REFINITIV

DELTA REPORT

10-Q

GNW - GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC

10-Q - MARCH 31, 2024 COMPARED TO 10-Q - SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

The following comparison report has been automatically generated

TOTAL DELTAS	3892
CHANGES	340
DELETIONS	1985
ADDITIONS	1567

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024

OR

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

For the transition period from_________to_________to

Commission file number001-32195

LOGO

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**80-0873306**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**
6620 11011 West Broad Street Richmond, Glen Allen, Virginia	**23230 (Zip Code) 23060**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

(804)281-6000 281-6000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

6620 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 ofRegulation 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, anon-acceleratedfiler, 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 Rule12b-2of 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 Rule12b-2of the Exchange Act).Yes ☐ No☒

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

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

As of November April226, 2023, 451,004,727 2024, 437,721,371 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share, were outstanding.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Signatures

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Item 1. Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022 (As adjusted)	March 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2023
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity securitiesavailable-for-sale,at fair value (amortized cost of $49,855 and $50,834, respectively, and allowance for credit losses of $6 and $—, respectively, as of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022)	$ 43,968	$ 46,583		
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost of $49,281 and $49,365, respectively, and allowance for credit losses of $7 as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023)			$ 46,065	$ 46,781
Equity securities, at fair value	363	319	427	396
Commercial mortgage loans (net of unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs of $4 as of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022)	6,818	7,032		
Commercial mortgage loans (net of unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs of $4 as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023)			6,748	6,829
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(25)	(22)	(29)	(27)
Commercial mortgage loans, net	6,793	7,010	6,719	6,802
Policy loans	2,233	2,139	2,219	2,220
Limited partnerships	2,699	2,331	2,949	2,821
Other invested assets	645	566	683	731
Total investments	56,701	58,948	59,062	59,751
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	1,993	1,799	1,952	2,215
Accrued investment income	620	643	707	647
Deferred acquisition costs	2,042	2,211	1,934	1,988
Intangible assets	199	203	197	198
Reinsurance recoverable	17,623	19,059	18,315	19,054
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(28)	(63)	(27)	(29)
Reinsurance recoverable, net	17,595	18,996	18,288	19,025
Other assets	453	488	516	489
Deferred tax asset	1,580	1,983	1,839	1,952
Market risk benefit assets	39	26	52	43
Separate account assets	4,244	4,417	4,645	4,509
Total assets	$ 85,466	$ 89,714	$ 89,192	$ 90,817
Liabilities and equity				
Liabilities:				
Future policy benefits	$ 51,740	$ 55,407	$ 55,545	$ 57,655
Policyholder account balances	15,590	16,564	15,315	15,540
Market risk benefit liabilities	579	748	528	625
Liability for policy and contract claims	631	683	673	652

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Unearned premiums	162	203	139	149
Other liabilities	2,038	1,687	1,889	1,768
Long-term borrowings	1,602	1,611	1,579	1,584
Separate account liabilities	4,244	4,417	4,645	4,509
Liabilities related to discontinued operations	2	8		
Total liabilities	76,588	81,328	80,313	82,482
Commitments and contingencies (Note 19)				
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)				
Equity:				
Class A common stock, $0.001 par value; 1,500,000,000 shares authorized; 603,151,611 and 600,036,269 shares issued as of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively; 452,722,552 and 495,446,960 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively	1	1		
Class A common stock, $0.001 par value; 1,500,000,000 shares authorized; 606,168,754 and 603,151,611 shares issued as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively; 439,599,677 and 446,823,204 shares outstanding as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively			1	1
Additionalpaid-incapital	11,877	11,869	11,873	11,884
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,220)	(2,614)	(2,094)	(2,555)
Retained earnings	1,426	1,139	1,352	1,213
Treasury stock, at cost (150,429,059 and 104,589,309 shares as of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively)	(3,028)	(2,764)		
Treasury stock, at cost (166,569,077 and 156,328,407 shares as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively)			(3,126)	(3,063)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	8,056	7,631	8,006	7,480
Noncontrolling interests	822	755	873	855
Total equity	8,878	8,386	8,879	8,335
Total liabilities and equity	$ 85,466	$ 89,714	$ 89,192	$ 90,817

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022 (As Adjusted)	2023	2022 (As Adjusted)	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Premiums	$ 915	$ 929	$ 2,732	$ 2,762	$ 875	$ 915
Net investment income	801	808	2,373	2,359	782	787
Net investment gains (losses)	(43)	(58)	(15)	3	49	(11)
Policy fees and other income	158	169	487	504	158	163
Total revenues	1,831	1,848	5,577	5,628	1,864	1,854
Benefits and expenses:						
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,199	1,159	3,550	3,094	1,203	1,176
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	116	17	171	(23)	(8)	(15)

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Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(24)	(27)	(26)	(48)	(23)	17
Interest credited	127	128	379	379	125	126
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	228	245	694	1,060	236	240
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	65	80	201	252	65	72
Interest expense	30	26	88	78	30	29
Total benefits and expenses	1,741	1,628	5,057	4,792	1,628	1,645
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	90	220	520	836	236	209
Provision for income taxes	30	54	140	200	66	55
Income from continuing operations	60	166	380	636	170	154
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	5	2	2		
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes					(1)	—
Net income	60	171	382	638	169	154
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	94	103		
Less: net income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—		
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 136	$ 288	$ 535		
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:						
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 131	$ 286	$ 533		
Income from discontinued operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	—	5	2	2		
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests					30	32
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 136	$ 288	$ 535	$ 139	$ 122
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:						
Basic	$ 0.06	$ 0.26	$ 0.60	$ 1.05	$ 0.32	$ 0.25
Diluted	$ 0.06	$ 0.26	$ 0.59	$ 1.04	$ 0.31	$ 0.24
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:						
Basic	$ 0.06	$ 0.27	$ 0.61	$ 1.05	$ 0.31	$ 0.25
Diluted	$ 0.06	$ 0.27	$ 0.60	$ 1.04	$ 0.31	$ 0.24
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:						
Basic	460.5	503.8	475.3	507.0	443.0	492.3
Diluted	466.0	509.3	481.4	513.6	450.3	500.1

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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

	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022 (As adjusted)	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022 (As adjusted)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Net income	$ 60	$ 171	$ 382	$ 638	$ 169	$ 154
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:						
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities without an allowance for credit losses	(1,732)	(2,517)	(1,374)	(10,181)	(486)	925
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities with an allowance for credit losses	—	—	—	—	—	(6)
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	(427)	(135)	(473)	(715)	(161)	74
Change in discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	2,790	3,282	2,229	14,033		
Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits					1,105	(1,225)
Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	3	1	4	4	2	1
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(3)	—	5	(12)	—	4
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	631	631	391	3,129	460	(227)
Total comprehensive income	691	802	773	3,767		
Total comprehensive income (loss)					629	(73)
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	21	10	91	9	29	44
Total comprehensive income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 670	$ 792	$ 682	$ 3,758		
Total comprehensive income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders					$ 600	$ (117)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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

	Three months ended September 30, 2023								
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity	Common stock
Balances as of June 30, 2023	$ 1	$ 11,869	$ (2,861)	$ 1,398	$ (2,947)	$ 7,460	$ 807	$ 8,267	

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	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.’s stockholders’ equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity	
Balances as of December 31, 2023									$ 1
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income	—	—	—	29	—	29	31	60	—
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	—	—	641	—	—	641	(10)	631	—
Total comprehensive income						670	21	691	
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	—	—	—	—	(81)	(81)	—	(81)	—
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)	—
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	8	—	(1)	—	7	—	7	—
Balances as of September 30, 2023	$ 1	$ 11,877	$ (2,220)	$ 1,426	$ (3,028)	$ 8,056	$ 822	$ 8,878	
Balances as of March 31, 2024									$ 1

	Three months ended September 30, 2022								
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.’s stockholders’ equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity	Common stock
Balances as of June 30, 2022 (as adjusted)	$ 1	$ 11,859	$ (3,288)	$ 624	$ (2,715)	$ 6,481	$ 751	$ 7,232	
Balances as of December 31, 2022									$ 1
Repurchase of subsidiary shares									—
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income	—	—	—	136	—	136	35	171	—

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Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	—	—	656	—	—	656	(25)	631	—
Total comprehensive income						792	10	802	
Total comprehensive income (loss)									
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	—	—	—	—	(19)	(19)	—	(19)	—
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)	—
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	6	—	—	—	6	1	7	—
Balances as of September 30, 2022 (as adjusted)	$ 1	$ 11,865	$ (2,632)	$ 760	$ (2,734)	$ 7,260	$ 758	$ 8,018	
Balances as of March 31, 2023									$ 1

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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

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

	Nine months ended September 30, 2022							
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
Balances as of December 31, 2021 (as adjusted)	$ 1	$ 11,858	$ (5,855)	$ 225	$ (2,700)	$ 3,529	$ 756	$ 4,285
Comprehensive income (loss):								

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Net income	—	—	—	535	—	535	103	638
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	—	—	3,223	—	—	3,223	(94)	3,129
Total comprehensive income						3,758	9	3,767
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	—	—	—	—	(34)	(34)	—	(34)
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	7	—	—	—	7	1	8
Balances as of September 30, 2022 (as adjusted)	$ 1	$ 11,865	$ (2,632)	$ 760	$ (2,734)	$ 7,260	$ 758	$ 8,018

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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

	Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022 (As adjusted)	2024	2023
Cash flows from (used by) operating activities:				
Net income	$ 382	$ 638	$ 169	$ 154
Less income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(2)	(2)		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:				
Less loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes			1	—
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from (used by) operating activities:				
Amortization of fixed maturity securities discounts and premiums	(84)	(127)	(23)	(25)
Net investment (gains) losses	15	(3)	(49)	11
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(26)	(48)	(23)	17
Charges assessed to policyholders	(430)	(438)	(139)	(144)
Acquisition costs deferred	(6)	(10)		
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	201	252	65	72
Deferred income taxes	135	200	(1)	53
Derivative instruments, limited partnerships and other	(378)	(250)	(138)	(84)
Stock-based compensation expense	37	29		
Long-term incentive compensation expense			14	15
Change in certain assets and liabilities:				
Accrued investment income and other assets	(124)	(105)	(68)	(73)
Insurance reserves	903	995	140	191
Current tax liabilities	(5)	(4)	67	2
Other liabilities, policy and contract claims and other policy-related balances	(166)	(451)	(122)	(171)
Cash used by operating activities—discontinued operations	(2)	(31)	—	(1)
Net cash from operating activities	450	645		
Net cash from (used by) operating activities			(107)	17
Cash flows from (used by) investing activities:				
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of investments:				
Fixed maturity securities	1,676	2,154	649	613
Commercial mortgage loans	386	514	127	154
Limited partnerships and other invested assets	102	146	59	31
Proceeds from sales of investments:				
Fixed maturity and equity securities	1,533	2,061	635	441
Purchases and originations of investments:				

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Fixed maturity and equity securities	(2,187)	(3,222)	(1,157)	(685)
Commercial mortgage loans	(178)	(765)	(45)	(37)
Limited partnerships and other invested assets	(432)	(491)	(125)	(164)
Short-term investments, net	(15)	24	17	1
Policy loans, net	66	31	—	10
Other	(38)	—	(17)	—
Net cash from investing activities	913	452	143	364
Cash flows from (used by) financing activities:				
Deposits to universal life and investment contracts	437	466	133	148
Withdrawals from universal life and investment contracts	(1,308)	(1,190)	(317)	(491)
Repayment and repurchase of long-term debt	(11)	(284)	(6)	(11)
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	(13)	—	(9)	(4)
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	(261)	(34)	(63)	(68)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(14)	(8)	(5)	(4)
Other, net	—	(57)	(32)	2
Net cash used by financing activities	(1,170)	(1,107)	(299)	(428)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	1	—		
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	194	(10)	(263)	(47)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	1,799	1,571	2,215	1,799
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	1,993	1,561	$ 1,952	$ 1,752
Less cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of discontinued operations at end of period	—	—		
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of continuing operations at end of period	$ 1,993	$ 1,561		

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(1) Formation of Genworth Business and Basis of Presentation

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

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

Beginning in the first quarter of 2023, we changed our operating segments to better align with how we manage our business. The changes allow us to sharpen our focus on common aspects of products within each segment and enhance understanding of business performance. All prior period financial information has beenre-presentedto reflect the reorganized segment reporting structure. Under the new reporting structure, we We operate our business through the following three operating segments:

- ***Enact.*** ***Enact***Our Enact segment predominantly includes . Enact Holdings, Inc., (“Enact Holdings”) and its comprises our Enact segment. Through Enact Holdings’ mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Through Enact Holdings, subsidiaries, we offer private mortgage insurance products predominantly insuring prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans at specified coverage

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percentages (“primary mortgage insurance”). Enact Holdings also selectively enters into insurance transactions with lenders and investors, under which it insures a portfolio of loans at or after origination (“pool mortgage insurance”).

- ***Long-Term Care Insurance.*** Through our principal U.S. life insurance subsidiaries, we offer long-term care insurance products in the United States. Long-term care insurance products are intended to protect against the significant and escalating costs of long-term care services provided in the insured’s home or assisted living or nursing facilities.
- ***Life and Annuities.*** We service a variety of protection and retirement income products through our principal U.S. life insurance subsidiaries that are not actively marketed or sold. These products include traditional andnon-traditionallife insurance (term, universal and term universal life insurance as well as corporate-owned life insurance and funding agreements), fixed annuities and variable annuities, which include variable life insurance. annuities.

In addition to our three operating segments, we also have Corporate and Other, which includes debt financing expenses that are incurred at the Genworth Holdings level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, eliminations of inter-segment transactions and the results of other businesses that are reported outside of our operating segments, such as certain international businesses and discontinued operations. Corporate and Other also includesstart-upresults of our CareScout business related tofee-basedservices, care support and advice, clinical assessments and consulting offered by CareScout LLC (“CareScout”) to advance our senior care growth initiatives.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) and rules and regulations of the

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (including normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary by management to present a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The

results reported in these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in our 2022 2023 Annual Report on Form10-K.Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

On May 2, 2022, Genworth Financial’s Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program under which Genworth Financial may repurchase up to $350 million of its outstanding Class A common stock. On July 31, 2023, Genworth Financial’s Board of Directors authorized an additional $350 million $350 million of share repurchases under the existing share repurchase program. program that began in May 2022. Pursuant to the program, during the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, Genworth Financial repurchased 45,839,750 10,240,670 shares of its common stock at an average price of $5.68 $6.17 per share for a total cost of $264 million, $63 million, including excise taxes and other costs paid in connection with acquiring the shares. The repurchased shares were recorded at cost and presented as treasury stock in a separate caption in equity in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Genworth Financial also authorized repurchases under the share repurchases repurchase program through a Rule10b5-1trading plan under which 1,717,825 1,933,444 shares of its common stock were repurchased during October 2023 in April 2024 at an average price of $5.82 $6.21 per share for a total cost of $10 million before excise taxes, $12 million, leaving approximately $366 million authorized amount $266 million remaining authorization under the share repurchase program as of October 31, 2023 April 30, 2024. Under the program, share repurchases may be made at Genworth’s discretion from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or other means, including through Rule10b5-1trading plans. The timing and number of future shares repurchased under the share repurchase program will depend on a variety of factors, including Genworth Financial’s stock price and trading volume, and general business and market conditions, among other factors. The authorization has no expiration date and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time.

(2) Accounting Changes

Accounting Pronouncements Recently Adopted

On January 1, 2023 January 1, 2024, we adopted new accounting guidance that significantly changed issued by the recognition and Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) related to the fair value measurement of long-duration insurance contracts, commonly known as long-duration targeted improvements (“LDTI”). This equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions. The guidance clarifies existing fair value guidance on measuring the fair value of an equity security subject to contractual sale restrictions and adds new accounting disclosures related to these securities. We adopted this guidance directly impacted deferred acquisition costs (“DAC”), intangible assets and insurance assets and liabilities in our U.S. life insurance companies, and also significantly increased our

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disclosure requirements. While using the new guidance has had a significant prospective method, which did not have any impact on existing U.S. GAAP our condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures, it does not impact the cash flows or underlying economics of the business, business strategy, statutory net income (loss), risk-based capital of our U.S. life insurance companies, management of capital or our Enact segment and Corporate and Other.

We adopted this new accounting guidance using the modified retrospective transition method for all topics except for market risk benefits ("MRBs"), which was required to be applied using the retrospective transition method. The modified retrospective transition method generally results in applying the guidance to contracts on the basis of existing carrying values as of January 1, 2021 (the "Transition Date"). The new accounting guidance, for all topics, was applied as of the Transition Date with an adjustment to beginning retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). In addition, prior period financial information has beenre-presentedin accordance

disclosures.

with the new accounting standard. As of the Transition Date, we decreased total stockholders' equity by $13.7 billionafter-tax.The total decrease to stockholders' equity included a reduction to retained earnings of $2.2 billion and a reduction in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of $11.5 billion. Our long-term care insurance business was the most significantly impacted from the adoption due to the requirement to remeasure the liability for future policy benefits and related reinsurance recoverables at thesingle-Abond rate as of the Transition Date, which at that time was materially lower than thelocked-indiscount rate. Refer to note 3 for further information about the cumulative effect adjustment recorded upon adoption of this new accounting guidance.

As a result of adopting this new accounting guidance, our insurance assets and liabilities have been sensitive to movements in interest rates, which will likely result in continued volatility to our stockholders' equity. Refer to note 20 for additional detail related to the impact changes in interest rates have had on our accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) resulting from updating the discount rate used to measure the liability for future policy benefits and related reinsurance recoverables.

The key areas of change introduced by the adoption of LDTI and the related effect to our accounting policies are summarized in the table below. Less significant accounting policy changes from adopting LDTI are not included in the below table.

Key Area Impacted	Change to Accounting Policy	Policy Elections and Other Significant Matters
DAC and balances amortized on a basis consistent with DAC, including intangible assets and cost of reinsurance	DAC associated with long-duration insurance contracts is grouped into cohorts consistent with groupings used to estimate the related liability for future policy benefits and is amortized on a constant level basis over the expected contract term, which approximates straight-line. Assumptions used to amortize DAC are consistent with the assumptions used to estimate the liability for future policy benefits. Revised assumptions are recognized prospectively over the remaining term of the related contract. DAC and balances amortized on a basis consistent with DAC are no longer subject to impairment, shadow adjustments or recoverability testing; however, present value of future profits ("PVFP") is still assessed for recoverability in connection with premium deficiency testing.	The constant level basis we use to amortize DAC by product is as follows: • long-term care insurance – total life count • life insurance – face amount • fixed and variable annuities – policy count We apply the amortization rate at the beginning of the current reporting period, which reflects assumption updates, if applicable, and actual experience through the end of the current reporting period. We have elected to amortize intangible assets associated with investment contracts, such as PVFP, in a manner consistent with DAC. Cost of reinsurance is deferred and amortized in a manner consistent with DAC over the terms of the related reinsurance treaties.

Key Area Impacted	Change to Accounting Policy	Policy Elections and Other Significant Matters

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MRBs, which include contracts or contract features that protect the policyholder's account balance and expose the insurer to other-than-nominal capital market risk, such as guaranteed minimum death benefits ("GMDBs"), guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits ("GMWBs") and guaranteed payout annuity floor benefits ("GPAFs")	MRBs are measured at fair value with changes related to instrument-specific credit risk recorded as a separate component in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and remaining changes recorded in net income (loss).	For additional details, see notes 7 and 13.
Liability for future policy benefits – level of aggregation	For the purpose of calculating the net premium ratio used to measure the liability for future policy benefits, long-duration insurance contracts are grouped into annual cohorts on the basis of original contract issue date. For acquired contracts, the acquisition date is considered the original contract issue date. The net premium ratio for long-duration traditional and limited-payment contracts is the ratio of expected benefits less the existing carrying value of reserves to gross premiums.	Traditional and limited-payment long-duration insurance contracts are generally grouped into annual calendar-year cohorts based on the contract issue date, product type and company. Limited-payment contracts are grouped into cohorts separately from other traditional products and riders are combined with the associated base policies. Certain products may also be grouped by acquisition date for acquired contracts and reinsurance treaty effective date for reinsurance recoverables.

Key Area Impacted	Change to Accounting Policy	Policy Elections and Other Significant Matters
Liability for future policy benefits – cash flow assumptions	All cash flow assumptions used to estimate the liability for future policy benefits (including health care experience, policyholder persistency or lapses (i.e., the probability that a policy or contract will remainin-forcefrom one period to the next), insured mortality (i.e., life expectancy or longevity), insured morbidity (i.e., frequency and severity of claim, including claim termination rates and benefit utilization rates), and benefit reductions associated with our long-term care insurancein-forcerate actions and legal settlements as well as cash payments made to policyholders who elect certain reduced benefit options in connection with legal settlements, referred to as settlement payments) are reviewed at least annually in the same period each year or more frequently if actual experience indicates a change is required. Changes in cash flow assumptions are recorded using a retrospective approach with a cumulativecatch-upadjustment by recalculating the net premium ratio (which is capped at 100%) using actual historical and updated future cash flow assumptions. The liability for future policy benefits is recalculated using the revised net premium ratio andlocked-indiscount rate as of the beginning of the current reporting period and compared to the carrying amount as of the beginning of the current reporting period using the previous net premium ratio andlocked-indiscount rate, with any difference recorded as a remeasurement gain (loss). Cash flow assumptions no longer reflect a provision for adverse deviation, and the premium deficiency test and shadow adjustments are eliminated.	We calculate a single liability for future policy benefits and therefore, all cash flows, including benefit payments (such as claims in course of settlement and incurred claims) are aggregated. As a result, our U.S. life insurance companies elected to combine their previously disclosed liability for policy and contract claims, excluding amounts related to certain life and annuity products not subject to the new accounting guidance, within the liability for future policy benefits and present the aggregate liability as one line item in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Cash flow assumptions will be formally reviewed and updated as necessary based on experience studies in the fourth quarter each year. We elected to update the net premium ratio quarterly for actual versus expected experience; therefore, during interim reporting periods we will replace forecasted cash flow assumptions with actual cash flows with any difference recorded in net income (loss). We made an entity-wide election not to update our expense assumptions and therefore, these assumptions remainlocked-inat the time of the Transition Date or if issued after the Transition Date, at the time of contract inception.

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Key Area Impacted	Change to Accounting Policy	Policy Elections and Other Significant Matters
Liability for future policy benefits – discount rate assumptions	The liability for future policy benefits is measured using two different discount rates, a current discount rate and alocked-indiscount rate. The current discount rate is used to remeasure the liability for future policy benefits recorded in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and is a current upper-medium grade fixed-income instrument yield, commonly interpreted to be asingle-Arated bond rate, with the same duration as the corresponding liability. Thelocked-indiscount rate is used to determine the amounts recorded to net income (loss) and is held constant for the purpose of calculating the net premium ratio and interest accretion. The difference between the liability measured using thelocked-inrate and the liability measured using the current rate is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). For policiesin-forceprior to the Transition Date, thelocked-indiscount rate is equal to the discount rate in effect immediately before the Transition Date. For contracts issued on or after the Transition Date, thelocked-indiscount rate is asingle-Arated bond rate identified at inception of the contract.	The methodology used to determine the current discount rate assumption maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. The current discount rate assumption is based on asingle-Acurve published by a market data service. For cash flows projected beyond the observable curve, we use estimation techniques consistent with Level 3 fair value measurements as defined in Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2022 Annual Report on Form10-Kto interpolate from the last observable rate to an estimated ultimate long-term rate. For contracts issued on or after the Transition Date, thelocked-indiscount rate for each issue-year cohort is determined as a single discount rate, using the weighted-average monthlysingle-Afixed-income forward curves over the current calendar year.

