently recorded or disclosed in the financial statements will likely be adjusted in the future based on new available information and changes in other facts and circumstances. See the Critical Accounting Estimates and the Insurance Reserves sections of our MD&A included under Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 for further information.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS UPDATE

For a discussion of accounting standards updates that have been adopted, please read Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Report.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Investors are cautioned that certain statements contained in this Report as well as in other of our and our subsidiaries' SEC filings and periodic press releases and certain statements made by us and our subsidiaries and our and their officials in presentations or remarks may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Act"). Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact and may project, indicate or imply future results, events, performance or achievements. Such statements may contain the words "expect," "intend," "plan," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "will be," "will continue," "will likely result," and similar expressions. In addition, any statement concerning future financial performance (including future revenues, earnings or growth rates), ongoing business strategies or prospects, and possible actions taken by us or our subsidiaries are also forward-looking statements as defined by the Act. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and projections about future events and are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated or projected.

Developments in any of the risks or uncertainties facing us or our subsidiaries, including those described under Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 and in our and our subsidiaries' other filings with the SEC, could cause our and our subsidiaries' results to differ materially from results that have been or may be anticipated or projected. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and we and our subsidiaries expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to update these statements to reflect any change in expectations or beliefs or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement is based.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

There were no material changes in our market risk components as of June 30, 2024 from those discussed in the Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk section included under Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. Additional information related to portfolio duration and market conditions is discussed in the Investments section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included under Part I, Item 2.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

The Company maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), which is designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act, including this Report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. These disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management on a timely basis to allow decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer ("CEO") and principal financial officer ("CFO") conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Report and, based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2024.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2024 that have materially affected or that are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Information on our legal proceedings is set forth in Note 10 to the Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included under Part I, Item 1.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes a discussion of material risk factors facing the Company. There have been no material changes to such risk factors as of the date of this Report.

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

Items 2 (a) and (b) are inapplicable.

(c) STOCK REPURCHASES

Period	(a) Total number of shares purchased	(b) Average price paid per share	(c) Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	(d) Maximum number of shares (or approximate dollar value) of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (in millions)
April 1, 2024 - April 30, 2024	679,695	\$ 73.92	N/A	N/A
May 1, 2024 - May 31, 2024	576,298	75.32	N/A	N/A
June 1, 2024 - June 30, 2024	1,158,616	74.74	N/A	N/A

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits.

Description of Exhibit	Exhibit Number
Certification by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a)	31.1*
Certification by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a)	31.2*
Certification by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (as adopted by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)	32.1*
Certification by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (as adopted by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)	32.2*
XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document	101.INS *
Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema	101.SCH *
Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase	101.CAL *
Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase	101.DEF *
Inline XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase	101.LAB *
Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase	101.PRE *
Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)	104*

*Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

LOEWS CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Dated: July 29, 2024

By: /s/ Jane J. Wang

JANE J. WANG

Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Duly authorized officer
and principal financial
officer)

I, James S. Tisch, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Loews Corporation;
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.

Date: July 29, 2024

By: /s/ James S. Tisch

JAMES S. TISCH

Chief Executive Officer

I, Jane J. Wang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Loews Corporation;
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.

Date: July 29, 2024

By: /s/ Jane J. Wang

JANE J. WANG
Chief Financial Officer

Certification by the Chief Executive Officer
of Loews Corporation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
(as adopted by Section 906 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, the undersigned chief executive officer of Loews Corporation (the "Company") hereby certifies, to such officer's knowledge, that the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 29, 2024

By: /s/ James S. Tisch

JAMES S. TISCH

Chief Executive Officer

Certification by the Chief Financial Officer
of Loews Corporation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
(as adopted by Section 906 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, the undersigned chief financial officer of Loews Corporation (the "Company") hereby certifies, to such officer's knowledge, that the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 29, 2024

By: /s/ Jane J. Wang

JANE J. WANG
Chief Financial Officer