Key Area Impacted	Change to Accounting Policy	Policy Elections and Other Significant Matters
Liability for future policy benefits – deferred profit liability	A deferred profit liability is established for limited-payment products at the time of contract issuance for any amount of gross premiums received in excess of net premiums, which is amortized into net income (loss) in proportion to insurancein-forcefor life insurance products and expected future benefit payments for fixed annuity products. Cash flow assumptions related to the deferred profit liability are consistent with the assumptions used to estimate the related liability for future policy benefits and are updated at the same time. The deferred profit liability is recalculated using updated cash flow assumptions as of the beginning of the current reporting period and compared to the current carrying amount as of the beginning of the current reporting period, with any difference recorded in net income (loss).	

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Policyholder account balances – additional insurance liabilities	Additional insurance liabilities are established for guarantees or certain product features not classified as MRBs or embedded derivatives. The remeasurement of additional insurance liabilities based on a revised benefit ratio is recorded as liability remeasurement (gains) losses in current period net income (loss). The calculation of additional insurance liabilities also includes investment performance. Therefore, the impacts from net unrealized investment gains and losses on availablefor-saleinvestment securities backing additional insurance liabilities are required to be analyzed, as if those unrealized investment gains and losses were realized. These “shadow adjustments” result in the recognition of unrealized gains and losses on additional insurance liabilities in a manner consistent with unrealized gains and losses onavailable-for-saleinvestment securities, which are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).	Annual premium deficiency testing is still required to be performed for our universal and term universal life insurance products.

The following table presents the impacted lines of the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2022 reflecting the impact of adopting LDTI on January 1, 2023:

(Amounts in millions)	As originally reported	Effect of adopting LDTI	As adjusted
Assets			
Deferred acquisition costs	$ 2,200	$ 11	$ 2,211
Intangible assets	241	(38)	203
Reinsurance recoverable	16,495	2,564	19,059
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(60)	(3)	(63)
Reinsurance recoverable, net	16,435	2,561	18,996
Other assets	415	73	488
Deferred tax asset	1,344	639	1,983
Market risk benefit assets	—	26	26
Total assets	86,442	3,272	89,714
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities:			
Future policy benefits	38,064	17,343	55,407
Policyholder account balances	17,113	(549)	16,564
Market risk benefit liabilities	—	748	748
Liability for policy and contract claims	12,234	(11,551)	683
Unearned premiums	584	(381)	203
Other liabilities	1,672	15	1,687
Total liabilities	75,703	5,625	81,328
Equity:			
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,220)	(394)	(2,614)
Retained earnings	3,098	(1,959)	1,139
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.’s stockholders’ equity	9,984	(2,353)	7,631
Total equity	10,739	(2,353)	8,386
Total liabilities and equity	86,442	3,272	89,714

The following table presents the impacted lines of the condensed consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 reflecting the impact of adopting LDTI on January 1, 2023:

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(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended September 30, 2022			Nine months ended September 30, 2022		
	As originally reported	Effect of adopting LDTI	As adjusted	As originally reported	Effect of adopting LDTI	As adjusted
Revenues:						
Premiums	$ 934	$ (5)	$ 929	$ 2,792	$ (30)	$ 2,762
Net investment gains (losses)	(69)	11	(58)	(33)	36	3
Policy fees and other income	166	3	169	494	10	504
Total revenues	1,839	9	1,848	5,612	16	5,628
Benefits and expenses:						
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,180	(21)	1,159	3,083	11	3,094
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	—	17	17	—	(23)	(23)
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	—	(27)	(27)	—	(48)	(48)
Interest credited	128	—	128	378	1	379
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	240	5	245	1,100	(40)	1,060
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	79	1	80	255	(3)	252
Total benefits and expenses	1,653	(25)	1,628	4,894	(102)	4,792
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	186	34	220	718	118	836
Provision for income taxes	52	2	54	183	17	200
Income from continuing operations	134	32	166	535	101	636
Net income	139	32	171	537	101	638
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	104	32	136	434	101	535
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	99	32	131	432	101	533
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	104	32	136	434	101	535
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:						
Basic	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.85	0.20	1.05
Diluted	0.19	0.07	0.26	0.84	0.20	1.04
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:						
Basic	0.21	0.06	0.27	0.86	0.19	1.05
Diluted	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.85	0.19	1.04

The following table presents the impacted lines of the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 reflecting the impact of adopting LDTI on January 1, 2023:

(Amounts in millions)	As originally reported	Effect of adopting LDTI	As adjusted
Cash flows from (used by) operating activities:			
Net income	$ 537	$ 101	$ 638
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:			
Net investment (gains) losses	33	(36)	(3)
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	—	(48)	(48)
Charges assessed to policyholders	(444)	6	(438)
Acquisition costs deferred	—	(10)	(10)
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	255	(3)	252
Deferred income taxes	183	17	200
Change in certain assets and liabilities:			
Accrued investment income and other assets	(104)	(1)	(105)
Insurance reserves	717	278	995
Other liabilities, policy and contract claims and other policy-related balances	(147)	(304)	(451)
Net cash from operating activities	645	—	645

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Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In June 2022, December 2023, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to improve income tax disclosures. The guidance requires annual disclosure of specific categories in the income tax rate reconciliation, separate disclosure of additional information related to the fair value measurement of equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions. The guidance clarifies existing fair value guidance on measuring the fair value of an equity security subject to contractual sale restrictions reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold and adds new additional disclosures related to these securities. about income taxes paid, among other qualitative and quantitative disclosure improvements. This guidance is currently effective for us for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2024 January 1, 2025 using the prospective method, with early adoption permitted, which we do not intend to elect. We do not expect a significant are currently evaluating the impact from this the guidance may have on our condensed consolidated financial statements processes, controls and disclosures.

(3) Long-Duration Insurance Contracts Targeted Improvements

Transition Disclosures

On January 1, 2023, we adopted LDTI using In November 2023, the modified retrospective method for all topics except for MRBs, which was adopted using the retrospective method, as of January 1, 2021 or the Transition Date. When applying the FASB issued new accounting guidance for MRBs, hindsight was applied where necessary to determine actuarial assumptions for MRBs primarily associated with variable annuities for certain older blocks improve segment reporting. The guidance requires annual and interim disclosure of business issued before 2003 significant segment expenses regularly provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") and certain small runoff blocks of business as observable data was not available. other segment items. The modified retrospective approach for DAC guidance also requires disclosures about a segment's profit or loss and balances amortized assets, currently only required annually, to be disclosed on a basis consistent with DAC was applied before MRBs were retrospectively measured and, as a result, an interim basis. Under the historical DAC balances were carried over as of the Transition Date.

In the year of adoption only, we have included rollforwards of activity for the year ended December 31, 2021 for DAC, PVFP, the liability for future policy benefits, policyholder account balances, additional insurance liabilities, MRBs and separate account liabilities in notes 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, respectively, to provide additional information related to comparative post-transition impacts. new

The following table presents accounting guidance, public entities may disclose multiple measures of a segment's profit or loss, as long as all disclosed measures are used by the balances CODM for purposes of assessing performance and changes in allocating resources and at least one of the condensed consolidated balance sheet reported measures is that which management believes to be most consistent with U.S. GAAP measurement principles. This guidance is effective for us for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2021 from January 1, 2024 and interim reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2025 using the retrospective method, with early adoption of LDTI: permitted, which we do not intend to elect. We are currently evaluating the impact the guidance may have on our processes and disclosures.

(3) Earnings Per Share

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

		Effect of adopting LDTI				
(Amounts in millions)	Balances as of December 31, 2020 (as reported)	Eliminate shadow adjustments	Changes in measurement of assets and liabilities	Change in discount rate	Recognize MRBs	Balances as of January 1, 2021 (as adjusted)
Assets						
Total investments	$ 74,701	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 74,701
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	2,561	—	—	—	—	2,561
Accrued investment income	655	—	—	—	—	655
Deferred acquisition costs	1,487	1,322	—	—	—	2,809
Intangible assets	157	114	—	—	—	271
Reinsurance recoverable	16,864	—	1,214	10,149	(92)	28,135
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(45)	—	—	—	—	(45)
Reinsurance recoverable, net	16,819	—	1,214	10,149	(92)	28,090
Other assets	404	—	(89)	—	248	563
Deferred tax asset	65	(1,515)	497	4,624	105	3,776
Market risk benefit assets	—	—	—	—	22	22
Separate account assets	6,081	—	—	—	—	6,081
Assets related to discontinued operations	2,817	—	—	—	—	2,817
Total assets	$ 105,747	$ (79)	$ 1,622	$ 14,773	$ 283	$ 122,346

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Liabilities and equity						
Liabilities:						
Future policy benefits	$ 42,695	$ (4,456)	$ 14,654	$ 31,893	$ —	$ 84,786
Policyholder account balances	21,503	(1,229)	—	—	(641)	19,633
Market risk benefit liabilities	—	—	—	—	1,310	1,310
Liability for policy and contract claims	11,486	—	(10,725)	—	—	761
Unearned premiums	775	—	(468)	—	—	307
Other liabilities	1,614	—	—	—	4	1,618
Long-term borrowings	3,403	—	—	—	—	3,403
Separate account liabilities	6,081	—	—	—	—	6,081
Liabilities related to discontinued operations	2,370	—	—	—	—	2,370
Total liabilities	89,927	(5,685)	3,461	31,893	673	120,269
Commitments and contingencies						
Equity:						
Class A common stock	1	—	—	—	—	1
Additionalpaid-incapital	12,008	—	—	—	—	12,008
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	4,425	5,606	—	(17,120)	(19)	(7,108)
Retained earnings	1,584	—	(1,839)	—	(371)	(626)
Treasury stock, at cost	(2,700)	—	—	—	—	(2,700)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	15,318	5,606	(1,839)	(17,120)	(390)	1,575
Noncontrolling interests	502	—	—	—	—	502
Total equity	15,820	5,606	(1,839)	(17,120)	(390)	2,077
Total liabilities and equity	$ 105,747	$ (79)	$ 1,622	$ 14,773	$ 283	$ 122,346

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following table summarizes the components of the transition adjustments within stockholders' equity as of January 1, 2021 from the adoption of LDTI:

(Amounts in millions)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total stockholders' equity
Deferred acquisition costs	$ 1,322	$ —	$ 1,322
Intangible assets	114	—	114
Reinsurance recoverable	10,149	1,201	11,350
Other assets	—	156	156
Future policy benefits	(27,437)	(3,537)	(30,974)
Policyholder account balances	1,229	—	1,229
Market risk benefits, net	(24)	(623)	(647)
Other liabilities	—	(4)	(4)
Deferred taxes	3,114	597	3,711
Total	$ (11,533)	$ (2,210)	$ (13,743)

The cumulative effect adjustment recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for DAC, intangible assets and the liability for policyholder account balances represents the elimination of previously recorded shadow adjustments related to unrealized gains and losses.

The cumulative effect adjustment recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the liability for future policy benefits and reinsurance recoverables relates to the higher discount rate in effect immediately prior to adoption compared to the lowersingle-Arated bond rate as of the Transition Date, partially offset by the elimination of previously recorded shadow adjustments related to unrealized gains and losses. The cumulative effect adjustment recorded to retained earnings for the liability for future policy benefits and reinsurance recoverables relates to cohorts with net premium ratios capped at 100% and single premium fixed payout annuity products with remeasured liability balances in excess of the carryover reserve. Net premium ratios are capped at 100% when gross premiums plus the existing carrying value of reserves are insufficient to cover actual or expected policy and contract benefits at the cohort level, as was the case immediately before the Transition Date for a significant number of issue-year cohorts in our long-term care insurance business. These cohorts are mostly comprised of older blocks, and due to the age of the policies, do not benefit from futurein-forcerate actions due to limited remaining premium paying periods. Additionally, due to the requirement to group policies by issue-year cohorts, futurein-forcerate actions related to policies issued in more profitable years cannot subsidize loss generating policies issued in earlier years.

The cumulative effect adjustment recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for our net MRB liability relates to the cumulative effect of changes in the instrument-specific credit risk between the contract issue date and January 1, 2021. The difference

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between the fair value and the carrying amount of MRBs as of January 1, 2021, excluding the amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), was recorded as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. Transition adjustments related to the recognition of reinsured MRBs are reflected as other assets and other liabilities.

The following table summarizes the balances of and changes in deferred acquisition costs on January 1, 2021 from the adoption of LDTI:

(Amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Total
Balances as of December 31, 2020	$ —	$ 1,316	$ 3	$ 139	$ 1,458
Adjustment for removal of related balances in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1,043	185	82	12	1,322
Adjusted balances as of January 1, 2021	$ 1,043	$ 1,501	$ 85	$ 151	2,780
Enact segment					29
Total deferred acquisition costs as of January 1, 2021					$ 2,809

The following table summarizes the balances of and changes in intangible assets, including present value of future profits and deferred sales inducements, on January 1, 2021 from the adoption of LDTI:

(Amounts in millions)	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Total
Balances as of December 31, 2020	$ 73	$ 7	$ 3	$ 83
Adjustment for removal of related balances in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	81	33	—	114
Adjusted balances as of January 1, 2021	$ 154	$ 40	$ 3	$ 197

The following table summarizes the balances of and changes in the liability for future policy benefits on January 1, 2021 from the adoption of LDTI:

(Amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Total
Balances as of December 31, 2020	$ 28,770	$ 2,101	$ 11,824	$ 42,695
Reclassify liability for policy and contract claims, unearned premiums and due premiums[1]	10,918	189	10	11,117
Change in discount rate assumptions	24,253	361	7,279	31,893
Change in cash flow assumptions[2]	3,319	(2)	264	3,581
Change in cash flow assumptions, effect of increase (decrease) of the deferred profit liability[2]	(173)	—	129	(44)
Adjustment for removal of related balances in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,716)	—	(740)	(4,456)
Adjusted balances as of January 1, 2021	63,371	2,649	18,766	84,786
Less: reinsurance recoverable	11,476	834	13,699	26,009
Adjusted balances as of January 1, 2021, net of reinsurance	$ 51,895	$ 1,815	$ 5,067	$ 58,777

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	2023
Weighted-average common shares used in basic earnings per share calculations	443.0	492.3
Potentially dilutive securities:		
Performance stock units, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards	7.3	7.8
Weighted-average common shares used in diluted earnings per share calculations	450.3	500.1
Income from continuing operations:		
Income from continuing operations	$ 170	$ 154
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	32
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 140	$ 122
Basic per share	$ 0.32	$ 0.25
Diluted per share	$ 0.31	$ 0.24
Loss from discontinued operations:		
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	$ (1)	$ —

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Basic per share	$ —	$ —
Diluted per share	$ —	$ —
Net income:		
Income from continuing operations	$ 170	$ 154
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(1)	—
Net income	169	154
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	32
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 139	$ 122
Basic per share[1]	$ 0.31	$ 0.25
Diluted per share	$ 0.31	$ 0.24

(1) Upon adopting LDTI, we elected May not total due to combine our previously disclosed liability for policy and contract claims, unearned premiums and due premiums, excluding amounts related to mortgage insurance and certain life and annuity products not subject to the new accounting guidance, within the liability for future policy benefits and present the aggregate liability as one line item in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

(2) For limited-payment contracts, if the remeasured liability for future policy benefits under LDTI is (less) greater than the carrying value immediately before the Transition Date, the deferred profit liability is increased (decreased) with a corresponding (decrease) increase to the liability for future policy benefits. whole number calculation.

The following table summarizes the balances of and changes in the net liability position for MRBs on January 1, 2021 from the adoption of LDTI:

(Amounts in millions)	Fixed indexed annuities	Variable annuities	Total
Balances as of December 31, 2020	$ 71	$ 570	$ 641
Adjustment for the difference between carrying amount and fair value, except for the difference due to instrument-specific credit risk	39	584	623
Adjustment for the cumulative effect of changes in the instrument-specific credit risk since issuance	5	19	24
Total adjustment for the difference between carrying amount and fair value	44	603	647
Adjusted balances as of January 1, 2021	115	1,173	1,288
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	244	244
Adjusted balances as of January 1, 2021, net of reinsurance	$ 115	$ 929	$ 1,044

(4) Earnings Per Share

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

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	2023	2022	2023	2022
Weighted-average common shares used in basic earnings per share calculations	460.5	503.8	475.3	507.0
Potentially dilutive securities:				
Stock options, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.6
Weighted-average common shares used in diluted earnings per share calculations	466.0	509.3	481.4	513.6
Income from continuing operations:				
Income from continuing operations	$ 60	$ 166	$ 380	$ 636
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	94	103
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 131	$ 286	$ 533

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Basic per share	$ 0.06	$ 0.26	$ 0.60	$ 1.05
Diluted per share	$ 0.06	$ 0.26	$ 0.59	$ 1.04
Income from discontinued operations:				
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	$ —	$ 5	$ 2	$ 2
Less: net income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—
Income from discontinued operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ —	$ 5	$ 2	$ 2
Basic per share	$ —	$ 0.01	$ —	$ —
Diluted per share	$ —	$ 0.01	$ —	$ —
Net income:				
Income from continuing operations	$ 60	$ 166	$ 380	$ 636
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	5	2	2
Net income	60	171	382	638
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	94	103
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 136	$ 288	$ 535
Basic per share[(1)]	$ 0.06	$ 0.27	$ 0.61	$ 1.05
Diluted per share[(1)]	$ 0.06	$ 0.27	$ 0.60	$ 1.04

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

Investments

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(5) Investments

(a) Net Investment Income

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	$ 559	$ 576	$ 1,687	$ 1,734
Fixed maturitysecurities—non-taxable	1	2	3	4
Equity securities	1	3	6	7
Commercial mortgage loans	76	81	227	240
Policy loans	58	55	167	156
Limited partnerships	31	38	76	77
Other invested assets	69	67	207	196
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	28	7	68	8
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	823	829	2,441	2,422
Expenses and fees	(22)	(21)	(68)	(63)
Net investment income	$ 801	$ 808	$ 2,373	$ 2,359

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	$ 554	$ 561
Fixed maturity securities—non-taxable	1	1
Equity securities	2	2
Commercial mortgage loans	75	76
Policy loans	58	55
Limited partnerships	20	28
Other invested assets	68	68
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	27	18
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	805	809

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Expenses and fees	(23)	(22)
Net investment income	$ 782	$ 787

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(b) Net Investment Gains (Losses)

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

See Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of our policy for evaluating and measuring the allowance for credit losses related to our available-for-sale fixed maturity securities. The following table represents the allowance for credit losses aggregated by security type foravailable-for-salefixed maturity securities as of and for the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	2022
Realized investment gains (losses):				
Available-for-salefixed maturity securities:				
Realized gains	$ 5	$ 11	$ 26	$ 26
Realized losses	(16)	(38)	(83)	(65)
Net realized gains (losses) onavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	(11)	(27)	(57)	(39)
Net realized gains (losses) on equity securities sold	—	—	(1)	—
Net realized gains (losses) on limited partnerships	—	—	—	—
Total net realized investment gains (losses)	(11)	(27)	(58)	(39)
Net change in allowance for credit losses onavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	(2)	—	(6)	—
Write-down ofavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities (1)	—	—	(1)	(2)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities still held	(12)	(14)	20	(46)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on limited partnerships	14	(24)	54	35
Commercial mortgage loans	(1)	—	(3)	3
Derivative instruments (2)	(28)	7	(17)	44
Other	(3)	—	(4)	8
Net investment gains (losses)	$ (43)	$ (58)	$ (15)	$ 3

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	2023
Realized investment gains (losses):		
Available-for-sale fixed maturity securities:		
Realized gains	$ 7	$ 3
Realized losses	(29)	(19)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	(22)	(16)
Net realized gains (losses) on equity securities sold	—	—
Total net realized investment gains (losses)	(22)	(16)
Net change in allowance for credit losses on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	—	(15)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities still held	32	11
Net unrealized gains (losses) on limited partnerships	43	—
Commercial mortgage loans	(2)	(2)
Derivative instruments (1)	1	12
Other	(3)	(1)
Net investment gains (losses)	$ 49	$ (11)

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

There was no allowance for credit losses related to ouravailable-for-salefixed maturity securities as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. March 31, 2023:

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance	Increase from securities without allowance in previous periods	Increase (decrease) from securities with allowance in previous periods	Securities sold	Decrease due to change in intent or requirement to sell	Write-offs	Recoveries	Ending balance
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. corporate	$ —	$ 9	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 9
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	$ —	$ 15	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 15

25 11

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

(2) See note 6 for additional information on the impact of derivative instruments included in net investment gains (losses).

See Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2022 Annual Report on Form10-Kfor a discussion of our policy for evaluating and measuring the allowance for credit losses related to ouravailable-for-salefixed maturity securities.

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(c) Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities without an allowance for credit losses	$ (5,881)	$ (4,251)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities with an allowance for credit losses	—	—
Adjustments to policyholder contract balances	104	68
Income taxes, net	925	705
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(4,852)	(3,478)
Less: net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(74)	(71)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to Genworth Financial, Inc.	$ (4,778)	$ (3,407)

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities without an allowance for credit losses	$ (3,209)	$ (2,577)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities with an allowance for credit losses	—	—
Adjustments to policyholder contract balances	66	52
Income taxes, net	484	352
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(2,659)	(2,173)
Less: net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(44)	(43)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to Genworth Financial, Inc.	$ (2,615)	$ (2,130)

The change in net unrealized gains (losses) onavailable-for-saleinvestment securities reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows as of and for the periods indicated: three months ended March 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ (2,130)	$ (3,407)
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities	(654)	1,170
Adjustments to policyholder contract balances[1]	14	(19)
Provision for income taxes	137	(245)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	(503)	906
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of $(5) and $(3)	17	13
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(486)	919
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	12
Ending balance	$ (2,615)	$ (2,500)

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022
Beginning balance	$ (3,056)	$ (1,518)	$ (3,407)	$ 6,077
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities	(2,102)	(3,098)	(1,687)	(12,941)
Adjustments to policyholder contract balances	42	52	36	212
Provision for income taxes	319	508	232	2,517
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	(1,741)	(2,538)	(1,419)	(10,212)
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of $(2), $(6), $(12) and $(8)	9	21	45	31
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(1,732)	(2,517)	(1,374)	(10,181)
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(10)	(25)	(3)	(94)
Ending balance	$ (4,778)	$ (4,010)	$ (4,778)	$ (4,010)

(1) See note 10 for additional information.

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

(d) Fixed Maturity Securities

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, the amortized cost or cost, gross unrealized gains (losses), allowance for credit losses and fair value of our fixed maturity securities classified asavailable-for-salewere as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Allowance for credit losses	Fair value	Amortized cost or cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gro unrea loss
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,498	$ 6	$ (392)	$ —	$ 3,112	$ 3,648	$ 67	$
State and political subdivisions	2,566	5	(407)	—	2,164	2,517	16	
Non-U.S.government	699	9	(125)	—	583	701	13	
U.S. corporate:								
Utilities	4,454	13	(611)	—	3,856	4,609	68	
Energy	2,454	18	(265)	—	2,207	2,468	55	
Finance and insurance	7,920	22	(1,069)	—	6,873	7,776	76	
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,632	32	(538)	—	4,126	4,740	90	
Technology and communications	3,212	26	(444)	—	2,794	3,062	58	
Industrial	1,309	8	(168)	—	1,149	1,240	18	
Capital goods	2,255	19	(235)	—	2,039	2,238	48	
Consumer—cyclical	1,736	6	(194)	—	1,548	1,695	19	
Transportation	1,181	16	(131)	—	1,066	1,126	33	
Other	320	1	(23)	—	298	299	2	
Total U.S. corporate	29,473	161	(3,678)	—	25,956	29,253	467	(2
Non-U.S.corporate:								
Utilities	809	—	(90)	—	719	738	1	
Energy	1,054	10	(86)	—	978	1,002	28	
Finance and insurance	2,045	22	(223)	—	1,844	2,015	39	
Consumer—non-cyclical	688	1	(107)	—	582	679	5	
Technology and communications	974	1	(135)	—	840	925	8	
Industrial	853	2	(86)	—	769	879	13	
Capital goods	593	1	(70)	—	524	586	6	
Consumer—cyclical	241	—	(30)	—	211	260	2	
Transportation	359	7	(32)	—	334	427	13	
Other	819	3	(69)	—	753	740	14	
Totalnon-U.S.corporate	8,435	47	(928)	—	7,554	8,251	129	
Residential mortgage-backed	974	1	(84)	—	891	930	4	
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,868	1	(360)	(6)	1,503	1,613	1	
Other asset-backed	2,342	1	(138)	—	2,205	2,368	7	
Totalavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	$ 49,855	$ 231	$ (6,112)	$ (6)	$ 43,968	$ 49,281	$ 704	$ (3

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the amortized cost or cost, gross unrealized gains (losses), allowance for credit losses and fair value of our fixed maturity securities classified asavailable-for-salewere as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Allowance for credit losses	Fair value	Amortized cost or cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gro unrea loss
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,446	$ 86	$ (191)	$ —	$ 3,341	$ 3,588	$ 121	$
State and political subdivisions	2,726	19	(346)	—	2,399	2,537	24	
Non-U.S.government	731	15	(101)	—	645	703	15	
U.S. corporate:								
Utilities	4,295	50	(447)	—	3,898	4,521	104	
Energy	2,450	33	(221)	—	2,262	2,449	66	
Finance and insurance	8,005	59	(871)	—	7,193	7,813	99	
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,776	84	(403)	—	4,457	4,648	129	
Technology and communications	3,265	43	(361)	—	2,947	3,187	75	
Industrial	1,312	15	(130)	—	1,197	1,294	27	
Capital goods	2,290	41	(193)	—	2,138	2,230	69	
Consumer—cyclical	1,758	14	(155)	—	1,617	1,715	30	
Transportation	1,165	32	(97)	—	1,100	1,187	44	
Other	325	3	(18)	—	310	316	6	
Total U.S. corporate	29,641	374	(2,896)	—	27,119	29,360	649	(2
Non-U.S.corporate:								
Utilities	817	—	(77)	—	740	739	1	
Energy	1,009	19	(68)	—	960	1,038	34	
Finance and insurance	2,124	30	(208)	—	1,946	2,041	47	
Consumer—non-cyclical	655	1	(90)	—	566	669	8	
Technology and communications	997	4	(107)	—	894	944	12	
Industrial	880	8	(70)	—	818	829	17	
Capital goods	606	3	(63)	—	546	591	8	
Consumer—cyclical	308	—	(32)	—	276	236	2	
Transportation	392	12	(29)	—	375	369	15	
Other	932	15	(58)	—	889	726	18	
Totalnon-U.S.corporate	8,720	92	(802)	—	8,010	8,182	162	
Residential mortgage-backed	1,059	7	(71)	—	995	953	8	
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,183	2	(277)	—	1,908	1,714	1	
Other asset-backed	2,328	1	(163)	—	2,166	2,328	6	
Totalavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	$ 50,834	$ 596	$ (4,847)	$ —	$ 46,583	$ 49,365	$ 986	$ (3

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our fixed maturity securities for which an allowance for credit losses has had not been recorded, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual fixed maturity securities have had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total			
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fa valı
Description of Securities										
Fixed maturity securities:										
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 1,254	$ (47)	69	$ 1,337	$ (345)	52	$ 2,591	$ (392)	121	$ 2
State and political subdivisions	476	(23)	81	1,448	(384)	314	1,924	(407)	395	2
Non-U.S.government	59	(3)	15	425	(122)	85	484	(125)	100	
U.S. corporate	5,898	(355)	894	16,088	(3,323)	2,663	21,986	(3,678)	3,557	2,3
Non-U.S. corporate	1,417	(66)	182	5,062	(862)	820	6,479	(928)	1,002	3
Residential mortgage-backed	360	(12)	194	455	(72)	174	815	(84)	368	1
Commercial mortgage-backed	48	(3)	13	1,425	(357)	283	1,473	(360)	296	
Other asset-backed	287	(5)	103	1,718	(133)	419	2,005	(138)	522	1
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 9,799	$ (514)	1,551	$ 27,958	$ (5,598)	4,810	$ 37,757	$ (6,112)	6,361	$ 3,5
% Below cost:										
<20% Below cost	$ 9,720	$ (486)	1,537	$ 18,962	$ (2,332)	3,283	$ 28,682	$ (2,818)	4,820	$ 3,4
20%-50% Below cost	79	(28)	14	8,995	(3,265)	1,526	9,074	(3,293)	1,540	
>50% Below cost	—	—	—	1	(1)	1	1	(1)	1	
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 9,799	$ (514)	1,551	$ 27,958	$ (5,598)	4,810	$ 37,757	$ (6,112)	6,361	$ 3,5
Investment grade	$ 9,581	$ (508)	1,525	$ 26,633	$ (5,377)	4,547	$ 36,214	$ (5,885)	6,072	$ 3,4
Below investment grade	218	(6)	26	1,325	(221)	263	1,543	(227)	289	
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 9,799	$ (514)	1,551	$ 27,958	$ (5,598)	4,810	$ 37,757	$ (6,112)	6,361	$ 3,5

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our corporate securities for which an allowance for credit losses has had not been recorded, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities have had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, based on industry, as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

Less than 12 months	12 months or more	Total

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(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
U.S. corporate:									
Utilities	$ 1,404	$ (69)	188	$ 1,963	$ (542)	356	$ 3,367	$ (611)	544
Energy	472	(30)	85	1,263	(235)	221	1,735	(265)	306
Finance and insurance	1,318	(83)	194	4,920	(986)	753	6,238	(1,069)	947
Consumer—non-cyclical	917	(62)	119	2,326	(476)	372	3,243	(538)	491
Technology and communications	486	(35)	98	2,011	(409)	337	2,497	(444)	435
Industrial	270	(19)	34	695	(149)	139	965	(168)	173
Capital goods	345	(16)	64	1,149	(219)	182	1,494	(235)	246
Consumer—cyclical	340	(21)	58	1,044	(173)	177	1,384	(194)	235
Transportation	218	(18)	40	586	(113)	101	804	(131)	141
Other	128	(2)	14	131	(21)	25	259	(23)	39
Subtotal, U.S. corporate securities	5,898	(355)	894	16,088	(3,323)	2,663	21,986	(3,678)	3,557
Non-U.S.corporate:									
Utilities	102	(6)	8	616	(84)	80	718	(90)	88
Energy	264	(13)	28	459	(73)	75	723	(86)	103
Finance and insurance	262	(14)	35	1,328	(209)	237	1,590	(223)	272
Consumer—non-cyclical	81	(5)	14	463	(102)	72	544	(107)	86
Technology and communications	161	(7)	20	622	(128)	98	783	(135)	118
Industrial	209	(11)	40	437	(75)	74	646	(86)	114
Capital goods	145	(5)	18	358	(65)	53	503	(70)	71
Consumer—cyclical	—	—	—	184	(30)	35	184	(30)	35
Transportation	—	—	—	205	(32)	33	205	(32)	33
Other	193	(5)	19	390	(64)	63	583	(69)	82
Subtotal,non-U.S.corporate securities	1,417	(66)	182	5,062	(862)	820	6,479	(928)	1,002
Total for corporate securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 7,315	$ (421)	1,076	$ 21,150	$ (4,185)	3,483	$ 28,465	$ (4,606)	4,559

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

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

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our fixed maturity securities for which an allowance for credit losses had not been recorded, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual fixed maturity securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023:

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(Dollar amounts in millions)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 1,585	$ (189)	55	$ 17	$ (2)	6	$ 1,602	$ (191)	61
State and political subdivisions	1,559	(269)	258	261	(77)	66	1,820	(346)	324
Non-U.S.government	351	(54)	59	152	(47)	23	503	(101)	82
U.S. corporate	18,480	(2,344)	2,452	2,001	(552)	236	20,481	(2,896)	2,688
Non-U.S.corporate	5,593	(599)	732	748	(203)	111	6,341	(802)	843
Residential mortgage-backed	569	(51)	192	65	(20)	22	634	(71)	214
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,765	(255)	265	88	(22)	16	1,853	(277)	281
Other asset-backed	1,455	(83)	347	598	(80)	101	2,053	(163)	448
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 31,357	$ (3,844)	4,360	$ 3,930	$ (1,003)	581	$ 35,287	$ (4,847)	4,941
% Below cost:									
<20% Below cost	$ 27,596	$ (2,587)	3,835	$ 1,819	$ (291)	310	$ 29,415	$ (2,878)	4,145
20%-50% Below cost	3,757	(1,251)	523	2,111	(712)	271	5,868	(1,963)	794
>50% Below cost	4	(6)	2	—	—	—	4	(6)	2
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 31,357	$ (3,844)	4,360	$ 3,930	$ (1,003)	581	$ 35,287	$ (4,847)	4,941
Investment grade	$ 29,959	$ (3,687)	4,158	$ 3,590	$ (915)	537	$ 33,549	$ (4,602)	4,695
Below investment grade	1,398	(157)	202	340	(88)	44	1,738	(245)	246
Total for fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 31,357	$ (3,844)	4,360	$ 3,930	$ (1,003)	581	$ 35,287	$ (4,847)	4,941

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

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our corporate securities for which an allowance for credit losses had not been recorded, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, based on industry, as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023:

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(Dollar amounts in millions) Description of Securities	Less than 12 months Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	12 months or more Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Total Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
U.S. corporate:									
Utilities	$ 2,447	$ (398)	345	$ 187	$ (49)	37	$ 2,634	$ (447)	382
Energy	1,538	(187)	226	144	(34)	14	1,682	(221)	240
Finance and insurance	5,250	(668)	696	706	(203)	74	5,956	(871)	770
Consumer—non-cyclical	2,805	(342)	317	201	(61)	22	3,006	(403)	339
Technology and communications	2,259	(273)	304	271	(88)	32	2,530	(361)	336
Industrial	829	(105)	104	110	(25)	13	939	(130)	117
Capital goods	1,332	(153)	169	148	(40)	16	1,480	(193)	185
Consumer—cyclical	1,138	(108)	173	194	(47)	22	1,332	(155)	195
Transportation	746	(93)	95	21	(4)	5	767	(97)	100
Other	136	(17)	23	19	(1)	1	155	(18)	24
Subtotal, U.S. corporate securities	18,480	(2,344)	2,452	2,001	(552)	236	20,481	(2,896)	2,688
Non-U.S.corporate:									
Utilities	640	(63)	66	57	(14)	9	697	(77)	75
Energy	604	(61)	69	40	(7)	5	644	(68)	74
Finance and insurance	1,310	(122)	204	296	(86)	42	1,606	(208)	246
Consumer—non-cyclical	491	(74)	56	54	(16)	11	545	(90)	67
Technology and communications	740	(96)	93	39	(11)	8	779	(107)	101
Industrial	480	(45)	71	105	(25)	13	585	(70)	84
Capital goods	394	(46)	52	62	(17)	6	456	(63)	58
Consumer—cyclical	241	(28)	31	23	(4)	6	264	(32)	37
Transportation	180	(21)	26	29	(8)	5	209	(29)	31
Other	513	(43)	64	43	(15)	6	556	(58)	70
Subtotal,non-U.S.corporate securities	5,593	(599)	732	748	(203)	111	6,341	(802)	843
Total for corporate securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 24,073	$ (2,943)	3,184	$ 2,749	$ (755)	347	$ 26,822	$ (3,698)	3,531

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The scheduled maturity distribution of fixed maturity securities as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 is set forth below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers of securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Fair value	Amortized cost or cost	Fair value
Due one year or less	$ 1,443	$ 1,426	$ 1,311	$ 1,298
Due after one year through five years	8,557	8,115	8,351	8,112
Due after five years through ten years	12,791	11,368	12,593	11,851
Due after ten years	21,880	18,460	22,115	20,317

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Subtotal	44,671	39,369	44,370	41,578
Residential mortgage-backed	974	891	930	876
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,868	1,503	1,613	1,321
Other asset-backed	2,342	2,205	2,368	2,290
Total	$ 49,855	$ 43,968	$ 49,281	$ 46,065

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, securities issued by finance and insurance,consumer—non-cyclical,utilities and technology and communications industry groups represented approximately 26%, 14% 15%, 13% 14% and 11%, respectively, of our domestic and foreign corporate fixed maturity securities portfolio. No other industry group comprised more than 10% of our investment portfolio.

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, we did not hold any fixed maturity securities in any single issuer, other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, which exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity.

(e) Commercial Mortgage Loans

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

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

	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**
Property type:								
Retail	$ 2,839	42 %	$ 2,916	42 %	$ 2,829	42 %	$ 2,858	42 %
Office	1,499	22	1,579	22	1,466	22	1,481	22
Industrial	1,422	21	1,456	21	1,415	21	1,440	21
Apartments	530	8	561	8	514	8	522	8
Mixed use	370	5	371	5	368	5	371	5
Other	158	2	149	2	156	2	157	2
Subtotal	6,818	100 %	7,032	100 %	6,748	100 %	6,829	100 %
Allowance for credit losses	(25)		(22)					
Total	$ 6,793		$ 7,010					

	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**
Geographic region:								

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South Atlantic	$ 1,795	26 %	$ 1,809	26 %	$ 1,809	27 %	$ 1,803	26 %
Pacific	1,276	19	1,340	19	1,248	18	1,281	19
Mountain	1,011	15	1,023	15	1,006	15	1,029	15
Middle Atlantic	916	13	988	14	916	14	925	14
West South Central	560	8	578	8	547	8	553	8
East North Central	453	7	454	6	437	6	445	6
West North Central	411	6	438	6	400	6	404	6
East South Central	211	3	218	3	203	3	206	3
New England	185	3	184	3	182	3	183	3
Subtotal	6,818	100 %	7,032	100 %	6,748	100 %	6,829	100 %
Allowance for credit losses	(25)		(22)					
Total	$ 6,793		$ 7,010					

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had no commercial mortgage loans past due or onnon-accrualstatus. For a discussion of our policy related to placing commercial mortgage loans onnon-accrualstatus, see Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2022 2023 Annual Report on Form10-K.

During the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we did not have any loan modifications or extensions associated with borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that resulted in the consideration of whether to establish a new loan or to continue accounting for the modification or extension under the existing loan.

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

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

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022	2023	2022	2024	2023
Allowance for credit losses:						
Beginning balance	$ 24	$ 23	$ 22	$ 26	$ 27	$ 22
Provision	1	—	3	(4)	2	2
Write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ending balance	$ 25	$ 23	$ 25	$ 23	$ 29	$ 24

In evaluating the credit quality of commercial mortgage loans, we assess the performance of the underlying loans using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Certain risks associated with commercial mortgage loans can be evaluated by reviewing both thedebt-to-valueand debt service coverage ratio to understand both the probability of the borrower not being able to make the necessary loan payments as well as the ability to sell the underlying property for an amount that would enable us to recover our unpaid principal balance in the event of

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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default by the borrower. The averagedebt-to-valueratio is based on our most recent estimate of the fair value for the underlying property which is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A lowerdebt-to-valueindicates that our loan value is more likely to be recovered in the event of default by the borrower if the property were sold. The debt service coverage ratio is based on “normalized” annual income of the property compared to the payments required under

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the terms of the loan. Normalization allows for the removal of annualone-timeevents such as capital expenditures, prepaid or late real estate tax payments ornon-recurringthird-party fees (such as legal, consulting or contract fees). This ratio is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A higher debt service coverage ratio indicates the borrower is less likely to default on the loan. The debt service coverage ratio is not used without considering other factors associated with the borrower, such as the borrower's liquidity or access to other resources that may result in our expectation that the borrower will continue to make the future scheduled payments.

The following tables set forth commercial mortgage loans by year of origination and credit quality indicator as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018 and prior	Total	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019 and prior
Debt-to-value:													
0% - 50%	$ 2	$ 49	$ 86	$ 116	$ 121	$ 1,968	$ 2,342	$ 15	$ 19	$ 74	$ 85	$ 115	$ 2,022
51% - 60%	23	110	222	86	150	843	1,434	—	29	95	226	95	961
61% - 75%	152	775	603	277	402	782	2,991	30	222	755	589	263	1,103
76% - 100%	—	—	—	4	23	24	51	—	—	—	—	4	46
Greater than 100%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total amortized cost	$ 177	$ 934	$ 911	$ 483	$ 696	$ 3,617	$ 6,818	$ 45	$ 270	$ 924	$ 900	$ 477	$ 4,132
Debt service coverage ratio:													
Less than 1.00	$ —	$ 17	$ 4	$ 18	$ 37	$ 207	$ 283	$ —	$ —	$ 17	$ 4	$ 17	$ 224
1.00 - 1.25	14	56	9	19	36	155	289	—	14	37	9	19	180
1.26 - 1.50	105	224	104	68	160	478	1,139	22	171	221	103	67	614
1.51 - 2.00	56	372	424	206	263	1,288	2,609	12	65	394	419	203	1,502
Greater than 2.00	2	265	370	172	200	1,489	2,498	11	20	255	365	171	1,612
Total amortized cost	$ 177	$ 934	$ 911	$ 483	$ 696	$ 3,617	$ 6,818	$ 45	$ 270	$ 924	$ 900	$ 477	$ 4,132

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

	September 30, 2023								
(Amounts in millions)	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100%	Total	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61%
Property type:									
Retail	$ 918	$ 703	$ 1,218	$ —	$ —	$ 2,839	$ 939	$ 704	$
Office	353	329	781	36	—	1,499	345	329	
Industrial	675	258	489	—	—	1,422	642	249	
Apartments	200	57	265	8	—	530	197	54	
Mixed use	107	76	180	7	—	370	119	60	
Other	89	11	58	—	—	158	88	10	
Total amortized cost	$ 2,342	$ 1,434	$ 2,991	$ 51	$ —	$ 6,818	$ 2,330	$ 1,406	$
% of total	34 %	21 %	44 %	1 %	— %	100 %	34 %	21 %	

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Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.42	1.87	1.66	0.87	—	1.96	2.41	1.87	

	December 31, 2022						D		
(Amounts in millions)	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100%	Total	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61%
Property type:									
Retail	$ 907	$ 649	$ 1,332	$ 28	$ —	$ 2,916	$ 945	$ 686	$
Office	445	272	848	14	—	1,579	350	325	
Industrial	668	243	545	—	—	1,456	670	250	
Apartments	184	90	279	8	—	561	194	61	
Mixed use	93	79	199	—	—	371	120	61	
Other	88	9	52	—	—	149	89	10	
Total amortized cost	$ 2,385	$ 1,342	$ 3,255	$ 50	$ —	$ 7,032	$ 2,368	$ 1,393	$
% of total	34%	19%	46%	1%	—%	100%	35%	20%	
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.35	1.95	1.63	1.34	—	1.93	2.42	1.87	

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

	September 30, 2023						Ma		
(Amounts in millions)	Less than 1.00	1.00 – 1.25	1.26 – 1.50	1.51 – 2.00	Greater than 2.00	Total	Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.2
Property type:									
Retail	$ 58	$ 107	$ 550	$ 1,156	$ 968	$ 2,839	$ 52	$ 104	$
Office	111	53	247	624	464	1,499	104	47	
Industrial	50	31	155	461	725	1,422	43	29	
Apartments	12	51	84	192	191	530	12	51	
Mixed use	27	14	81	162	86	370	27	14	
Other	25	33	22	14	64	158	24	14	
Total amortized cost	$ 283	$ 289	$ 1,139	$ 2,609	$ 2,498	$ 6,818	$ 262	$ 259	$
% of total	4%	4%	17%	38%	37%	100%	4%	4%	
Weighted-averagedebt-to-value	64%	63%	64%	58%	47%	55%	64%	62%	

	December 31, 2022						Dece		
(Amounts in millions)	Less than 1.00	1.00 – 1.25	1.26 – 1.50	1.51 – 2.00	Greater than 2.00	Total	Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.2

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Property type:									
Retail	$ 88	$ 68	$ 560	$ 1,380	$ 820	$ 2,916	$ 54	$ 105	$
Office	81	131	155	666	546	1,579	105	48	
Industrial	20	44	194	574	624	1,456	43	30	
Apartments	14	11	150	242	144	561	12	51	
Mixed use	25	16	50	190	90	371	27	14	
Other	42	2	9	33	63	149	24	15	
Total amortized cost	$ 270	$ 272	$ 1,118	$ 3,085	$ 2,287	$ 7,032	$ 265	$ 263	$
% of total	4%	4%	16%	44%	32%	100%	4%	4%	
Weighted-averagedebt-to-value	61%	62%	63%	60%	44%	56%	64%	63%	

(f) Limited Partnerships or Similar Entities

Investments in limited partnerships or similar entities are generally considered VIEs when the equity group lacks sufficient financial control. Generally, these investments are limited partner ornon-managingmember equity investments in a widely held fund that is sponsored and managed by a reputable asset manager. We are not the primary beneficiary of any VIE investment in a limited partnership or similar entity. As of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the total carrying value of these investments was $2,554 million and $2,230 million, respectively. Our maximum exposure to loss is equal to the outstanding carrying value and future funding commitments. We have not contributed, and do not plan to contribute, any additional financial or other support outside of what is contractually obligated.

(5) Derivative Instruments

(6) Derivative Instruments

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

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

	Derivative assets			Derivative liabilities			
		Fair value			Fair value		
(Amounts in millions)	**Balance sheet classification**	**September 30, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**	**Balance sheet classification**	**September 30, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**	**shee**
Derivatives designated as hedges							
Cash flow hedges:							
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	$ 12	$ 24	Other liabilities	$ 884	$ 522	

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Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets	15	20	Other liabilities	1	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	Other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	3	—
Total cash flow hedges		27	44		888	522
Total derivatives designated as hedges		27	44		888	522
Derivatives not designated as hedges						
Equity index options	Other invested assets	11	6	Other liabilities	—	—
Financial futures [1]	Other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	—	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	Other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	25	—
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	Other assets	—	—	Policyholder account balances [2]	174	202
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	Reinsurance recoverable	—	—	Policyholder account balances [3]	14	15
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		11	6		213	217
Total derivatives		$ 38	$ 50		$ 1,101	$ 739

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

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

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

(Notional in millions)	Measurement	December 31, 2022	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2023
Derivatives designated as hedges					

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Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	$ 8,542	$ 1,200	$ (261)	$ 9,481
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	144	—	(13)	131
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	—	75	—	75
Total cash flow hedges		8,686	1,275	(274)	9,687
Total derivatives designated as hedges		8,686	1,275	(274)	9,687
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Equity index options	Notional	936	513	(682)	767
Financial futures	Notional	1,403	4,216	(4,351)	1,268
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	—	500	—	500
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		2,339	5,229	(5,033)	2,535
Total derivatives		$ 11,025	$ 6,504	$ (5,307)	$ 12,222

(Notional in millions)	Measurement	December 31, 2023	Additions	Maturi termina
Derivatives designated as hedges				
Cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	Notional	$ 8,975	$ 231	$
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	131	13	
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	1,075	934	
Total cash flow hedges		10,181	1,178	
Total derivatives designated as hedges		10,181	1,178	
Derivatives not designated as hedges				
Equity index options	Notional	702	178	
Financial futures	Notional	1,251	1,191	(
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	500	—	
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		2,453	1,369	(
Total derivatives		$ 12,634	$ 2,547	$ (

(Number of policies)	Measurement	December 31, 2022	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2023	Measurement	December 31, 2023	Additions	Maturi termina
Derivatives not designated as hedges									
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	Policies	7,315	—	(1,177)	6,138	Policies	5,826	—	

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Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	Policies	771	—	(22)	749	Policies	749	—

Cash Flow Hedges

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

The following table provides information about thepre-taxincome effects of cash flow hedges for the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

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

The following table provides information about thepre-taxincome effects of cash flow hedges for the three months ended September 30, 2022 March 31, 2023:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income	rec
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ (125)	$ 55	Net investment income	$ —	Net investment gains (losses)	$
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	3	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)	
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities						
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities						

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Foreign currency swaps	15	—	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Forward currency swaps					
Total	$ (110)	$ 58		$ —	

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

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

The following table provides information about thepre-taxincome effects of cash flow hedges for the nine months ended September 30, 2022:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ (780)	$ 167	Net investment income	$ —	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	5	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	(2)	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	27	1	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ (753)	$ 171		$ —	

The following table provides a reconciliation of current period changes, net of applicable income taxes, for these designated derivatives presented in the separate component of stockholders' equity labeled "derivatives qualifying as hedges," as of and for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022

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Beginning balance	$ 1,154	$ 1,445	$ 1,200	$ 2,025
Current period increases (decreases) in fair value, net of deferred taxes of $67, $12, $59 and $149	(390)	(98)	(359)	(604)
Reclassification to net (income), net of deferred taxes of $18, $21, $60 and $60	(37)	(37)	(114)	(111)
Ending balance	$ 727	$ 1,310	$ 727	$ 1,310

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	2023
Derivatives qualifying as effective accounting hedges as of January 1	$ 1,010	$ 1,200
Current period increases (decreases) in fair value, net of deferred taxes of $33 and $(31)	(125)	114
Reclassification to net (income), net of deferred taxes of $20 and $21	(36)	(40)
Derivatives qualifying as effective accounting hedges as of March 31	$ 849	$ 1,274

The total of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of $727 $849 million, net of taxes, recorded in stockholders' equity as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 is expected to be reclassified to net income (loss) in the future, concurrently with and primarily offsetting changes in interest expense and interest income on floating rate instruments and interest income on future fixed rate bond purchases. Of this amount, $138 $132 million, net of taxes, is expected to be reclassified to net income (loss) in the next 12 months. Actual amounts may vary from this amount as a result of market conditions. All forecasted transactions associated with qualifying cash flow hedges are expected to occur by 2057. During the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, 2023, we reclassified $9 million $2 million and $7 $5 million, respectively, to net income in connection with forecasted transactions that were no longer considered reasonably possible of occurring.

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedges

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Equity index options	$ (4)	$ 5	$ 2	$ (2)	Net investment gains (losses)
Financial futures	(50)	(34)	(117)	(64)	Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associat
Forward bond purchase commitments	(22)	—	(25)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	(6)	(5)	(16)	18	Net investment gains (losses)
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives					
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	4	4	11	23	Net investment gains (losses)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	$ (78)	$ (30)	$ (145)	$ (25)	

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Derivative Counterparty Credit Risk

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

	September 30, 2023			December 31, 2022			March 31, 2024		
(Amounts in millions)	Derivative assets [1]	Derivative liabilities [1]	Net derivatives	Derivative assets [1]	Derivative liabilities [1]	Net derivatives	Derivative assets [1]	Derivative liabilities [1]	N deriv
Amounts presented in the balance sheet:									
Gross amounts recognized	$ 38	$ 913	$ (875)	$ 50	$ 522	$ (472)	$ 107	$ 621	$
Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net amounts presented in the balance sheet	38	913	(875)	50	522	(472)	107	621	
Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet:									
Financial instruments [2]	(15)	(15)	—	(25)	(25)	—	(53)	(53)	
Collateral received	(15)	—	(15)	(21)	—	(21)	(16)	—	
Collateral pledged	—	(1,516)	1,516	—	(1,095)	1,095	—	(1,360)	
Over collateralization	—	618	(618)	—	598	(598)	—	792	
Net amount	$ 8	$ —	$ 8	$ 4	$ —	$ 4	$ 38	$ —	$

(1) Does not include amounts related to embedded derivatives as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

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

(7) (6) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

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

Fixed maturity securities, equity securities and short-term investments

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

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

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

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

Given our understanding of the pricing methodologies and procedures of pricing services, the securities valued by pricing services are typically classified as Level 2 unless we determine the valuation process for a security or group of securities utilizes significant unobservable inputs, which would result in the valuation being classified as Level 3.

Broker quotes may be utilized when pricing services data is not available and are typically based on an income approach given the lack of available market data. As the valuation typically includes significant unobservable inputs, we classify the securities where fair value is based on our consideration of broker quotes classified as Level 3 measurements. due to the use of significant unobservable inputs.

For private fixed maturity securities, we utilize an income approach where we obtain public bond spreads and utilize those in an internal model to determine fair value. Other inputs to the model include rating and weighted-average life, as well as sector which is used to assign the spread. We then add an additional premium, which represents an unobservable input, to the public bond spread to adjust for the liquidity and other features of our private placements. We utilize the estimated market yield to discount the expected cash flows of the security to determine fair value. We utilize price caps for securities where the estimated market yield results in a valuation that may exceed the amount that would be received in a market transaction. When a security does not

have an external rating, we assign the security an internal rating to determine the appropriate public bond spread that should be utilized in the valuation. While we generally consider the public bond spreads by sector and maturity to be observable inputs, we evaluate the similarities of our private placements with the public bonds, any price caps, utilized, liquidity premiums applied, and whether external ratings are available for our private placements to determine whether the spreads utilized would be considered observable inputs. We classify private securities without an external rating or public bond spread as Level 3. In general, a significant increase (decrease) in credit spreads would have resulted in a significant decrease (increase) in the fair value for our fixed maturity securities as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024.

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

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

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

Level 1 measurements

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

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

Level 2 measurements

Fixed maturity securities

- *Third-party pricing services:*In estimating the fair value of fixed maturity securities, 88% of our portfolio was priced using third-party pricing services as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024. These pricing services utilize industry-standard valuation techniques that include market-based approaches, income-based approaches, a combination of market-based and income-based approaches or other proprietary, internally generated models as part of the valuation processes. These third-party pricing vendors maximize the use of publicly available data inputs to generate valuations for each asset class. Priority and type of inputs used may change frequently as certain inputs may be more direct drivers of valuation at the time of pricing. Examples of significant inputs incorporated by pricing services may include sector and issuer spreads, seasoning, capital structure, security optionality, collateral data, prepayment assumptions, default assumptions, delinquencies, debt covenants, benchmark yields, trade data, dealer quotes, credit ratings, maturity and weighted-average life. We conduct regular meetings with our pricing services for the purpose of understanding the methodologies, techniques and inputs used by the third-party pricing providers.

The following table presents a summary of the significant inputs used by our pricing services for certain fair value measurements offixedmaturity securities that are classified as Level 2 as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Fair value	Primary methodologies	Significant inputs	Fair value	Primary methodologies	Significar
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,112	Price quotes from trading desk, broker feeds	Bid side prices, trade prices, Option Adjusted Spread (“OAS”) to swap curve, Bond Market Association OAS, Treasury Curve, Agency Bullet Curve, maturity to issuer spread	$ 3,460	Price quotes from trading desk, broker feeds	Bid side prices Option Adjuste (“OAS”) to swa Market Associa Treasury Curve Bullet Curve, m issuer spread
State and political subdivisions	$ 2,108	Multi-dimensionalattribute-based modeling systems, third-party pricing vendors	Trade prices, material event notices, Municipal Market Data benchmark yields, broker quotes			
State and political subdivisions						
State and political subdivisions						
State and political subdivisions				$ 2,201	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, third-party pricing vendors	Trade prices, n notices, Munici Data benchma broker quotes
Non-U.S.government						
Non-U.S.government						
Non-U.S.government						

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Non-U.S.government	$	582	Matrix pricing, spread priced to benchmark curves, price quotes from market makers	Benchmark yields, trade prices, broker quotes, comparative transactions, issuer spreads,bid-offerspread, market research publications, third-party pricing sources	$	613	Matrix pricing, spread priced to benchmark curves, price quotes from market makers	Benchmark yie prices, broker c comparative tra issuer spreads,bid-off market researc publications, th pricing sources
U.S. corporate	$	22,508	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, broker quotes, price quotes from market makers,OAS-basedmodels	Bid side prices to Treasury Curve, Issuer Curve, which includes sector, quality, duration, OAS percentage and change for spread matrix, trade prices, comparative transactions, Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine ("TRACE") reports				
U.S. corporate								
U.S. corporate								
U.S. corporate					$	23,802	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, broker quotes, price quotes from market makers, OAS-based models	Bid side prices Curve, Issuer C includes sector duration, OAS and change for matrix, trade pr comparative tra Trade Reportin Compliance En ("TRACE") repo
Non-U.S.corporate	$	5,976	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems,OAS-basedmodels, price quotes from market makers	Benchmark yields, trade prices, broker quotes, comparative transactions, issuer spreads,bid-offerspread, market research publications, third-party pricing sources				
Non-U.S. corporate								
Non-U.S. corporate								
Non-U.S. corporate					$	6,174	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, OAS-based models, price quotes from market makers	Benchmark yie prices, broker c comparative tra issuer spreads,bid-off market researc publications, th pricing sources

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Residential mortgage-backed	$	888	OAS-basedmodels, single factor binomial models, internally priced	Prepayment and default assumptions, aggregation of bonds with similar characteristics, including collateral type, vintage, tranche type, weighted-average life, weighted-average loan age, issuer program and delinquency ratio, pay up and pay down factors, TRACE reports				
Residential mortgage-backed								
Residential mortgage-backed								
Residential mortgage-backed								
Residential mortgage-backed					$	873	OAS-based models, single factor binomial models, internally priced	Prepayment ar assumptions, a bonds with sim characteristics, collateral type, tranche type, w average life, w average loan a program and d ratio, pay up ar factors, TRACE
Commercial mortgage-backed	$	1,493	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, pricing matrix, spread matrix priced to swap curves, Trepp commercial mortgage-backed securities analytics model	Credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment speeds, new issue data, collateral performance, origination year, tranche type, original credit ratings, weighted-average life, cash flows, spreads derived from broker quotes, bid side prices, spreads to daily updated swaps curves, TRACE reports				
Commercial mortgage-backed								
Commercial mortgage-backed								
Commercial mortgage-backed								
Commercial mortgage-backed					$	1,310	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, pricing matrix, spread matrix priced to swap curves, Trepp commercial mortgage-backed securities analytics model	Credit risk, inte prepayment sp issue data, coll performance, o year, tranche ty credit ratings,weighte cash flows, spr from broker qu prices, spreads updated swaps TRACE reports

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Other asset-backed	$	2,109	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, spread matrix priced to swap curves, price quotes from market makers	Spreads to daily updated swap curves, spreads derived from trade prices and broker quotes, bid side prices, new issue data, collateral performance, analysis of prepayment speeds, cash flows, collateral loss analytics, historical issue analysis, trade data from market makers, TRACE reports
Other asset-backed				
Other asset-backed				
Other asset-backed	$	2,182	Multi-dimensional attribute-based modeling systems, spread matrix priced to swap curves, price quotes from market makers	Spreads to dai swap curves, s derived from tra and broker quo prices, new iss collateral perfo analysis of pre speeds, cash f collateral loss a historical issue trade data from makers, TRAC

- *Internal models:* A portion of our U.S. corporate andnon-U.S.corporate securities are valued using internal models. The fair value of these fixed maturity securities was $1,479 million $1,571 million and $769 $837 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024. Internally modeled securities are primarily private fixed maturity securities where we use market observable inputs such as an interest rate yield curve, published credit spreads for similar securities based on the external ratings of the instrument and related industry sector of the issuer. Additionally, we may apply certain price caps and liquidity premiums in the valuation of private fixed maturity securities. Price caps and liquidity premiums are established using inputs from market participants.

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

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

Level 3 measurements

Fixed maturity securities

- *Broker quotes:* A portion of our state and political subdivisions, non-U.S.government, U.S. corporate,non-U.S.corporate, residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are valued using broker quotes. Broker quotes are obtained from third-party providers that have current market knowledge to provide a reasonable price for securities not routinely priced by pricing services. Brokers utilized for valuation of assets are reviewed annually. The fair value of our Level 3 fixed maturity securities priced by broker quotes was $239 $211 million as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024.

- *Internal models:* A portion of our state and political subdivisions, U.S. corporate,non-U.S.corporate, residential mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are valued using internal models. The primary inputs to the valuation of the bond population include quoted prices for identical assets, or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, duration, call provisions, issuer rating, benchmark yields and credit spreads. Certain private fixed maturity securities are valued using an internal model using market observable inputs such as the interest rate yield curve, as well as published credit spreads for similar securities, which includes significant unobservable inputs. Additionally, we may apply certain price caps and liquidity premiums in the valuation of private fixed maturity securities. Price caps are established using inputs from market participants. For structured securities, the primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical assets, or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, weighted-average coupon, weighted-average maturity, issuer rating, structure of the security, expected prepayment speeds and volumes,

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collateral type, current and forecasted loss severity, average delinquency rates, vintage of the loans, geographic region, debt service coverage ratios, payment priority with the tranche, benchmark yields and credit spreads. The fair value of our Level 3 fixed maturity securities priced using internal models was $2,705 $2,831 million as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024.

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

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

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

Net asset value

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

Market risk benefits

MRBs are contracts or contract features that provide protection to the contractholder from other-than-nominal capital market risk while exposing us to other-than-nominal capital market risk. MRBs include certain contract features on fixed and variable annuity products that provide minimum guarantees, in addition to the policyholder account balance, such as GMDBs, GMWBs and GPAFs. MRBs are measured at fair value using an income-based valuation model based on current net amounts at risk, market data, experience and other factors. See note 2 for a discussion of our policy for recording changes in fair value of MRBs.

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

Fixed indexed annuities

The valuation of fixed indexed annuities MRBs, which includes GMWB features, is based on an income approach that incorporates inputs such as policyholder behavior (GMWB withdrawal utilization, lapses and mortality), equity index volatility, expected future interest credited, forward interest rates and an adjustment to the discount rate to incorporatenon-performancerisk and risk margins. Our discount rate used to determine fair value of our fixed indexed annuities MRBs includes market credit spreads above U.S. Treasury rates to reflect an adjustment for thenon-performancerisk of the fixed indexed annuities MRBs. We determine fair value using an internal model based on the various inputs noted above. As a result of our assumptions for GMWB withdrawal utilization, expected future interest credited andnon-performancerisk being considered significant unobservable inputs, we classify these instruments as Level 3. As expected future interest credited decreases or GMWB withdrawal utilization increases, the value of our fixed indexed annuities MRB liability will increase. Any increase innon-performancerisk would increase the discount rate and would decrease the fair value of the liability. As of September 30, 2023, a significant change in the unobservable inputs discussed above would have resulted in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement. Refer to note 13 for additional details related to the changes in the fair value measurement of fixed indexed annuities MRBs as of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Variable annuities

The valuation of our variable annuities MRBs, which includes GMWB, GMDB and GPAF features, is based on an income approach that incorporates inputs such as policyholder behavior (GMWB withdrawal utilization, lapses and mortality), equity index volatility, interest rates, equity index and fund correlation and an adjustment

to the discount rate to incorporatenon-performancerisk and risk margins. Our discount rate used to determine fair value of our variable annuities MRBs includes market credit spreads above U.S. Treasury rates to reflect an adjustment for thenon-performancerisk of the variable annuities MRBs. We determine fair value using an internal model based on the various inputs noted above. We classify the

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variable annuities MRBs valuation as Level 3 based on having significant unobservable inputs, with policyholder behavior (GMWB withdrawal utilization and lapses), equity index volatility andnon-performancerisk being considered the more significant unobservable inputs. As equity index volatility increases, the fair value of the variable annuities MRBs will increase. An increase in our lapse assumption would decrease the fair value of the variable annuities MRBs, whereas an increase in our GMWB withdrawal utilization rate would increase the fair value. Any increase innon-performancerisk would increase the discount rate and would decrease the fair value of the liability. As of September 30, 2023, a significant change in the unobservable inputs discussed above would have resulted in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement. Refer to note 13 for additional details related to the changes in the fair value measurement of variable annuities MRBs as of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Derivatives

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

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

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

*Equity index options.*We have equity index options associated with various equity indices. The valuation of equity index options is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent forward interest rates, equity index volatility, equity index and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative. The equity index volatility surface is determined based on market information that is not readily observable and is developed based upon inputs received from several third-party sources. Accordingly, these options are classified as Level 3. As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, a significant increase (decrease) in the equity index volatility discussed above would have resulted in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

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

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

*Other foreign currency contracts.*We previously had certain foreign currency options classified as other foreign currency contracts. The valuation of foreign currency options was determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represented the forward interest rate swap curve, foreign currency exchange rates, forward interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate volatility and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative, which are generally considered observable inputs and resulted in the derivative being classified as Level 2. We also had foreign currency forward contracts where the valuation was determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represented the forward foreign currency exchange rates, which are generally considered observable inputs and resulted in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Fixed indexed annuity and indexed universal life embedded derivatives

We have fixed indexed annuity and indexed universal life insurance products where interest is credited to the policyholder's account balance based on equity index changes. This feature is required to be bifurcated as an embedded derivative and recorded at fair value. Fair value is determined using an income approach where the present value of the excess cash flows above the guaranteed cash flows is used to determine the value attributed to the equity index feature. The inputs used in determining the fair value include policyholder behavior (lapses and withdrawals), near-term equity index volatility, expected future interest credited, forward interest rates and an adjustment to the discount rate to incorporatenon-performancerisk and risk margins. As a result of our assumptions for expected future interest credited being considered significant unobservable inputs, we classify these instruments as Level 3. As expected future interest credited decreases, the value of our embedded derivative liability will decrease. As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, a significant change in the unobservable inputs discussed above would have resulted in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement.

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51Market risk benefits

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

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

Fixed indexed annuities

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

Variable annuities

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

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

	September 30, 2023					March 31, 2024				
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV [1]	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV
Assets										
Investments:										
Fixed maturity securities:										
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,112	$ —	$ 3,112	$ —	$ —	$ 3,460	$ —	$ 3,460	$ —	$ –
State and political subdivisions	2,164	—	2,108	56	—	2,266	—	2,201	65	–
Non-U.S.government	583	—	582	1	—	613	—	613	—	–
U.S. corporate:										
Utilities	3,856	—	3,068	788	—	4,277	—	3,410	867	–
Energy	2,207	—	2,150	57	—	2,370	—	2,310	60	–
Finance and insurance	6,873	—	6,171	702	—	7,167	—	6,437	730	–

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Consumer—non-cyclical	4,126	—	4,060	66	—	4,506	—	4,442	64	—
Technology and communications	2,794	—	2,783	11	—	2,843	—	2,831	12	—
Industrial	1,149	—	1,127	22	—	1,160	—	1,145	15	—
Capital goods	2,039	—	2,006	33	—	2,144	—	2,110	34	—
Consumer—cyclical	1,548	—	1,428	120	—	1,603	—	1,485	118	—
Transportation	1,066	—	1,044	22	—	1,080	—	1,059	21	—
Other	298	—	150	148	—	287	—	144	143	—
Total U.S. corporate	25,956	—	23,987	1,969	—	27,437	—	25,373	2,064	—
Non-U.S.corporate:										
Utilities	719	—	413	306	—	677	—	417	260	—
Energy	978	—	852	126	—	980	—	850	130	—
Finance and insurance	1,844	—	1,722	122	—	1,913	—	1,781	132	—
Consumer—non-cyclical	582	—	510	72	—	614	—	537	77	—
Technology and communications	840	—	817	23	—	861	—	837	24	—
Industrial	769	—	711	58	—	842	—	781	61	—
Capital goods	524	—	473	51	—	549	—	516	33	—
Consumer—cyclical	211	—	202	9	—	245	—	244	1	—
Transportation	334	—	313	21	—	413	—	391	22	—
Other	753	—	732	21	—	708	—	657	51	—
Totalnon-U.S.corporate	7,554	—	6,745	809	—	7,802	—	7,011	791	—
Residential mortgage-backed	891	—	888	3	—	876	—	873	3	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,503	—	1,493	10	—	1,321	—	1,310	11	—
Other asset-backed	2,205	—	2,109	96	—	2,290	—	2,182	108	—
Total fixed maturity securities	43,968	—	41,024	2,944	—	46,065	—	43,023	3,042	—
Equity securities	363	290	41	32	—	427	351	44	32	—
Limited partnerships	2,096	—	—	20	2,076	2,302	—	—	19	2,2
Other invested assets:										
Derivative assets:										
Interest rate swaps	12	—	12	—	—	35	—	35	—	—
Foreign currency swaps	15	—	15	—	—	11	—	11	—	—
Equity index options	11	—	—	11	—	20	—	—	20	—
Forward bond purchase commitments						41	—	—	41	—
Total derivative assets	38	—	27	11	—	107	—	46	61	—
Short-term investments	30	—	23	7	—	10	—	10	—	—
Total other invested assets	68	—	50	18	—	117	—	56	61	—
Separate account assets	4,244	4,244	—	—	—	4,645	4,645	—	—	—
Total assets	$ 50,739	$ 4,534	$ 41,115	$ 3,014	$ 2,076	$ 53,556	$ 4,996	$ 43,123	$ 3,154	$ 2,2

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

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(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2022 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV [1]	December 31, 2023 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV
Assets										
Investments:										
Fixed maturity securities:										
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,341	$ —	$ 3,341	$ —	$ —	$ 3,494	$ —	$ 3,494	$ —	$ –
State and political subdivisions	2,399	—	2,344	55	—	2,302	—	2,242	60	–
Non-U.S.government	645	—	645	—	—	626	—	626	—	–
U.S. corporate:										
Utilities	3,898	—	3,056	842	—	4,273	—	3,392	881	–
Energy	2,262	—	2,146	116	—	2,372	—	2,312	60	–
Finance and insurance	7,193	—	6,506	687	—	7,278	—	6,561	717	–
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,457	—	4,375	82	—	4,505	—	4,436	69	–
Technology and communications	2,947	—	2,923	24	—	3,023	—	3,011	12	–
Industrial	1,197	—	1,175	22	—	1,233	—	1,210	23	–
Capital goods	2,138	—	2,104	34	—	2,181	—	2,146	35	–
Consumer—cyclical	1,617	—	1,504	113	—	1,649	—	1,527	122	–
Transportation	1,100	—	1,057	43	—	1,162	—	1,140	22	–
Other	310	—	151	159	—	309	—	160	149	–
Total U.S. corporate	27,119	—	24,997	2,122	—	27,985	—	25,895	2,090	–
Non-U.S.corporate:										
Utilities	740	—	445	295	—	685	—	416	269	–
Energy	960	—	842	118	—	1,027	—	896	131	–
Finance and insurance	1,946	—	1,821	125	—	1,948	—	1,814	134	–
Consumer—non-cyclical	566	—	493	73	—	616	—	535	81	–
Technology and communications	894	—	868	26	—	891	—	867	24	–
Industrial	818	—	770	48	—	797	—	734	63	–
Capital goods	546	—	451	95	—	561	—	508	53	–
Consumer—cyclical	276	—	212	64	—	221	—	220	1	–
Transportation	375	—	355	20	—	364	—	342	22	–
Other	889	—	868	21	—	701	—	649	52	–
Totalnon-U.S.corporate	8,010	—	7,125	885	—	7,811	—	6,981	830	–
Residential mortgage-backed	995	—	973	22	—	907	—	904	3	–
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,908	—	1,896	12	—	1,418	—	1,407	11	–
Other asset-backed	2,166	—	2,072	94	—	2,238	—	2,136	102	–
Total fixed maturity securities	46,583	—	43,393	3,190	—	46,781	—	43,685	3,096	–
Equity securities	319	239	46	34	—	396	321	43	32	–
Limited partnerships	1,816	—	—	24	1,792	2,193	—	—	20	2,1
Other invested assets:										
Derivative assets:										
Interest rate swaps	24	—	24	—	—	55	—	55	—	–
Foreign currency swaps	20	—	20	—	—	10	—	10	—	–
Equity index options	6	—	—	6	—	15	—	—	15	–
Forward bond purchase commitments						51	—	—	51	–

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Total derivative assets	50	—	44	6	—	131	—	65	66	–
Short-term investments	3	—	3	—	—	27	—	20	7	–
Total other invested assets	53	—	47	6	—	158	—	85	73	–
Separate account assets	4,417	4,417	—	—	—	4,509	4,509	—	—	–
Total assets	$ 53,188	$ 4,656	$ 43,486	$ 3,254	$ 1,792	$ 54,037	$ 4,830	$ 43,813	$ 3,221	$ 2,1

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

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

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

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Short-term investments	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total other invested assets	22	(4)	—	3	—	—	(3)	—	—	18	(4)	—
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,111	$ (2)	$ (93)	$ 63	$ (2)	$ —	$ (36)	$ 13	$ (40)	$ 3,014	$ (2)	$ (92)

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 [(1)]	Transfer out of Level 3 [(1)]	Ending balance as of March 31, 2024	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held	
		Included in net income	Included in OCI								Included in net income	Included in OCI
Fixed maturity securities:												
Stateandpoliticalsubdivisions	$ 60	$ 1	$ 4	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 65	$ 1	$ 4
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	881	—	(20)	32	—	—	(26)	—	—	867	—	(20)
Energy	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—
Finance and insurance	717	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	19	—	730	—	(6)
Consumer—non-cyclical	69	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	—	—	64	—	—
Technology and communications	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Industrial	23	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	15	—	—
Capital goods	35	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	(1)
Consumer—cyclical	122	—	(3)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	118	—	(3)
Transportation	22	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	21	—	—
Other	149	—	(2)	—	—	—	(4)	—	—	143	—	(2)
Total U.S. corporate	2,090	—	(32)	32	—	—	(45)	19	—	2,064	—	(32)
Non-U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	269	—	(4)	10	—	—	(15)	—	—	260	—	(4)
Energy	131	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	(1)
Finance and insurance	134	2	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	2	(4)
Consumer—non-cyclical	81	—	(1)	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	77	—	—
Technology and communications	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Industrial	63	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	61	—	(1)
Capital goods	53	—	—	—	—	—	(20)	—	—	33	—	—
Consumer—cyclical	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Transportation	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Other	52	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	(1)
Total non-U.S. corporate	830	2	(12)	10	—	—	(39)	—	—	791	2	(11)
Residential mortgage-backed	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Other asset-backed	102	—	—	15	—	—	(2)	—	(7)	108	—	(1)
Total fixed maturity securities	3,096	3	(40)	57	—	—	(86)	19	(7)	3,042	3	(40)
Equity securities	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Limited partnerships	20	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	(1)	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	15	5	—	4	—	—	(4)	—	—	20	4	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	51	—	(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	(10)
Total derivative assets	66	5	(10)	4	—	—	(4)	—	—	61	4	(10)
Short-term investments	7	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	—	—	—	—	—
Total other invested assets	73	5	(10)	4	—	—	(11)	—	—	61	4	(10)
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,221	$ 7	$ (50)	$ 61	$ —	$ —	$ (97)	$ 19	$ (7)	$ 3,154	$ 6	$ (50)

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

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2022	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 [(1)]	Transfer out of Level 3 [(1)]	Ending balance as of September 30, 2022	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held	
		Included in net income	Included in OCI								Included in net income	Included in OCI
Fixed maturity securities:												
State and political subdivisions	$ 63	$ —	$ (7)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 56	$ —	$ (8)
Non-U.S.government	3	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	810	—	(59)	23	—	—	(6)	—	—	768	—	(58)
Energy	122	—	(6)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	115	—	(6)
Finance and insurance	654	—	(32)	16	—	—	(9)	—	—	629	—	(33)
Consumer—non-cyclical	86	—	(3)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	82	—	(3)
Technology and communications	25	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	(1)
Industrial	33	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—

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Capital goods	38	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	(2)
Consumer—cyclical	119	—	(5)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	113	—	(5)
Transportation	56	—	(2)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	53	—	(2)
Other	207	—	(6)	—	(7)	—	(1)	—	—	193	—	(7)
Total U.S. corporate	2,150	—	(116)	39	(7)	—	(20)	—	—	2,046	—	(117)
Non-U.S.corporate:												
Utilities	309	—	(16)	—	—	—	(18)	—	—	275	—	(17)
Energy	133	—	(4)	—	—	—	(7)	—	—	122	—	(3)
Finance and insurance	132	2	(11)	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	2	(12)
Consumer—non-cyclical	67	—	(2)	9	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	(2)
Technology and communications	26	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	(1)
Industrial	69	—	(3)	—	—	—	(20)	—	—	46	—	(3)
Capital goods	115	—	(4)	—	—	—	(19)	—	—	92	—	(3)
Consumer—cyclical	79	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	(4)
Transportation	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	(1)
Other	22	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	(1)
Totalnon-U.S.corporate	973	2	(46)	9	—	—	(64)	—	—	874	2	(47)
Residential mortgage-backed	30	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	25	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	14	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	(2)
Other asset-backed	129	—	(5)	26	—	—	(2)	—	(38)	110	—	(4)
Total fixed maturity securities	3,362	2	(178)	74	(8)	—	(86)	1	(42)	3,125	2	(178)
Equity securities	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
Limited partnerships	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	30	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	38	(5)	—
Total derivative assets	30	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	38	(5)	—
Total other invested assets	30	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	38	(5)	—
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,450	$ 8	$ (178)	$ 77	$ (8)	$ —	$ (86)	$ 1	$ (42)	$ 3,222	$ (2)	$ (178)

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2023	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 [(1)]	Transfer out of Level 3 [(1)]	Ending balance as of March 31, 2023	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held	
		Included in net income	Included in OCI								Included in net income	Included in OCI
Fixedmaturitysecurities:												
Stateandpoliticalsubdivisions	$ 55	$ 1	$ 3	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 59	$ 1	$ 3
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	842	—	11	40	(9)	—	—	—	(25)	859	—	10
Energy	116	—	1	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	115	—	2
Finance and insurance	687	—	3	15	—	—	(5)	—	(3)	697	—	4
Consumer—non-cyclical	82	—	1	—	—	—	(14)	—	—	69	—	1
Technology and communications	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(13)	12	—	—
Industrial	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Capital goods	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	1
Consumer—cyclical	113	—	2	—	—	—	(1)	13	—	127	—	2
Transportation	43	—	1	—	—	—	(20)	—	—	24	—	—
Other	159	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	156	—	—
Total U.S. corporate	2,122	—	20	55	(10)	—	(44)	13	(41)	2,115	—	20
Non-U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	295	—	5	3	—	—	(5)	—	—	298	—	5
Energy	118	—	2	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	119	—	2
Finance and insurance	125	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	1	4
Consumer—non-cyclical	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	1
Technology and communications	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Industrial	48	—	2	25	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	2
Capital goods	95	1	4	—	(12)	—	(36)	—	—	52	—	2
Consumer—cyclical	64	—	6	—	(6)	—	(55)	—	—	9	—	1
Transportation	20	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	1
Other	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Total non-U.S. corporate	885	2	26	29	(18)	—	(97)	—	—	827	1	18
Residential mortgage-backed	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(15)	8	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Other asset-backed	94	—	2	2	—	—	(1)	—	(2)	95	—	2
Total fixed maturity securities	3,190	3	52	86	(28)	—	(142)	13	(58)	3,116	2	43
Equity securities	34	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Limited partnerships	24	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	(2)	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	6	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—
Total derivative assets	6	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—

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Total other invested assets	6	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,254	$ 2	$ 52	$ 89	$ (29)	$ —	$ (142)	$ 13	$ (58)	$ 3,181	$ 1	$ 43

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

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2023	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in net income	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 (1)	Transfer out of Level 3 (1)	Ending balance as of September 30, 2023	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held: Included in net income	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held: Included in OCI
Fixed maturity securities:												
State and political subdivisions	$ 55	$ 3	$ (2)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 56	$ 3	$ (2)
Non-U.S.government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	842	—	(42)	63	(40)	—	(10)	11	(36)	788	—	(50)
Energy	116	—	—	—	(1)	—	(3)	—	(55)	57	—	—
Finance and insurance	687	—	(20)	92	—	—	(42)	—	(15)	702	—	(22)
Consumer—non-cyclical	82	—	(1)	—	—	—	(15)	—	—	66	—	(1)
Technology and communications	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13)	11	—	—
Industrial	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Capital goods	34	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	(1)
Consumer—cyclical	113	—	(2)	1	—	—	(5)	13	—	120	—	(2)
Transportation	43	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	—	—	22	—	—
Other	159	—	(3)	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	148	—	(3)
Total U.S. corporate	2,122	—	(69)	156	(41)	—	(104)	24	(119)	1,969	—	(79)
Non-U.S.corporate:												
Utilities	295	—	(10)	4	—	—	(5)	30	(8)	306	—	(10)
Energy	118	—	(2)	—	—	—	(1)	11	—	126	—	(3)
Finance and insurance	125	4	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	4	(7)
Consumer—non-cyclical	73	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	(1)
Technology and communications	26	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	23	—	—
Industrial	48	—	(1)	25	—	—	(15)	1	—	58	—	(1)
Capital goods	95	1	3	—	(12)	—	(36)	—	—	51	—	1
Consumer—cyclical	64	—	7	—	(6)	—	(56)	—	—	9	—	2
Transportation	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Other	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Totalnon-U.S.corporate	885	5	(11)	30	(18)	—	(116)	42	(8)	809	4	(19)
Residential mortgage-backed	22	—	1	—	—	—	(1)	—	(19)	3	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	12	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	10	—	(1)
Other asset-backed	94	—	—	16	—	—	(2)	—	(12)	96	—	—
Total fixed maturity securities	3,190	8	(82)	202	(60)	—	(223)	67	(158)	2,944	7	(101)
Equity securities	34	—	—	5	(7)	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Limited partnerships	24	(3)	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	20	(3)	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	6	2	—	8	—	—	(5)	—	—	11	—	—
Total derivative assets	6	2	—	8	—	—	(5)	—	—	11	—	—
Short-term investments	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total other invested assets	6	2	—	15	—	—	(5)	—	—	18	—	—
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,254	$ 7	$ (82)	$ 222	$ (67)	$ —	$ (229)	$ 67	$ (158)	$ 3,014	$ 4	$ (101)

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

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2022	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)	Ending balance as of September 30, 2022	Total gains (losses) attributable to assets still held

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(Amounts in millions)		Included in net income	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3 [(1)]	Transfer out of Level 3 [(1)]		Included in net income	Included in OCI
Fixed maturity securities:												
State and political subdivisions	$ 82	$ 2	$ (28)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 56	$ 2	$ (29)
Non-U.S.government	2	—	—	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
U.S. corporate:												
Utilities	950	—	(224)	58	—	—	(7)	2	(11)	768	—	(223)
Energy	76	—	(21)	—	—	—	(8)	68	—	115	—	(21)
Finance and insurance	685	—	(155)	167	—	—	(12)	—	(56)	629	—	(149)
Consumer—non-cyclical	104	—	(14)	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	82	—	(14)
Technology and communications	29	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	(5)
Industrial	37	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	(4)
Capital goods	45	—	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	(8)
Consumer—cyclical	137	—	(20)	—	—	—	(4)	—	—	113	—	(20)
Transportation	64	—	(8)	5	—	—	(4)	—	(4)	53	—	(8)
Other	254	—	(29)	—	(7)	—	(8)	—	(17)	193	—	(29)
Total U.S. corporate	2,381	—	(489)	230	(7)	—	(51)	70	(88)	2,046	—	(481)
Non-U.S.corporate:												
Utilities	345	—	(62)	10	—	—	(18)	—	—	275	—	(62)
Energy	145	—	(18)	3	—	—	(8)	—	—	122	—	(18)
Finance and insurance	160	4	(41)	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	4	(42)
Consumer—non-cyclical	63	—	(9)	9	—	—	—	11	—	74	—	(9)
Technology and communications	28	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	(3)
Industrial	93	—	(13)	—	—	—	(20)	—	(14)	46	—	(12)
Capital goods	173	—	(19)	—	(10)	—	(52)	—	—	92	—	(18)
Consumer—cyclical	76	—	(18)	—	—	—	—	17	—	75	—	(18)
Transportation	53	—	(3)	—	—	—	(29)	—	—	21	—	(4)
Other	26	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	(4)
Totalnon-U.S.corporate	1,162	4	(191)	22	(10)	—	(127)	28	(14)	874	4	(190)
Residential mortgage-backed	27	—	(4)	13	—	—	(2)	4	(13)	25	—	(2)
Commercial mortgage-backed	16	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	(5)
Other asset-backed	138	—	(17)	72	(6)	—	(5)	—	(72)	110	—	(14)
Total fixed maturity securities	3,808	6	(734)	339	(25)	—	(185)	103	(187)	3,125	6	(721)
Equity securities	37	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	35	—	—
Limited partnerships	26	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	(2)	—
Other invested assets:												
Derivative assets:												
Equity index options	42	(2)	—	11	—	—	(13)	—	—	38	14	—
Total derivative assets	42	(2)	—	11	—	—	(13)	—	—	38	14	—
Total other invested assets	42	(2)	—	11	—	—	(13)	—	—	38	14	—
Total Level 3 assets	$ 3,913	$ 2	$ (734)	$ 350	$ (26)	$ —	$ (198)	$ 103	$ (188)	$ 3,222	$ 18	$ (721)

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

The following table presents the gains and losses included in net income from assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value and the related income statement line item in which these gains and losses were presented for the periods indicated: three months ended March 31:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022	2023	2022
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in net income:				
Net investment income	$ 2	$ 2	$ 8	$ 6
Net investment gains (losses)	(4)	6	(1)	(4)
Total	$ (2)	$ 8	$ 7	$ 2
Total gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held:				
Net investment income	$ 2	$ 2	$ 7	$ 6
Net investment gains (losses)	(4)	(4)	(3)	12
Total	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ 4	$ 18

(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023

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Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in net income:		
Net investmentincome	$ 3	$ 3
Net investment gains(losses)	4	(1)
Total	$ 7	$ 2
Net gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held:		
Net investmentincome	$ 3	$ 2
Net investment gains(losses)	3	(1)
Total	$ 6	$ 1

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

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following table presents a summary of the significant unobservable inputs used for certain assetfairvalue measurements that are based on internal models and classified as Level 3 as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Valuation technique	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range	Weighted-average[1]	Fair value
Fixed maturity securities:						
U.S. corporate:						
Utilities	Internal models	$ 761	Credit spreads	77bps - 247bps	154bps	$ 839
Energy	Internal models	43	Credit spreads	138bps - 250bps	184bps	46
Finance and insurance	Internal models	691	Credit spreads	14bps - 297bps	199bps	718
Consumer—non-cyclical	Internal models	66	Credit spreads	91bps - 250bps	158bps	64
Technology and communications	Internal models	11	Credit spreads	78bps - 116bps	93bps	12
Industrial	Internal models	22	Credit spreads	138bps - 206bps	156bps	15
Capital goods	Internal models	33	Credit spreads	91bps - 193bps	150bps	34
Consumer—cyclical	Internal models	120	Credit spreads	101bps - 207bps	147bps	118
Transportation	Internal models	22	Credit spreads	51bps - 165bps	116bps	20
Other	Internal models	101	Credit spreads	91bps - 138bps	102bps	96
Total U.S. corporate	Internal models	$ 1,870	Credit spreads	14bps - 297bps	167bps	$ 1,962
Non-U.S.corporate:						
Utilities	Internal models	$ 233	Credit spreads	96bps - 247bps	143bps	$ 221
Energy	Internal models	119	Credit spreads	112bps - 221bps	155bps	125
Finance and insurance	Internal models	122	Credit spreads	140bps - 195bps	171bps	132
Consumer—non-cyclical	Internal models	69	Credit spreads	78bps - 161bps	116bps	75
Technology and communications	Internal models	23	Credit spreads	112bps - 138bps	121bps	24
Industrial	Internal models	56	Credit spreads	133bps - 221bps	180bps	60
Capital goods	Internal models	51	Credit spreads	78bps - 250bps	137bps	32
Transportation	Internal models	20	Credit spreads	140bps - 182bps	148bps	20
Other	Internal models	21	Credit spreads	77bps - 152bps	123bps	51
Total non-U.S. corporate	Internal models	$ 714	Credit spreads	77bps - 250bps	148bps	$ 740
Derivative assets:						
Equity index options	Discounted cash flows	$ 11	Equity index volatility	6% - 33%	19%	$ 20
Forward bond purchase commitments						$ 41
Other assets[2]						$ 123
			Lapse rate	2% - 10%	7%	

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				Non-performance risk (counterparty credit risk)	42bps - 83bps	69bps
Other assets[2]	Cash flow model	$	123	Equity index volatility	16% - 30%	23%

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

(2) Represents the net reinsured portion of our variable annuity MRBs.

The assets included in the table above are valued using internal models for our fixed maturity securities and discounted cash flows for derivative and other assets. Certain classes of instruments classified as Level 3 are excluded above as a result of not being material or due to limitations in being able to obtain the underlying inputs used by certain third-party sources, such as broker quotes, used as an input in determining fair value.

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

	September 30, 2023				March 31, 2024			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Liabilities								
Policyholder account balances:								
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 174	$ —	$ —	$ 174	$ 163	$ —	$ —	$ 163
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	14	—	—	14	15	—	—	15
Total policyholder account balances	188	—	—	188	178	—	—	178
Derivative liabilities:								
Interest rate swaps	884	—	884	—	606	—	606	—
Foreign currency swaps	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	28	—	—	28	13	—	—	13
Total derivative liabilities	913	—	885	28	621	—	608	13
Total liabilities	$ 1,101	$ —	$ 885	$ 216	$ 799	$ —	$ 608	$ 191

	December 31, 2022				December 31, 2023			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Liabilities								
Policyholder account balances:								
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 202	$ —	$ —	$ 202	$ 165	$ —	$ —	$ 165
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15

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Total policyholder account balances	217	—	—	217	180	—	—	180
Derivative liabilities:								
Interest rate swaps	522	—	522	—	490	—	490	—
Foreign currency swaps					2	—	2	—
Forward bond purchase commitments					9	—	—	9
Total derivative liabilities	522	—	522	—	501	—	492	9
Total liabilities	$ 739	$ —	$ 522	$ 217	$ 681	$ —	$ 492	$ 189

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2022	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses: Included in net (income)	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses: Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2022
Policyholder account balances:										

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Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 233	$ 5	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (18)	$ —	$ (1)	$ 219
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	16	(4)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	15
Total policyholder account balances	249	1	—	—	—	3	(18)	—	(1)	234
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 249	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 3	$ (18)	$ —	$ (1)	$ 234

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

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2022	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2022	Total (gains) losses attributable to liabilities still held	
		Included in net (income)	Included in OCI								Included in net (income)	Included in OCI
Policyholder account balances:												
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	$ 294	$ (18)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (55)	$ —	$ (2)	$ 219	$ (18)	$ —
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	25	(23)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	15	(23)	—
Total policyholder account balances	319	(41)	—	—	—	13	(55)	—	(2)	234	(41)	—
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 319	$ (41)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 13	$ (55)	$ —	$ (2)	$ 234	$ (41)	$ —

The following table presents the gains and losses included in net (income) from liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value and the related income statement line item in which these gains and losses were presented for the periods indicated: three months ended March 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,			
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2024	2023
Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses included in net (income):						
Net investment income	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Net investment (gains) losses	24	1	30	(41)	8	(3)

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Total	$ 24	$ 1	$ 30	$ (41)		
Total					$ 8	$ (3)
Total (gains) losses included in net (income) attributable to liabilities still held:						
Net investment income	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Net investment (gains) losses	24	1	30	(41)	8	(3)
Total	$ 24	$ 1	$ 30	$ (41)		
Total					$ 8	$ (3)

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

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

The following table presents a summary of the significant unobservable inputs usedforcertain liability fair value measurements that are based on internal models and classified as Level 3 as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Valuation technique	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range	Weighted-average [1]	Fair value	
Policyholder account balances:							
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	Option budget method	$ 174	Expected future interest credited	1% - 4%	2%	$ 163	
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	Option budget method	$ 14	Expected future interest credited	3% - 13%	5%	$ 15	
Market risk benefits: [2]							
			GMWB withdrawal utilization rate	— %- 63%	51%		
			Non-performance risk (credit spreads)	42bps - 83bps	69bps		
Market risk benefits[2]:							
Fixed indexed annuities	Cash flow model	$ 38	Expected future interest credited	1% - 4%	2%	$ 47	
			Lapse rate	2% - 11%	5%		Non-performanc
			GMWB withdrawal utilization rate	62% - 89%	78%		Expected futu
			Non-performance risk (credit spreads)	42bps - 83bps	69bps		
Variable annuities	Cash flow model	$ 502	Equity index volatility	16% - 30%	23%		
Variable annuities							

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Variable annuities							
Variable annuities							$ 429
Derivative liabilities:							
Forward bond purchase commitments	Discounted cash flows	$ 28	Counterparty financing spreads	35bps	Not applicable		$ 13

(1) Unobservable inputs weighted by the policyholder account balances associated with the instrument. instrument andnotionalfor derivative liabilities.

(2) Refer to note 13 11 for additional details related to MRBs.

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

Assets and Liabilities Not Required to Be Carried at Fair Value

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

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

	September 30, 2023						March 31, 2024					
			Fair value						Fair value			
(Amounts in millions)	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Leve 3
Assets:												
Commercial mortgage loans, net	(1)	$ 6,793	$ 6,121	$ —	$ —	$ 6,121	(1)	$ 6,719	$ 6,213	$ —	$ —	$ 6,21
Bank loan investments	(1)	530	517	—	—	517	(1)	520	514	—	—	51
Liabilities:												
Long-term borrowings	(1)	1,602	1,359	—	1,359	—	(1)	1,579	1,461	—	1,461	—
Investment contracts	(1)	5,605	5,461	—	—	5,461	(1)	5,115	5,073	—	—	5,07
Commitments to fund investments:												
Bank loan investments	$ 136	—	—	—	—	—	$ 119	—	—	—	—	—
Private placement investments	12	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial mortgage loans	9	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—

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

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2022						December 31, 2023					
			Fair value						Fair value			
	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Leve 3
Assets:												
Commercial mortgage loans, net	(1)	$ 7,010	$ 6,345	$ —	$ —	$ 6,345	(1)	$ 6,802	$ 6,291	$ —	$ —	$ 6,29
Bank loan investments	(1)	467	474	—	—	474	(1)	529	520	—	—	52
Liabilities:												
Long-term borrowings	(1)	1,611	1,346	—	1,346	—	(1)	1,584	1,413	—	1,413	—
Investment contracts	(1)	6,794	7,171	—	—	7,171	(1)	5,346	5,372	—	—	5,37
Commitments to fund investments:												
Bank loan investments	$ 70	—	—	—	—	—	$ 117	—	—	—	—	—
Private placement investments	19	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial mortgage loans	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—

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

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we also had $26 million $23 million of real estate owned assets included in other invested assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheets, which are initially recorded at fair value less estimated selling costs (the carrying value) and are subsequently valued at the lower of the carrying value or current fair value less estimated selling costs. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, these properties were adjusted to fair value less estimated selling costs, which was less than the carrying value. These amounts represented the fair value as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. The fair value of the real estate owned assets is classified as Level 2.

Assets Measured Using Net Asset Value

Limited partnerships include partnership interests accounted for using NAV per share (or its equivalent) or fair value for those interests considered minor and partnership interests accounted for under the equity method of accounting for those interests exceeding the minor threshold. Our limited partnership interests accounted for

using NAV per share (or its equivalent) are generally not redeemable by the investees and generally cannot be sold without approval of the general partner. We receive distributions of income and proceeds from the liquidation of the underlying assets of the investees, which usually takes place in yearsfivetotenof the typical contractual life oftento 12 years.

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Carrying value	Commitments to fund	Carrying value	Commitments to fund	Carrying value	Commitments to fund	Carrying value	Commitments to fund
Limited partnerships accounted for at NAV:								
Private equity funds(1)	$ 1,907	$ 1,156	$ 1,647	$ 1,107	$ 2,047	$ 1,140	$ 1,948	$ 1,203
Real estate funds(2)	97	88	82	79	121	87	123	87

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Infrastructure funds(3)	72	19	63	29	115	151	102	160
Total limited partnerships accounted for at NAV	2,076	1,263	1,792	1,215	2,283	1,378	2,173	1,450
Limited partnerships accounted for at fair value	20	1	24	1	19	1	20	1
Limited partnerships accounted for under equity method of accounting	603	144	515	149	647	70	628	79
Total	$ 2,699	$ 1,408	$ 2,331	$ 1,365	$ 2,949	$ 1,449	$ 2,821	$ 1,530

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

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

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

(7) Deferred Acquisition Costs

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

	September 30, 2023					March 31, 2024				
(Amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Total	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Tota
Balance as of January 1	$ 935	$ 1,080	$ 57	$ 113	$ 2,185	$ 879	$ 941	$ 45	$ 98	$ 1,9
Costs deferred	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	-
Amortization	(43)	(106)	(9)	(12)	(170)	(14)	(34)	(2)	(4)	(
Balance as of September 30	$ 893	$ 974	$ 48	$ 101	2,016					
Balance as of March 31						$ 865	$ 907	$ 43	$ 94	1,9
Enact segment					26					
Total deferred acquisition costs					$ 2,042					

	December 31, 2023				
(Amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Total

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Balance as of January 1	$ 935	$ 1,080	$ 57	$ 113	$ 2,185
Costs deferred	1	—	—	—	1
Amortization	(57)	(139)	(12)	(15)	(223)
Balance as of December 31	$ 879	$ 941	$ 45	$ 98	1,963
Enact segment					25
Total deferred acquisition costs					$ 1,988

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2022				
(Amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Total
Balance as of January 1	$ 989	$ 1,271	$ 70	$ 131	$ 2,461
Costs deferred	6	—	—	—	6
Amortization	(60)	(191)	(13)	(18)	(282)
Balance as of December 31	$ 935	$ 1,080	$ 57	$ 113	2,185
Enact segment					26
Total deferred acquisition costs					$ 2,211

	December 31, 2021				
(Amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Total
Balance as of January 1	$ 1,043	$ 1,501	$ 85	$ 151	$ 2,780
Costs deferred	9	—	—	—	9
Amortization	(63)	(230)	(15)	(20)	(328)
Balance as of December 31	$ 989	$ 1,271	$ 70	$ 131	2,461
Enact segment					27
Total deferred acquisition costs					$ 2,488

Amortization expense for our life insurance products was lower during the nine months ended September 30, 2023 principally due to lower lapses. See note 2 for a discussion of our DAC amortization policy.

During the fourth quarters of 2022 and 2021, we completed our annual review of assumptions. Changes in assumptions as part of our review in the fourth quarter of 2022 did not have a significant impact on DAC or the amortization rate. As part of our review completed in the fourth quarter of 2021, we updated assumptions in our life insurance products primarily due to unfavorablepre-coronaviruspandemic("COVID-19")mortality, which resulted in higher amortization as compared to December 31, 2022.

(9) Intangible Assets

The following table presents our intangible assets as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022	
(Amounts in millions)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization
PVFP	$ 2,146	$ (2,035)	$ 2,146	$ (2,026)
Capitalized software	508	(444)	482	(427)
Deferred sales inducements to contractholders	317	(295)	317	(291)
Other	6	(4)	6	(4)
Total	$ 2,977	$ (2,778)	$ 2,951	$ (2,748)

Amortization expense related to PVFP and capitalized software was $9 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 and $26 million and $29 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Amortization expense related to deferred sales inducements of $1 million and $2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and $4 million and $6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, was included in benefits and other changes in policy reserves.

Present Value of Future Profits

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The following table presents the balances of and changes in present value of future profits as of and for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 120	$ 134	$ 154
Costs deferred	—	—	—
Amortization	(9)	(14)	(20)
Ending balance	$ 111	$ 120	$ 134

We test PVFP for recoverability in connection with annual premium deficiency testing. As of September 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, all of our businesses had sufficient future income and therefore the related PVFP was deemed recoverable.

(10) (8) Future Policy Benefits

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long-term care insurance	$ 38,928	$ 41,457	$ 42,339	$ 43,929
Life insurance	1,645	1,820	1,648	1,698
Fixed annuities	10,965	11,923	11,361	11,829
Total long-duration insurance contracts	51,538	55,200	55,348	57,456
Deferred profit liability	126	115	131	128
Cost of reinsurance	76	92	66	71
Total future policy benefits	$ 51,740	$ 55,407	$ 55,545	$ 57,655

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

	September 30, 2023			March 31, 2024		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance [1]	Fixed annuities	Long-term care insurance	Life insurance	Fixed annuities
Present value of expected net premiums:						
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 19,895	$ 4,083	$ —	$ 18,650	$ 4,180	$ —
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$ 19,959	$ 3,922	$ —	$ 18,346	$ 3,918	$ —
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	(119)	—	—	58	—	—
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(156)	38	—	(142)	(1)	—
Adjusted beginning balance	19,684	3,960	—	18,262	3,917	—
Issuances	1	—	33	—	—	10
Interest accrual	754	164	—			
Net premiums collected[2]	(1,470)	(330)	(33)			
Interest accretion				234	55	—
Net premiums collected[1]				(463)	(115)	(10)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ending balance, at original discount rate	18,969	3,794	—	18,033	3,857	—
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	(765)	(31)	—	(55)	154	—
Ending balance as of September 30	$ 18,204	$ 3,763	$ —			
Ending balance as of March 31				$ 17,978	$ 4,011	$ —
Present value of expected future policy benefits:						
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 61,352	$ 5,556	$ 11,923	$ 62,579	$ 5,412	$ 11,829
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$ 61,148	$ 5,374	$ 10,300	$ 60,513	$ 5,146	$ 9,920
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	(141)	—	—	(15)	—	—
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	8	56	(35)	(155)	8	(35)
Adjusted beginning balance	61,015	5,430	10,265	60,343	5,154	9,885
Issuances	2	—	26	—	—	8
Interest accrual	2,498	212	500			
Interest accretion				823	70	162
Benefit payments	(2,657)	(628)	(751)	(950)	(204)	(240)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	(1)	(5)	5	1	—	9
Ending balance, at original discount rate	60,857	5,009	10,045	60,217	5,020	9,824
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	(3,725)	5	920	100	167	1,537
Ending balance as of September 30	$ 57,132	$ 5,014	$ 10,965			
Ending balance as of March 31				$ 60,317	$ 5,187	$ 11,361
Net liability for future policy benefits, before flooring adjustments	$ 38,928	$ 1,251	$ 10,965	$ 42,339	$ 1,176	$ 11,361
Flooring adjustments[3]	—	394	—			
Flooring adjustments[2]				—	472	—
Net liability for future policy benefits	38,928	1,645	10,965	42,339	1,648	11,361
Less: reinsurance recoverable	6,780	772	8,280	7,228	843	8,651
Net liability for future policy benefits, after reinsurance recoverable	$ 32,148	$ 873	$ 2,685			
Net liability for future policy benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable				$ 35,111	$ 805	$ 2,710
Weighted-average liability duration (years)	13.6	5.7	10.3	13.4	5.8	10.8

(1) The components of the life insurance rollforward exclude flooring.

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

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

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(Dollar amounts in millions)	December 31, 2022 Long-term care insurance	December 31, 2022 Life insurance[1]	December 31, 2022 Fixed annuities	December 31, 2023 Long-term care insurance	December 31, 2023 Life insurance	December 31, 2023 Fixed annuities
Present value of expected net premiums:						
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 25,247	$ 5,414	$ —	$ 19,895	$ 4,083	$ —
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$ 20,717	$ 4,086	$ —	$ 19,959	$ 3,922	$ —
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	102	—	—	(276)	180	—
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	82	69	—	(365)	38	—
Adjusted beginning balance	20,901	4,155	—	19,318	4,140	—
Issuances	8	—	50	2	—	42
Interest accrual	1,061	226	—			
Net premiums collected[2]	(2,011)	(459)	(50)			
Interest accretion				994	217	—
Net premiums collected[1]				(1,968)	(439)	(42)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ending balance, at original discount rate	19,959	3,922	—	18,346	3,918	—
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	(64)	161	—	304	262	—
Ending balance as of December 31	$ 19,895	$ 4,083	$ —	$ 18,650	$ 4,180	$ —
Present value of expected future policy benefits:						
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 85,338	$ 7,157	$ 17,039	$ 61,352	$ 5,556	$ 11,923
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$ 61,146	$ 5,814	$ 11,012	$ 61,148	$ 5,374	$ 10,300
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	(251)	—	—	(292)	261	(33)
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(31)	106	(24)	(50)	61	(30)
Adjusted beginning balance	60,864	5,920	10,988	60,806	5,696	10,237
Issuances	10	—	43	2	—	35
Interest accrual	3,364	304	690			
Interest accretion				3,327	281	663
Benefit payments	(3,090)	(851)	(1,072)	(3,621)	(823)	(1,016)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reinsurance transactions[3]	—	—	(352)			
Other	—	1	3	(1)	(8)	1

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Ending balance, at original discount rate	61,148	5,374	10,300	60,513	5,146	9,920
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	204	182	1,623	2,066	266	1,909
Ending balance as of December 31	$ 61,352	$ 5,556	$ 11,923	$ 62,579	$ 5,412	$ 11,829
Net liability for future policy benefits, before flooring adjustments	$ 41,457	$ 1,473	$ 11,923	$ 43,929	$ 1,232	$ 11,829
Flooring adjustments[4]	—	347	—			
Flooring adjustments[2]				—	466	—
Net liability for future policy benefits	41,457	1,820	11,923	43,929	1,698	11,829
Less: reinsurance recoverable	7,270	873	8,957	7,572	852	9,008
Net liability for future policy benefits, after reinsurance recoverable	$ 34,187	$ 947	$ 2,966			
Net liability for future policy benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable				$ 36,357	$ 846	$ 2,821
Weighted-average liability duration (years)	14.5	6.0	10.9	13.7	5.9	11.1

(1) The components of the life insurance rollforward exclude flooring.

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

(3) Related to a third-party recapture of certain single premium immediate annuity contracts in 2022.

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

Long-term care insurance

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, the impact of updates to cash flow assumptions resulted in a decrease of $73 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily due to favorable updates to implementation timing and approval amounts of in-force rate actions. This decrease in the liability for future policy benefits was mostly offset in our reinsurance recoverable as the cash flow assumption updates were primarily related to fully reinsured blocks of business. In addition, the impact of actual versus expected experience resulted in a decrease of $13 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily due to favorable impacts from seasonally high mortality.

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

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Life insurance

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, the impact of actual versus expected experience resulted in an increase of $9 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily due to unfavorable impacts from seasonally high mortality.

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

Fixed annuities

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, the impact of actual versus expected experience resulted in a decrease of $35 million in the liability for future policy benefits primarily due to favorable mortality.

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

(Dollar amounts in millions)	December 31, 2021 Long-term care insurance	Life insurance [1]	Fixed annuities
Present value of expected net premiums:			
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 26,283	$ 5,451	$ —
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$ 20,600	$ 3,916	$ —
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	1,615	228	—
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(444)	165	—
Adjusted beginning balance	21,771	4,309	—
Issuances	23	—	47
Interest accrual	1,053	221	—
Net premiums collected[2]	(2,130)	(444)	(47)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Ending balance, at original discount rate	20,717	4,086	—
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	4,530	1,328	—
Ending balance as of December 31	$ 25,247	$ 5,414	$ —
Present value of expected future policy benefits:			
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 89,645	$ 7,821	$ 18,637
Beginning balance, at original discount rate	$ 59,709	$ 6,062	$ 11,358
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	1,678	252	27
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(565)	190	(24)
Adjusted beginning balance	60,822	6,504	11,361
Issuances	23	—	46
Interest accrual	3,309	322	728
Benefit payments	(3,006)	(1,013)	(1,119)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—
Other	(2)	1	(4)
Ending balance, at original discount rate	61,146	5,814	11,012
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	24,192	1,343	6,027
Ending balance as of December 31	$ 85,338	$ 7,157	$ 17,039
Net liability for future policy benefits, before flooring adjustments	$ 60,091	$ 1,743	$ 17,039
Flooring adjustments[3]	—	423	—
Net liability for future policy benefits	60,091	2,166	17,039
Less: reinsurance recoverable	10,557	1,040	12,583
Net liability for future policy benefits, after reinsurance recoverable	$ 49,534	$ 1,126	$ 4,456
Weighted-average liability duration (years)	16.9	7.0	13.6

(1) The components of the life insurance rollforward exclude flooring.

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(2) Net premiums collected represents the portion of gross premiums collected from policyholders that is used to fund expected benefit payments.

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

We complete the required comprehensive annual review of our cash flow assumptions for the liability for future policy benefits in the fourth quarter each year. We have elected to update the net premium ratio quarterly for differences between actual and expected experience; therefore, during interim reporting periods, we replace forecasted cash flow assumptions with actual cash flows with any difference recorded in net income (loss). Cash flow assumptions are monitored quarterly and are updated if emerging experience indicates a change is necessary. As a result, we expect to update the cash flow assumptions related to the implementation timing and approval amounts ofin-forcerate actions on a quarterly basis. The impact from updating the net premium ratio for assumptions and actual versus expected experience is presented in our tabular rollforward disclosures within the line-items labeled "effect of changes in cash flow assumptions" and "effect of actual variances from expected experience," respectively. See note 2 for additional information on cash flow assumptions used to estimate the liability for future policy benefits.

Long-term care insurance

For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, the impact of actual versus expected experience resulted in an increase of $164 million in the liability for future policy benefits largely as a result of timing impacts related toasecond legal settlement, higher claims and lower terminations. This unfavorable actual versus expected experience was partially offset by favorable cash flow assumption updates related to implementation timing and approval amounts of ourin-forcerate action plan.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, we refined several assumptions, including reducing our lapse assumption in light of favorable experience from our long-term care insurance legal settlement elections and benefit reductions and updating our interest rate assumption to reflect the impact of the higher interest rate environment. The favorable impacts from both the effect of changes in cash flow assumptions and actual versus expected experience were mainly attributable to the inclusion of a second legal settlement. We also evaluated our assumptions regarding expectations of future premium rate increase approvals and benefit reductions and made no significant changes to our 2022 multi-yearin-forcerate action plan. However, we did increase the value of our assumption for future approvals and benefit reductions based on recent rate increase approval experience, regulatory support and legal settlement results.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, we reviewed our assumptions including expected claim incidence and terminations, expenses, interest rates, benefit utilization trend andin-forcerate actions, among other assumptions. The most significant update to our long-term care insurance assumptions included an unfavorable update to the benefit utilization trend, which drove significant updates to ourin-forcerate action plan, and related assumptions. Given the expected future increases in cost of care, we expected our long-term benefit utilization to trend higher than previously assumed. Prior to this update, we had assumed that the long-term benefit utilization would improve over time. Based on our experience, it did not improve as much as we predicted, largely due to cost of care growth driven by both broad-based inflation and minimum wage increases in some large states, among other factors. Therefore, we increased the outlook for our future benefit utilization trend.

Life insurance

The impact of actual versus expected experience for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 resulted in an increase of $18 million in the liability for future policy benefits. The increase was primarily due to unfavorable mortality experience in certain level premium period term life insurance blocks.

There were no cash flow assumption changes for our life insurance products in the fourth quarter of 2022. The effect of actual versus expected experience in 2022 resulted in an increase of $37 million in the liability for

future policy benefits. The increase was primarily driven by unfavorable mortality fromCOVID-19and elevated death claims in a single cohort in 2022.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, we completed our annual review of cash flow assumptions and recorded an increase to our liability for future policy benefits of$24million principally due to unfavorablepre-COVID-19mortality. The effect of actual versus expected experience in 2021 resulted in an increase of$25million to our liability for future policy benefits primarily from unfavorable mortality due toCOVID-19.

Fixed annuities

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The impact of actual versus expected experience for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the year ended December 31, 2022 resulted in a decrease of$35 million and $24million in the liability for future policy benefits, respectively, due principally to favorable mortality.

Due to emerging experience on our structured settlements, we revised the mortality assumption to reflect unfavorable mortality rates, resulting in an increase of$27million, partially offset by a favorable actual to expected experience adjustment of$24million in 2021.
The following table provides the weighted-average interest rates for the liability for future policy benefits as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long-term care insurance					
Interest accretion rate	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%		
Interest accretion (locked-in) rate				5.7%	5.8%
Current discount rate	6.0%	5.4%	2.8%	5.4%	5.1%
Life insurance					
Interest accretion rate	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%		
Interest accretion (locked-in) rate				5.8%	5.8%
Current discount rate	5.8%	5.2%	2.4%	5.1%	4.8%
Fixed annuities					
Interest accretion rate	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%		
Interest accretion (locked-in) rate				6.7%	6.7%
Current discount rate	5.9%	5.3%	2.8%	5.3%	5.0%

For contracts issued prior to the Transition Date, thelocked-indiscount rate (labeled “interest accretion rate” in the preceding table) for each issue-year cohort is equal to thepre-LDTIdiscount rate. For contracts issued on or after the Transition Date, thelocked-indiscount rate for each issue-year cohort is determined as a single discount rate, using the weighted-average monthlysingle-Afixed-income forward curves over the current calendar year.

The current discount rate assumption is based on asingle-Acurve, with durations that correspond with the insurance liabilities, published by a market data service. For cash flows projected beyond the observable curve, we use estimation techniques consistent with Level 3 fair value measurements as defined in See Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2022 2023 Annual Report on Form10-K for additional information related to interpolate from the last observable rate to an estimated ultimate long-term rate. The current discount rate assumption is updated quarterly using this methodology. These updates include current information about used to measure the observable liability for future policy benefits.

single-A
curve The following table sets forth the amount of undiscounted and discounted expected future gross premiums and expected future benefit payments as well as of the long-term target rate assumption dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2024 Undiscounted	March 31, 2024 Discounted	December 31, 2023 Undiscounted	December 31, 2023 Discounted
Long-term care insurance				
Expected future gross premiums	$ 37,413	$ 25,340	$ 38,279	$ 26,341
Expected future benefit payments	$ 123,268	$ 60,317	$ 124,594	$ 62,579
Life insurance				
Expected future gross premiums	$ 10,489	$ 6,010	$ 10,693	$ 6,278
Expected future benefit payments	$ 7,324	$ 5,187	$ 7,524	$ 5,412
Fixed annuities				
Expected future gross premiums	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Expected future benefit payments	$ 23,638	$ 11,361	$ 23,903	$ 11,829

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, we recorded a charge of $5 million to net income due to netpremiums exceeding gross premiums, resulting in net premiumratios capped at 100% for certain cohortssingle-A ininterest rates beyond the last observable date.our life insurance products primarily due to higher claim severity.

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023 Undiscounted	September 30, 2023 Discounted	December 31, 2022 Undiscounted	December 31, 2022 Discounted	December 31, 2021 Undiscounted	December 31, 2021 Discounted
Long-term care insurance						
Expected future gross premiums	$ 39,880	$ 25,926	$ 42,329	$ 28,278	$ 45,334	$ 36,642
Expected future benefit payments	$ 127,148	$ 57,132	$ 130,315	$ 61,352	$ 133,974	$ 85,338
Life insurance						
Expected future gross premiums	$ 10,993	$ 5,970	$ 11,541	$ 6,559	$ 12,266	$ 8,853
Expected future benefit payments	$ 7,360	$ 5,014	$ 7,924	$ 5,556	$ 8,652	$ 7,157
Fixed annuities						
Expected future gross premiums	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Expected future benefit payments	$ 24,157	$ 10,965	$ 24,924	$ 11,923	$ 26,473	$ 17,039

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the year ended December 31, 2022, we recorded a charge of $6 million and $16 million, respectively, to net income due to net premiums exceeding gross premiums for our life insurance products primarily due to higher claim severity.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded a charge of $8 million to net income due to net premiums exceeding gross premiums for our life insurance products principally from higher claim frequency due to unfavorable mortality attributable toCOVID-19.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023 Gross premiums	Three months ended September 30, 2023 Interest expense[1]	Three months ended September 30, 2022 Gross premiums	Three months ended September 30, 2022 Interest expense[1]	Nine months ended September 30, 2023 Gross premiums	Nine months ended September 30, 2023 Interest expense[1]	Nine months ended September 30, 2022 Gross premiums	Nine months ended September 30, 2022 Interest expense[1]	Years ended 2022 Gross premiums	Years ended 2022 Interest expense[1]
Long-term care insurance	$ 685	$ 584	$ 707	$ 578	$ 2,031	$ 1,744	$ 2,059	$ 1,723	$ 2,769	$ 2,303
Life insurance	168	15	178	19	521	48	550	60	725	78
Fixed annuities	—	166	—	171	—	500	—	521	—	690
Total	$ 853	$ 765	$ 885	$ 768	$ 2,552	$ 2,292	$ 2,609	$ 2,304	$ 3,494	$ 3,071

(1) Amounts for interest accretion labeled "interest expense" in the table above, are included in benefits and other changes in policy reserves in the condensed consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 and in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. income.

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(9) Policyholder Account Balances

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(11) Policyholder AccountBalances

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Life insurance	**$ 7,502**	**$ 7,694**	**$ 7,438**	**$ 7,460**
Fixed annuities	**4,700**	**5,477**	**4,278**	**4,479**
Variable annuities	**549**	**610**	**511**	**529**
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives[1]	**174**	**202**	**163**	**165**
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives[1]	**14**	**15**	**15**	**15**

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Additional insurance liabilities[2]	2,646	2,566	2,904	2,887
Other	5	—	6	5
Total policyholder account balances	$ 15,590	$ 16,564	$ 15,315	$ 15,540

(1) See note 6 5 for additional information.

(2) Amount represents Represents additional liabilities related to death or other insurance benefits that are recorded within policyholder account balances and are considered long-duration insurance contracts. See note 12 10 for additional information.

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

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

	September 30, 2023			March 31, 2024		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 7,694	$ 5,477	$ 610	$ 7,460	$ 4,479	$ 529
Issuances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premiums received	384	17	11	119	5	4
Policy charges	(464)	(4)	(4)	(151)	(2)	(2)
Surrenders and withdrawals	(234)	(663)	(55)	(37)	(164)	(17)
Benefit payments	(171)	(292)	(54)	(49)	(88)	(15)
Net transfers from (to) separate accounts	—	—	1			
Net transfers to separate accounts				—	—	(1)
Interest credited	291	121	3	98	37	1
Other	2	44	37	(2)	11	12
Ending balance as of September 30	$ 7,502	$ 4,700	$ 549			
Ending balance as of March 31				$ 7,438	$ 4,278	$ 511
Weighted-average crediting rate	3.9%	2.8%	3.3%	3.9%	2.9%	3.3%
Net amount at risk[1]	$ 43,456	$ 11	$ 535	$ 42,493	$ 25	$ 407
Cash surrender value	$ 4,308	$ 3,714	$ 549	$ 4,347	$ 3,337	$ 511

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

	December 31, 2023		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 7,694	$ 5,477	$ 610
Issuances	—	—	—
Premiums received	500	20	14
Policy charges	(614)	(6)	(6)
Surrenders and withdrawals	(272)	(842)	(66)
Benefit payments	(215)	(387)	(80)
Net transfers from separate accounts	—	—	1

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Interest credited	**388**	**160**	**4**
Other	**(21)**	**57**	**52**
Ending balance as of December 31	**$ 7,460**	**$ 4,479**	**$ 529**
Weighted-average crediting rate	**3.9%**	**2.8%**	**3.3%**
Net amount at risk[(1)]	**$ 42,754**	**$ 33**	**$ 479**
Cash surrender value	**$ 4,336**	**$ 3,519**	**$ 529**

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

	December 31, 2022		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 7,835	$ 6,595	$ 652
Issuances	—	—	—
Premiums received	518	23	21
Policy charges	(632)	(6)	(8)
Surrenders and withdrawals	(177)	(908)	(48)
Benefit payments	(210)	(475)	(69)
Net transfers from (to) separate accounts	—	—	11
Interest credited	381	173	4
Other	(21)	75	47
Ending balance as of December 31	$ 7,694	$ 5,477	$ 610
Weighted-average crediting rate	3.9%	2.4%	3.3%
Net amount at risk[(1)]	$ 44,113	$ 21	$ 661
Cash surrender value	$ 4,415	$ 4,449	$ 610

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

	December 31, 2021		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Life insurance	Fixed annuities	Variable annuities
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 8,105	$ 7,892	$ 689
Issuances	—	—	—
Premiums received	558	36	24
Policy charges	(644)	(7)	(8)
Surrenders and withdrawals	(298)	(1,153)	(43)
Benefit payments	(233)	(508)	(58)
Net transfers from (to) separate accounts	—	—	5
Interest credited	365	199	5
Other	(18)	136	38
Ending balance as of December 31	$ 7,835	$ 6,595	$ 652
Weighted-average crediting rate	3.9%	2.3%	3.2%
Net amount at risk[(1)]	$ 46,613	$ 98	$ 648
Cash surrender value	$ 4,411	$ 5,471	$ 652

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

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

September 30, 2023	March 31, 2024

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(Amounts in millions)	At guaranteed minimum	1–50 basis points above	51–150 basis points above	Greater than 150 basis points above	Total[1]	At guaranteed minimum	1–50 basis points above	51–150 basi points abov
Less than 2.00%	$ 336	$ 106	$ 9	$ —	$ 451	$ 115	$ 69	$ 5
2.00%–2.99%	1,186	2	—	—	1,188	977	107	—
3.00%–3.99%	1,780	717	1,167	19	3,683	1,813	679	1,14
4.00% and greater	2,509	16	8	—	2,533	2,430	17	1
Total	$ 5,811	$ 841	$ 1,184	$ 19	$ 7,855	$ 5,335	$ 872	$ 1,20

(1) Excludes universal life insurance and investment contracts of approximately $4,896 million $4,770 million that have a market component to their crediting strategy.

	December 31, 2022					December 31, 2023		
(Amounts in millions)	At guaranteed minimum	1–50 basis points above	51–150 basis points above	Greater than 150 basis points above	Total[1]	At guaranteed minimum	1–50 basis points above	51–150 basi points abov
Less than2.00%	$ 1,065	$ 42	$ 2	$ —	$ 1,109			
Less than 2.00%						$ 121	$ 97	$ 3
2.00%–2.99%	947	2	—	—	949	1,201	81	—
3.00%–3.99%	1,928	774	1,156	1	3,859	1,732	699	1,15
4.00% and greater	2,649	12	1	—	2,662	2,479	16	1
Total	$ 6,589	$ 830	$ 1,159	$ 1	$ 8,579	$ 5,533	$ 893	$ 1,20

(1) Excludes universal life insurance and investment contracts of approximately $5,202 million $4,807 million that have a market component to their crediting strategy.

(12)(10) Additional Insurance Liabilities

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

(Dollar amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021[2]
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 2,566	$ 2,656	$ 2,524
Beginning balance before shadow accounting adjustments	$ 2,634	$ 2,523	$ 2,341
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	—	(37)	85
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	30	33	40
Adjusted beginning balance	2,664	2,519	2,466
Issuances	—	—	—
Interest accrual	66	85	77
Assessments collected	181	245	253
Benefit payments	(161)	(215)	(282)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—	—
Other (flooring adjustment)	—	—	9
Ending balance before shadow accounting adjustments	2,750	2,634	2,523

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Effect of shadow accounting adjustments	(104)	(68)	133
Ending balance	2,646	2,566	2,656
Less: reinsurance recoverable[1]	—	—	—
Additional insurance liabilities, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 2,646	$ 2,566	$ 2,656
Weighted-average liability duration (years)	19.8	20.8	22.6

(1) Reflects immaterial revisions to the presentation of reinsurance recoverable previously disclosed in our quarterly reports on Form10-Qfor the first and second quarters of 2023 to correctly remove amounts associated with policyholder account balances.

Reflects immaterial revisions to the presentation of certain line items of the December 31, 2021 rollforward previously disclosed in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the first and second quarters of 2023 to correctly reflect changes to flooring adjustments.

(Dollar amounts in millions)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 2,887	$ 2,566
Beginning balance before shadow accounting adjustments	$ 2,939	$ 2,634
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	—	200
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	2	(3)
Adjusted beginning balance	2,941	2,831
Issuances	—	—
Interest accretion	25	90
Assessments collected	63	240
Benefit payments	(59)	(222)
Derecognition (lapses and withdrawals)	—	—
Ending balance before shadow accounting adjustments	2,970	2,939
Effect of shadow accounting adjustments	(66)	(52)
Ending balance	2,904	2,887
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	—
Additional insurance liabilities, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 2,904	$ 2,887
Weighted-average liability duration (years)	18.7	18.9

(2)

The effect of updating the benefit ratio for actual versus expected experience for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 increased our additional insurance liabilities by $30 million, $33 million and $40 million, respectively.The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was principally due to unfavorable mortality experience and higher projected benefits as compared to prior expectations. The increase for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was primarily due to unfavorable mortality experience.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, as part of our annual review of assumptions, we decreased our additional insurance liabilities by $37 million in our universal and term universal life insurance products primarily related to higher interest rates. In the fourth quarter of 2021, 2023, as part of our annual review of assumptions, we increased our additional insurance liabilities by $85 million primarily to reflect unfavorable updates to our persistency and mortality assumptions to better reflect emerging experience. Our mortality assumption updates included more modest mortality improvement and reflected an expectation that mortality will continue at elevated levels in our the near term universal and universal life insurance products primarily driven by unfavorablepre-COVID-19mortality.

post-COVID-19.

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

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	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Interest accretion rate[1]	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%
Projected crediting rate[2]	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%

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

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2023
Gross assessments	$ 133	$ 136	$ 539
Interest accretion[1]	$ 25	$ 22	$ 90

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	Years ended December 31, 2022	Years ended December 31, 2021
Gross assessments	$ 134	$ 136	$ 406	$ 427	$ 559	$ 592
Interest expense[1]	$ 22	$ 22	$ 66	$ 63	$ 85	$ 77

(1) Amounts for interest accretion labeled “interest expense” in the table above, are included in benefits and other changes in policy reserves in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

(13)(11) Market Risk Benefits

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023 Asset	September 30, 2023 Liability	September 30, 2023 Net liability	December 31, 2022 Asset	December 31, 2022 Liability	December 31, 2022 Net liability
Fixed indexed annuities	$—	$ 38	$ 38	$—	$ 52	$ 52
Variable annuities	39	541	502	26	696	670
Total market risk benefits	$ 39	$ 579	$ 540	$ 26	$ 748	$ 722

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2024 Asset	March 31, 2024 Liability	March 31, 2024 Net liability	December 31, 2023 Asset	December 31, 2023 Liability	December 31, 2023 Net liability
Fixed indexed annuities	$—	$ 47	$ 47	$—	$ 55	$ 55
Variable annuities	52	481	429	43	570	527
Total market risk benefits	$ 52	$ 528	$ 476	$ 43	$ 625	$ 582

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

September 30, 2023	March 31, 2024

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(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fixed indexed annuities	Variable annuities	Reinsurance recoverable [1]	Fixed indexed annuities	Variable annuities	Reinsurance recoverable [1]
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 52	$ 670	$ 158	$ 55	$ 527	$ 140
Beginning balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	$ 50	$ 660	$ 158	$ 52	$ 520	$ 140
Issuances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest accrual	2	26	6			
Interest accretion				1	8	2
Attributed fees collected	3	28	6	1	9	2
Benefit payments	—	(26)	(11)	—	(8)	(4)
Effect of changes in interest rates	(16)	(142)	(24)	(7)	(50)	(9)
Effect of changes in equity markets	(1)	(54)	(15)	(1)	(58)	(10)
Actual policyholder behavior different from expected behavior	(2)	4	3	(1)	2	2
Effect of changes in future expected policyholder behavior	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effect of changes in other future expected assumptions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other				—	—	—
Ending balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	36	496	123	45	423	123
Effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	2	6	—	2	6	—
Ending balance as of September 30	38	502	$ 123			
Ending balance as of March 31				47	429	$ 123
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	123				
Market risk benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 38	$ 379				
Weighted-average attained age of contractholders	72	76				
Net amount at risk [2]						

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

(2) See note 11 9 for additional information on the net amount at risk.

(Dollar amounts in millions)	December 31, 2022		
	Fixed indexed annuities	Variable annuities	Reinsurance recoverable [1]

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Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 94	$ 855	$ 193
Beginning balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	$ 90	$ 840	$ 193
Issuances	—	6	—
Interest accrual	1	18	4
Attributed fees collected	5	42	9
Benefit payments	—	(28)	(16)
Effect of changes in interest rates	(51)	(513)	(74)
Effect of changes in equity markets	5	286	39
Actual policyholder behavior different from expected behavior	(2)	8	3
Effect of changes in future expected policyholder behavior	—	—	—
Effect of changes in other future expected assumptions	—	—	—
Other	2	1	—
Ending balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	50	660	158
Effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	2	10	—
Ending balance as of December 31	52	670	$ 158
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	158	
Market risk benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 52	$ 512	
Weighted-average attained age of contractholders	72	76	
Net amount at risk[2]			

	December 31, 2023		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fixed indexed annuities	Variable annuities	Reinsurance recoverable [1]
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 52	$ 670	$ 158
Beginning balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	$ 50	$ 660	$ 158
Issuances	—	—	—
Interest accretion	3	34	9
Attributed fees collected	5	37	8
Benefit payments	—	(35)	(15)
Effect of changes in interest rates	(2)	(33)	(5)
Effect of changes in equity markets	(2)	(157)	(31)
Actual policyholder behavior different from expected behavior	(2)	8	5
Effect of changes in future expected policyholder behavior	—	11	11
Effect of changes in other future expected assumptions	—	—	—
Other	—	(5)	—
Ending balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	52	520	140
Effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	3	7	—
Ending balance as of December 31	55	527	$ 140
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	140	
Market risk benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 55	$ 387	
Weighted-average attained age of contractholders	73	76	
Net amount at risk[2]			

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

(2) See note 11 9 for additional information on the net amount at risk.

	December 31, 2021		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fixed indexed annuities	Variable annuities	Reinsurance recoverable [1]
Beginning balance as of January 1	$ 115	$ 1,173	$ 244
Beginning balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	$ 110	$ 1,154	$ 244
Issuances	—	3	—
Interest accrual	—	4	1
Attributed fees collected	6	48	11

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Benefit payments	—	(23)	(13)
Effect of changes in interest rates	(10)	(115)	(21)
Effect of changes in equity markets	(7)	(267)	(42)
Actual policyholder behavior different from expected behavior	(7)	36	13
Effect of changes in future expected policyholder behavior	—	—	—
Effect of changes in other future expected assumptions	—	—	—
Other	(2)	—	—
Ending balance before effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	90	840	193
Effect of changes in instrument-specific credit risk	4	15	—
Ending balance as of December 31	94	855	$ 193
Less: reinsurance recoverable	—	193	
Market risk benefits, net of reinsurance recoverable	$ 94	$ 662	
Weighted-average attained age of contractholders	71	75	
Net amount at risk[2]			

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

(2) See note 11 for additional information on the net amount at risk.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, risk-free interest rates increased, resulting in a decrease in the net MRB liability of our fixed indexed and variable annuity products. In our variable annuity products, this was partially offset by unfavorable equity market performance, which increased our net MRB liability.**During the year ended December 31, 2021, equity market performance was favorable and risk-free interest rates increased, resulting in a decrease in our net MRB liability of our fixed indexed and variable annuity products.**

(12) Separate Accounts

(14) Separate Accounts

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

(Amounts in millions)	**September 30, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Beginning balance as of January 1	**$ 4,417**	**$ 6,066**	**$ 6,081**
Premiums and deposits	**27**	**48**	**47**
Policy charges	**(79)**	**(115)**	**(136)**
Surrenders and withdrawals	**(265)**	**(352)**	**(506)**
Benefit payments	**(157)**	**(226)**	**(266)**
Investment performance	**304**	**(991)**	**852**
Net transfers to general account	**(1)**	**(11)**	**(5)**
Other charges	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(1)**
Ending balance	**$ 4,244**	**$ 4,417**	**$ 6,066**
Cash surrender value[1]	**$ 4,241**	**$ 4,414**	**$ 6,065**

(Amounts in millions)	**March 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Beginning balance as of January 1	**$ 4,509**	**$ 4,417**
Premiums and deposits	**7**	**35**
Policy charges	**(26)**	**(104)**
Surrenders and withdrawals	**(103)**	**(361)**
Benefit payments	**(58)**	**(190)**
Investment performance	**316**	**716**
Net transfers from (to) general account	**1**	**(1)**
Other charges	**(1)**	**(3)**
Ending balance	**$ 4,645**	**$ 4,509**
Cash surrender value[1]	**$ 4,642**	**$ 4,506**

(1) Cash surrender value represents the amount of the contractholders' account balances that was distributable as of September 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 less certain surrender charges.

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Separate Account Assets

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Equity funds	$	1,866	$	1,866	$	2,138	$	2,018
Balanced funds		1,831		1,962		1,950		1,927
Bond funds		306		332		316		320
Money market funds		241		257		241		244
Total	$	4,244	$	4,417	$	4,645	$	4,509

(15)(13) Liability for Policy and Contract Claims

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Enact segment	$	501	$	519	$	532	$	518
Life and Annuities segment[1]		123		158		134		126
Other mortgage insurance business		7		6		7		8
Total liability for policy and contract claims	$	631	$	683	$	673	$	652

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2023		Nine months ended September 30, 2022		Three months ended March 31, 2024		Three months ended March 31, 2023	
Beginning balance as of January 1	$	683	$	819	$	652	$	683
Less reinsurance recoverables		(23)		(26)				
Less reinsurance recoverable						(16)		(23)
Net beginning balance		660		793		636		660
Incurred related to insured events of:								
Current year		634		647		224		215
Prior years		(185)		(245)		(27)		(47)
Total incurred		449		402		197		168
Paid related to insured events of:								
Current year		(393)		(439)		(115)		(117)
Prior years		(102)		(111)		(61)		(74)

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Total paid	(495)	(550)	(176)	(191)
Foreign currency translation	1	—	—	1
Net ending balance	615	645	657	638
Add reinsurance recoverables	16	24		
Add reinsurance recoverable			16	27
Ending balance as of September 30	$ 631	$ 669		
Ending balance as of March 31			$ 673	$ 665

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

The favorable development related to insured events of prior years for the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 was predominantly associated with $188 million of a $54 million reserve releases release in our Enact segment primarily related to favorable cure performance on delinquencies from 2022 early 2023 and earlier, including those related toCOVID-19.Uncertainty prior as recent uncertainty in the economic environment has not negatively impacted cure performance on 2022 delinquencies to the extent initially expected. The favorable development related to insured events of prior years for the nine three months ended September 30, 2022 March 31, 2023 was largely attributable to $251 million of favorable a $70 million reserve adjustments release in our Enact segment primarily related to better than expected cure performance on COVID-19delinquencies in from 2020 curing at levels above original reserve expectations. and 2021.

(16) Reinsurance

Allowance for Credit Losses on Reinsurance Recoverables

The following table sets forth the changes in the allowance for credit losses related to reinsurance recoverables as of and for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2023**	**2022**
Allowance for credit losses:		
Beginning balance	$ 64	$ 63
Provision	33	1
Write-offs	(69)	—
Recoveries	—	—
Ending balance	$ 28	$ 64

	Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2023**	**2022**
Allowance for credit losses:		
Beginning balance	$ 63	$ 58
Provision	34	6
Write-offs	(69)	—
Recoveries	—	—
Ending balance	$ 28	$ 64

As discussed in Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2022 Annual Report on Form10-K,our policy for evaluating and measuring the allowance for credit losses related to reinsurance recoverables utilizes the reinsurer's credit rating, updated quarterly, to assess the credit quality of reinsurance recoverables.

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The following tables set forth A.M. Best Company, Inc.'s credit ratings related to our reinsurance recoverables at thelocked-indiscount rate, gross of the allowance for credit losses, as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023 Collateralized	Non-collateralized	Total
Credit rating:			
A++	$ —	$ 660	$ 660
A+	1,349	1,691	3,040
A	34	346	380
Not rated	13,198	15	13,213
Total reinsurance recoverable	$ 14,581	$ 2,712	$ 17,293

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2022 Collateralized	Non-collateralized	Total
Credit rating:			
A++	$ —	$ 626	$ 626
A+	1,268	2,050	3,318
A	20	33	53
Not rated	13,506	86	13,592
Total reinsurance recoverable	$ 14,794	$ 2,795	$ 17,589

Reinsurance recoverables are considered past due when contractual payments have not been received from the reinsurer by the required payment date. Claims submitted for payment are generally due in less than one year. As of September 30, 2023, we had no reinsurance recoverables past due. As of December 31, 2022, we did not have any reinsurance recoverables past due, except for Scottish Re US Inc. ("Scottish Re"), a reinsurance company domiciled in Delaware. On March 6, 2019, Scottish Re was ordered into receivership for the purposes of rehabilitation by the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware. The proposed Plan of Rehabilitation of Scottish Re was filed on June 30, 2020. On March 16, 2021, the Receiver filed a draft Amended Plan of Rehabilitation and filed an outline of changes to the amended plan on July 27, 2021. In May 2023, the Receiver concluded that Scottish Re should be liquidated based upon adverse changes in its financial condition subsequent to the filing of the Amended Plan of Rehabilitation. In July 2023, Scottish Re's board of directors consented to the liquidation order, which was made final by the Court shortly thereafter. In addition, the Court's liquidation order mandated all reinsurance agreementsin-forcewith Scottish Re be terminated (or expire) by no later than September 30, 2023.

We previously established an allowance for credit losses of $36 million related to the reinsurance recoverable due from Scottish Re. In the third quarter of 2023, we determined that the reinsurance recoverable was uncollectible. As a result, we recorded an additional credit loss of $33 million and wrote off the entire reinsurance recoverable of $69 million against the allowance for credit losses. As of September 30, 2023, we recaptured all of our life insurance policies from Scottish Re, which did not have a significant impact on our current period earnings, as the credit loss recognized in the third quarter of 2023 was offset by the derecognition of ceded premiums of approximately $33 million**where we have the right of offset for the amounts owed to us by Scottish Re.**

 (14) Income Taxes

(17) Income Taxes

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

	Three months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Three months ended March 31, 2024	2023
Statutory U.S. federal income tax rate	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
Increase in rate resulting from:						
Tax on income from terminated swaps	8.4	2.7	4.4	2.4	6.2	3.8
Non-deductibleexpenses	3.2	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.5	1.0
Other, net	0.7	(0.3)	0.3	—	(0.7)	0.5

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Effective rate	33.3%	24.5%	26.9%	23.9%	28.0%	26.3%

The effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022 2023 was above the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% largely due to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains that are tax effected at the previously enacted federal income tax rate of 35% as they are amortized into net investment income, as well asnon-deductibleexpenses. income. The increase in the effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 March 31, 2023 was primarily attributable to higher tax expense on certain forward starting swaps swap gains in relation to lowerpre-taxincome in the current year.

U.S. GAAP generally requires an annualized effective tax rate to be used for interim reporting periods, utilizing projections of full year results. However, in certain circumstances it is appropriate to record the actual effective tax rate for the period if a reliable full year estimate cannot be made. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2023, we utilized the actual effective tax rate for the interim periods period to record the provision for income taxes for our Long-Term Care Insurance and Life and Annuities segments and the annualized projected effective tax rate for our Enact segment and Corporate and Other. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, we utilized the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2022 in determining there-presentedprovision for income taxes.

Our ability to realize our deferred tax assets is largely dependent upon generating sufficient taxable income and capital gains in future years. As of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, our tax valuation allowance was $748 million and $583 million, respectively, of which $350 million and $200 million, respectively, were related to capital deferred tax assets. Given the increase in unrealized losses on our fixed maturity securities and forward starting swaps in the current year due to rising interest rates and the corresponding reduction in the amount of unrealized capital gains expected to be available in the future to offset our capital loss carryforwards and other capital deferred tax assets, we recorded an additional valuation allowance of $150 million in the third quarter of 2023 through accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to deferred tax assets that would produce capital losses. The remainder of the total valuation allowance relates to foreign and state net operating loss carryforwards.

(18)**(15) Segment Information**

We have the following three operating segments: Enact; Long-Term Care Insurance; and Life and Annuities. The products in the Life and Annuities segment include traditional andnon-traditionallife insurance

(term, universal and term universal life insurance as well as corporate-owned life insurance and funding agreements), fixed annuities and variable annuities, (which include variable life insurance), none of which are actively marketed or sold. In addition to our three operating segments, we also have Corporate and Other, which includes debt financing expenses that are incurred at the Genworth Holdings level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, eliminations of inter-segment transactions and the results of other businesses that are reported outside of our operating segments, such as certain international businesses and discontinued operations. Corporate and Other also includesstart-upresults of our CareScout business related tofee-basedservices, care support and advice, clinical assessments and consulting offered by CareScout to advance our senior care growth initiatives.

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

The annually-determined tax rates and adjustments to each segment's provision for income taxes are estimates which are subject to review and could change from year to year. U.S. GAAP generally requires an annualized effective tax rate to be used for interim reporting periods, utilizing projections of full year results. However, in certain circumstances it is appropriate to record the actual effective tax rate for the period if a reliable full year estimate cannot be made. See note 17 14 for a discussion of the effective tax rates used for our segments and Corporate and Other for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022. Other.

We use the same accounting policies and procedures to measure segment income (loss) and assets as our consolidated net income and assets. Our President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer), who serves as our chief operating decision maker, Management evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of "adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders." We define adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding theafter-taxeffects of income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusualnon-operatingitems. A component of our net investment gains (losses) is the result of estimated future credit losses,

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the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. We exclude net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusualnon-operatingitems from adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders because, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating performance.

While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe that adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, and measures that are derived from or incorporate adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. Management also uses adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, among other key performance indicators, as a basis for determining awards and compensation for senior management and to evaluate performance on a basis comparable to that used by analysts. However, the items

excluded from adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders is not a substitute for net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our definition of adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

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

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

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Revenues:				
Enact segment	$ 299	$ 275	$ 857	$ 818
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	1,082	1,087	3,323	3,290
Life and Annuities segment:				
Life insurance	347	352	1,055	1,092
Fixed annuities	68	91	237	299
Variable annuities	34	37	105	114
Life and Annuities segment	449	480	1,397	1,505
Corporate and Other	1	6	—	15
Total revenues	$ 1,831	$ 1,848	$ 5,577	$ 5,628

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

	Three months ended March 31,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2024**	**2023**
Revenues:		
Enact segment	$ 292	$ 281
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	1,105	1,098
Life and Annuities segment:		
Life insurance	354	358
Fixed annuities	73	85
Variable annuities	34	36
Life and Annuities segment	461	479
Corporate and Other	6	(4)
Total revenues	$ 1,864	$ 1,854

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

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2024**	**2023**
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 136	$ 288	$ 535	$ 139	$ 122
Add: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	94	103		
Add: net income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—		
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests					30	32
Net income	60	171	382	638	169	154
Less: income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	5	2	2		
Less: loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes					(1)	—
Income from continuing operations	60	166	380	636	170	154
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	94	103	30	32
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	29	131	286	533	140	122
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:						
Net investment (gains) losses, net[(1)]	43	58	13	(3)	(50)	11
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[(2)]	(26)	(32)	(35)	(78)	(26)	14
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt[(3)]	—	3	(1)	7		
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt					(1)	(1)
Expenses related to restructuring	—	—	4	1	7	3
Pension plan termination costs	—	6	—	6		
Taxes on adjustments	(4)	(8)	4	14	15	(5)
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 42	$ 158	$ 271	$ 480	$ 85	$ 144

(1) For the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, net investment (gains) losses were adjusted for the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2 million. $1 million.

(2) Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(2) $(3) million and $(5) million for both the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, respectively, and $(9) million and $(30) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(3) During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, we repurchased $11 million principal amount of Genworth Holdings' senior notes due in June 2034 for apre-taxgain of $1 million. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, we paid apre-taxmake-whole premium of $2 million and wrote off $1 million of bond consent fees and deferred borrowing costs related to the early redemption of Genworth Holdings' senior notes originally scheduled to mature in February 2024. Additionally, during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we repurchased $130 million principal amount of Genworth Holdings' senior notes due in February 2024 for apre-taxloss of $4 million.
2023.

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(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:						
Enact segment	$ 134	$ 156	$ 423	$ 458	$ 135	$ 143
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	(71)	26	(91)	116	3	23
Life and Annuities segment:						
Life insurance	(25)	(28)	(69)	(112)	(33)	(27)
Fixed annuities	17	15	41	48	11	14
Variable annuities	5	7	23	13	7	9
Life and Annuities segment	(3)	(6)	(5)	(51)	(15)	(4)
Corporate and Other	(18)	(18)	(56)	(43)	(38)	(18)
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 42	$ 158	$ 271	$ 480	$ 85	$ 144

Other than pension plan termination costs incurred in the third quarter of 2022 related to one of our defined benefit pension plans, there There were no infrequent or unusual items excluded from adjusted operating income during the periods presented.

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets:				
Enact segment	$ 6,000	$ 5,712	$ 6,303	$ 6,193
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	42,927	44,156	45,447	46,195
Life and Annuities segment	35,111	37,975	35,766	36,517
Corporate and Other	1,428	1,871	1,676	1,912
Total assets	$ 85,466	$ 89,714	$ 89,192	$ 90,817

(19) (16) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation and Regulatory Matters

We face the risk of litigation and regulatory investigations and actions in the ordinary course of operating our businesses, including the risk of class action lawsuits. Our pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to us and others generally applicable to business practices in the industries in which we operate. In our insurance operations, we are, have been, or may become subject to class actions and individual suits alleging, among other things, issues relating to sales or underwriting practices, increases toin-forcelong-term care insurance premiums, payment of contingent or other sales commissions, claims payments and procedures, product design, product disclosure, product administration, additional premium charges for premiums paid on a periodic basis, denial or delay of benefits, charging excessive or impermissible fees on products, recommending unsuitable products to customers, our pricing structures and business practices in our

mortgage insurance subsidiaries, such as captive reinsurance arrangements with lenders and contract underwriting services, violations of the Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act of 1974 or related state

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

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

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

In September 2018, Genworth Financial, Genworth Holdings, Genworth North America Corporation, Genworth Financial International Holdings, LLC ("GFIH") and Genworth Life Insurance Company ("GLIC") were named as defendants in a putative class action lawsuit pending in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware captioned*Richard F. Burkhart, William E. Kelly, Richard S. Lavery, Thomas R. Pratt, Gerald Green, individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated v. Genworth et al*. Plaintiffs allege that GLIC paid dividends to its parent and engaged in certain reinsurance transactions causing it to maintain inadequate capital capable of meeting its obligations to GLIC policyholders and agents. The complaint alleges causes of action for intentional fraudulent transfer and constructive fraudulent transfer and seeks injunctive relief. We moved to dismiss this action in December 2018. On January 29, 2019, plaintiffs exercised their right to amend their complaint. On March 12, 2019, we moved to dismiss plaintiffs' amended complaint. On April 26, 2019, plaintiffs filed a memorandum in opposition to our motion to dismiss, which we replied to on June 14, 2019. On August 7, 2019, plaintiffs filed a motion seeking to prevent proceeds that GFIH expected to receive from the then planned sale of its shares in Genworth MI Canada Inc. ("Genworth Canada") from being transferred out of GFIH. On September 11, 2019, plaintiffs filed a renewed motion seeking the same relief as their August 7, 2019 motion with an exception that allowed GFIH to transfer $450 million $450 million of expected proceeds from

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the sale of Genworth Canada through a dividend to Genworth Holdings to allow thepay-offof a senior secured term loan facility dated March 7, 2018 among Genworth Holdings as the borrower, GFIH as the limited guarantor and the lending parties thereto. Oral arguments on our motion to dismiss and plaintiffs' motion occurred on October 21, 2019, and plaintiffs' motion was denied. On January 31, 2020, the Court granted in part our motion to dismiss, dismissing claims relating to $395 million $395 million in dividends GLIC paid to its parent from 2012 to 2014 (out of the $410 million $410 million in total dividends subject to plaintiffs' claims). The Court denied the balance of the motion to dismiss leaving a claim relating to $15 million $15 million in dividends and unquantified claims relating to the 2016 termination of a reinsurance transaction. On March 27, 2020, we filed our answer to plaintiffs' amended complaint. On May 26, 2021, the plaintiffs filed a second amended and supplemental class action complaint adding additional factual allegations and three new causes of action. On July 26, 2021, we moved to dismiss the three new causes of action and answered the balance of the second amended and supplemental class action complaint. Plaintiffs filed an opposition to our motion to dismiss on September 30, 2021. The Court heard oral arguments on the motion on December 7, 2021 and ordered each party to file supplemental submissions, which were filed on January 28, 2022. On May 10, 2022, the Court granted our motion to dismiss the three new causes of action. On January 27, 2022, plaintiffs filed a motion for a preliminary injunction seeking to enjoin GFIH from transferring any assets to any affiliate, including paying any dividends to Genworth Holdings and to enjoin Genworth Holdings and Genworth Financial from transferring or distributing any value to Genworth Financial's shareholders. On June 2, 2022, plaintiffs withdrew their motion for a preliminary injunction. On January 12, 2024, plaintiffs moved for class certification. We filed our opposition papers on February 23, 2024 and intend to continue to vigorously defend this action.

In January 2021, GLAIC was named as a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon captioned*Patsy H. McMillan, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company*. Plaintiff sought to represent life insurance policyholders, alleging that GLAIC impermissibly calculated cost of insurance rates to be higher than permitted by her policy. The complaint asserted claims for breach of contract, conversion, and declaratory and

injunctive relief, and sought damages in excess of $5 million. On February 10, 2023, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the action for an immaterial amount. On April 14, 2023, the action was dismissed on stipulation.

On August 11, 2021, GLIC and Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York received a request forpre-suitmediation related to a potential class action lawsuit that may have been brought by five long-term care insurance policyholders, who sought to represent a nationwide class alleging that the defendants made misleading and inadequate disclosures regarding premium increases for long-term care insurance policies. The draft complaint asserted claims for breach of contract, conversion, and declaratory and injunctive relief, and sought damages in excess of $5 million. Genworth participated inpre-suitmediation in November 2021 and January 2022. On January 15, 2022, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the dispute on a nationwide basis, subject to the negotiation and execution of a final settlement agreement, and Court approval thereof. On January 28, 2022, the complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia captioned*Fred Haney, Marsha Merrill, Sylvia Swanson, and Alan Wooten, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated v. Genworth Life Insurance Company and Genworth Life Insurance Company of NewYork*. The parties executed a settlement agreement consistent with the agreement in principle signed on January 15, 2022. On May 2, 2022, the Court preliminarily approved the settlement. The final approval hearing commenced on November 17, 2022 and the Court entered judgment finally approving the settlement on February 15, 2023. Pursuant to its terms, the settlement became final on March 27, 2023. We began implementation of the settlement in the second quarter of 2023 and expect an overall net favorable economic impact to our long-term care insurance business from the settlement of this case.

On August 1, 2022, a putative class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia by two former Genworth employees against Genworth Financial, its Board of Directors and the Fiduciary and Investments Committee of Genworth Financial's Retirement and Savings Plan ("Savings Plan"). Plaintiffs purport to act on behalf of the Savings Plan and all similarly simulated participants and beneficiaries of the Savings Plan. The complaint asserts that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 by imprudently offering and inadequately monitoring a

suite of BlackRock Target Date Funds as a retirement investment option for Genworth employees. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief, monetary damages and attorney's fees. By stipulation entered September 6, 2022, the complaint was dismissed, without prejudice, against the Board of Directors and the Fiduciary and Investments Committee of Genworth Financial's Savings Plan. On October 17, 2022, we moved to dismiss the complaint against the sole remaining defendant, Genworth Financial. Plaintiffs filed opposition papers on November 10, 2022, and we filed our reply papers on November 16, 2022. By order dated January 20, 2023, the Court granted plaintiffs' motion to serve an amended complaint, rendering our initial motion to dismiss moot. On January 20, 2023, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on February 2, 2023, we filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On March 16, 2023, the Court directed plaintiffs to file a second amended complaint and denied as moot our motion to dismiss the amended complaint. Plaintiffs filed the second amended complaint on April 17, 2023. On May 15, 2023, we answered and moved to dismiss the second amended complaint. On September 13, 2023, the Court granted in part and denied in part our motion to dismiss the second amended complaint. Discovery is now ongoing, Plaintiffs moved for class certification on October 16, 2023, and trial is scheduled we filed opposition papers on December 4,

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2023. Oral argument on plaintiffs' class certification motion was heard on February 12, 2024, and we are awaiting the Court's ruling. On February 20, 2024, we moved for May 20, 2024 summary judgment dismissing the claims, and plaintiffs filed opposition papers on March 5, 2024. Oral argument was conducted on our summary judgment motion on March 25, 2024. We intend to continue to vigorously defend this action.

On December 16, 2022, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Nebraska ("BCBSNE") served an arbitration demand on GLIC in relation to BCBSNE's stated intent to recapture a block of long-term care insurance policies for which the risk was partly ceded to GLIC. In its arbitration demand, BCBSNE alleges that GLIC breached the governing reinsurance agreement by refusing to agree to transfer assets equal to the fair value of the liabilities being recaptured. BCBSNE asserts it has satisfied all of its obligations under the reinsurance agreement and is seeking

to recapture the ceded block of reinsurance. BCBSNE seeks damages equal to the fair value of the recaptured liabilities, plus interest and other damages, including attorneys' fees and costs. The arbitration panel has been appointed and an organizational meeting was held on August 30, 2023. The trial is scheduled for September and October of 2024. We intend to vigorously defend this arbitration proceeding.

Starting in June 2023, various Genworth entities (including Genworth Financial, GLIC and GLAIC) have been named as defendants in certain of ten putative class action lawsuits in the United States District Courts for the Eastern District of Virginia and the District of Massachusetts. These cases are captioned as follows:*King v. Genworth Financial, Inc*.;*Anastasio v. Genworth Financial, Inc. et al*;*Hauser v. Genworth Life Insurance Company*;*Smith v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*;*Behrens v. Genworth Life Insurance Company*;*Hale et al v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*;*Burkett, Jr. v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company*;*Manar v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*;*Kennedy v. Genworth Financial, Inc.*; and*Bailey v. Genworth Financial, Inc*. The actions relate to the data security events involving the MOVEit file transfer system ("MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident"), which PBI Research Services ("PBI"), a third-party vendor, uses in the performance of its services. Our life insurance companies subsidiaries use PBI to, among other things, satisfy applicable regulatory obligations to search various databases to identify the deaths of insured persons under life insurance policies, and to identify the deaths of long-term care insurance and annuity policies which can impact premium payment obligations and benefit eligibility. Plaintiffs seek to represent various classes and subclasses of Genworth long-term care insurance policyholders and agents whose data was accessed or potentially accessed by the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident, alleging that Genworth breached its purported duty to safeguard their sensitive data from cybercriminals. The complaints assert claims for, inter alia, negligence, negligence per se, breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and violations of various consumer protection and privacy statutes, and they seek, inter alia, declaratory and injunctive relief, compensatory and punitive damages, restitution, attorneys' fees and costs. On October 4, 2023, the Joint Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued an order consolidating all actions relating to the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident

before a single federal judge in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. We intend to vigorously defend these actions.

On October 20, 2023, GLIC was named as the defendant in a putative class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia captioned*Martin Silverstein, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Genworth Life Insurance Company*. The complaint alleges that GLIC subjected universal life insurance policyholders to impermissible increases in cost of insurance charges, thereby breaching the underlying contracts. The complaint seeks, among other things, monetary damages and reinstatement of any lapsed policies. The parties are engaged in active mediation sessions and if unsuccessful, we intend to vigorously defend this action.

In March 2024, GLAIC was served with a putative class action lawsuit venued in the Superior Court of the State of California, Sacramento County, captioned*James Fox, individually and on behalf of the class v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Co*. Plaintiff, the holder of a lapsed California GLAIC life insurance policy, seeks to represent a class of current and former California GLAIC policyholders and beneficiaries whose policies were allegedly wrongfully terminated. The complaint alleges that GLAIC wrongfully terminated hundreds of California life insurance policies by failing to provide the policyholders with the notices and grace periods mandated by the contract and by the California Insurance Code as interpreted by the California Supreme Court in*McHugh v. Protective Life Ins. Co*. The complaint asserts causes of action for breach of contract, violation of the California Insurance Code, unfair competition and bad faith, and it seeks, inter alia, declaratory and injunctive relief, compensatory damages, restitution, attorneys' fees and costs. The action was removed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California on April 3, 2024. We intend to vigorously defend this action.

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

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precedents and industry-wide regulations or practices that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

(b) Commitments

95 See note 6 for amounts we were committed to fund related to our investments as of March 31, 2024.

(b) Commitments

As of September 30, 2023, we were committed to fund $1,408 million in limited partnership investments, $136 million of bank loan investments, $12 million in private placement investments and $9 million of commercial mortgage loan investments.

(20) (17) Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges [(1)]	Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2024	$ (2,130)	$ 1,010	$ (1,439)	$ (8)	$ 12	$ (2,555)
OCI before reclassifications	(503)	(125)	1,105	2	—	479
Amounts reclassified from OCI	17	(36)	—	—	—	(19)
Current period OCI	(486)	(161)	1,105	2	—	460
Balances as of March 31, 2024 before noncontrolling interests	(2,616)	849	(334)	(6)	12	(2,095)
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Balances as of March 31, 2024	$ (2,615)	$ 849	$ (334)	$ (6)	$ 12	$ (2,094)

(1) See note 6 5 for additional information.

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges [(1)]	Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total	Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges [(1)]	Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits
Balances as of July 1, 2022	$ (1,518)	$ 1,445	$ (3,167)	$ (12)	$ (36)	$ (3,288)			
Balances as of January 1, 2023							$ (3,407)	$ 1,200	$ (403)
OCI before reclassifications	(2,538)	(98)	3,282	1	—	647	906	114	(1,225)

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Amounts reclassified from OCI	21	(37)	—	—	—	(16)	13	(40)	—
Current period OCI	(2,517)	(135)	3,282	1	—	631	919	74	(1,225)
Balances as of September 30, 2022 before noncontrolling interests	(4,035)	1,310	115	(11)	(36)	(2,657)			
Balances as of March 31, 2023 before noncontrolling interests							(2,488)	1,274	(1,628)
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(25)	—	—	—	—	(25)	12	—	—
Balances as of September 30, 2022	$ (4,010)	$ 1,310	$ 115	$ (11)	$ (36)	$ (2,632)			
Balances as of March 31, 2023							$ (2,500)	$ 1,274	$ (1,628)

(1) See note 6 for additional information.

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

(1) See note 6 for additional information.

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges (1)	Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits	Change in instrument-specific credit risk of market risk benefits	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2022	$ 6,077	$ 2,025	$ (13,918)	$ (15)	$ (24)	$ (5,855)
OCI before reclassifications	(10,212)	(604)	14,033	4	(12)	3,209
Amounts reclassified from OCI	31	(111)	—	—	—	(80)
Current period OCI	(10,181)	(715)	14,033	4	(12)	3,129
Balances as of September 30, 2022 before noncontrolling interests	(4,104)	1,310	115	(11)	(36)	(2,726)
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(94)	—	—	—	—	(94)

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Balances as of September 30, 2022	$ (4,010)	$ 1,310	$ 115	$ (11)	$ (36)	$ (2,632)

(1) See note 6 5 for additional information.

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, 2023, the balances of the change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits were net of taxes of $(496) million $91 million and $(31) million, $442 million, respectively, and the balances of the change in instrument-specific credit risk of MRBs were net of taxes of $2 million $2 million and $3 million, $3 million, respectively. The foreign currency translation and other adjustments balances in the charts above included $34 million $30 million and $2 $34 million, respectively, net of taxes of $(9) $(8) million and $(1) $(9) million, respectively, related to a net unrecognized postretirement benefit obligation as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022. 2023. The balance also included taxes of $2 million and $4 million, respectively, $1 million related to foreign currency translation adjustments as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022. 2023.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) — Three months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Affected line item in the condensed consolidated statements of income
Net unrealized investment (gains) losses:					
Unrealized (gains) losses on investments	$ 11	$ 27	$ 57	$ 39	Net investment (gains) losses
Income taxes	(2)	(6)	(12)	(8)	Provision for income taxes
Total	$ 9	$ 21	$ 45	$ 31	
Derivatives qualifying as hedges:					
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ (56)	$ (55)	$ (165)	$ (167)	Net investment income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	(3)	(8)	(5)	Net investment (gains) losses
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	1	—	2	2	Interest expense
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	—	(1)	—	Net investment (gains) losses
Foreign currency swaps	—	—	—	(1)	Net investment income
Foreign currency swaps	—	—	(2)	—	Net investment (gains) losses
Income taxes	18	21	60	60	Provision for income taxes
Total	$ (37)	$ (37)	$ (114)	$ (111)	

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	2023	Affected line item in the condensed consolidated statements of income
Net unrealized investment (gains) losses:			
Unrealized (gains) losses on investments	$ 22	$ 16	Net investment (gains) losses
Income taxes	(5)	(3)	Provision for income taxes
Total	$ 17	$ 13	
Derivatives qualifying as hedges:			
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ (53)	$ (54)	Net investment income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	(4)	(5)	Net investment (gains) losses
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	1	1	Interest expense
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	(1)	Net investment (gains) losses
Foreign currency swaps	—	(2)	Net investment (gains) losses
Income taxes	20	21	Provision for income taxes
Total	$ (36)	$ (40)	

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

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The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included herein and with our 2022 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.Unless the context otherwise requires, references to "Genworth," the "Company," "we" or "our" herein are to Genworth Financial, Inc. on a consolidated basis. References to "Genworth Financial" refer solely to Genworth Financial, Inc., and not to any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

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

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

- our the inability to successfully execute our strategic plans; launch new lines of business, including long-term care insurance and other products and services we are pursuing with CareScout;
- our failure to achieve economic break-even on or stabilize maintain self-sustainability of our legacy long-term care life insurance in-forceblock, subsidiaries, including as a result of the inability to achieve desired levels ofin-forcerate actions and/or the timing of our future premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions taking longer to achieve than originally assumed; other regulatory actions negatively impacting our life insurance businesses and/or the inability to establish new long-term care insurance business; businesses;
- inaccuracies or changes in estimates, assumptions, methodologies, valuations, projections and/or models, which result in inadequate reserves or other adverse results (including as a result of any changes in connection with quarterly, annual or other reviews, including reviews we expect to complete and carry out in the fourth quarter of 2023) reviews);
- the impact on holding company liquidity caused by an inability to receive dividends or any other returns of capital from Enact Holdings, and limited sources of capital and financing; financing and the need to seek additional capital on unfavorable terms;
- adverse changes to the structure or requirements of Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") or the U.S. mortgage insurance market; an increase in the number of loans insured through federal government mortgage insurance programs, including those offered by the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"); the inability of Enact Holdings and/or its U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries to continue to meet the requirements mandated by the private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements ("PMIERs") (or any adverse changes thereto), inability to meet minimum statutory capital requirements of applicable regulators or the mortgage insurer eligibility requirements of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac;

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- changes in economic, market and political conditions including as a result of high elevated inflation, labor shortages displacements related to the coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19")and elevated interest

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rates, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve to increase interest rates to combat inflation and slow economic growth, which could heighten the risk of a future recession; unanticipated financial events, such as closures and disruptions experienced by the banking sector, which could lead to market-wide liquidity problems and other significant market disruption resulting in losses, defaults or credit rating downgrades of other financial institutions; deterioration in economic conditions, a recession or a decline in home prices, all of which could be driven by many potential factors, including inflation, may adversely affect Enact Holdings' loss experience and/or business levels; political and economic instability or changes in government policies, and fluctuations in international securities markets;

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- rating downgrades of other financial institutions; deterioration in economic conditions, a recession or a decline in home prices, all of which could be driven by many potential factors; political and economic instability or changes in government policies, and fluctuations in international securities markets;

  - downgrades in liquidity, financial strength and credit ratings; ratings and potential adverse impacts to liquidity; counterparty credit risks; defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; defaults or other events impacting the value of invested assets;

- changes in tax rates or tax laws, or changes in accounting and reporting standards (including new accounting guidance we adopted on January 1, 2023 related to long-duration insurance contracts); standards;

- litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions, including commercial and contractual disputes with counterparties;

- our inability to achieve anticipated business performance and financial results from CareScout and its senior care growth initiatives throughfee-basedservices, advice, consulting and other products and services;
- the inability to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees or senior management;
  - the loss of significant key customers and distribution relationships by Enact Holdings;
  - the impact from deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting;
  - the occurrence of natural or man-madedisasters, including geopolitical tensions and war (including the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the Hamas attack on Israel and ensuing response) Israel-Hamas conflict), a public health emergency, including pandemics, or climate change;
  - the inability to effectively manage information technology systems (including artificial intelligence), cyber incidents or other failures, disruptions or security breaches to of us or our third-party vendors, as well as unknown risks and uncertainties associated with artificial intelligence;
    - the inability of third-party vendors to meet their obligations to us;
    - the lack of availability, affordability or adequacy of reinsurance to protect us against losses;
    - a decrease in the volume of high loan-to-value home mortgage originations or an increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations;
    - unanticipated claims against Enact Holdings' delegated underwriting program;
    - the impact of medical advances such as the MOVEit cybersecurity incident described herein (the "MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident"); genetic research and diagnostic imaging, emerging new technology, including artificial intelligence and related legislation; and
  - other factors described in the risk factors contained in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-Kfiled with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on February 28, 2023 February 29, 2024.

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

Overview

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

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

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In addition to our three operating segments, we also have Corporate and Other, which includes debt financing expenses that are incurred at the Genworth Holdings, Inc. ("Genworth Holdings") level, unallocated

corporate income and expenses, eliminations of inter-segment transactions and the results of other businesses that are reported outside of our operating segments, such as certain international businesses and discontinued operations. Corporate and Other also includesCareScout start-upresults related tofee-basedservices, care support and advice, clinical assessments and consulting offered by CareScout to advance our senior care growth initiatives.

Enact Holdings is a public company traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market exchange under the ticker symbol "ACT." Genworth Financial maintains control of Enact Holdings through an indirect majority voting interest and accordingly, Enact Holdings remains a consolidated subsidiary of Genworth Financial. Our Enact segment predominantly includes Enact Holdings and its mortgage insurance subsidiaries. There are minor financial reporting differences between our Enact segment and the standalone financial results of Enact Holdings, which are separately disclosed with the SEC. Notwithstanding these differences, we commonly make references to "Enact," our "Enact segment" and our "U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries" throughout this Quarterly Report on Form
10-Q,which generally can be viewed as references to Enact Holdings and its mortgage insurance subsidiaries unless the context otherwise requires.

comprise, and can therefore generally be viewed as, our Enact segment, or commonly referred to as "Enact."

Strategic Update

Genworth has advanced its strategy

We continue to drive shareholder value over further strengthen the past several years, culminating in several major achievements in 2022 financial and through the third quarter operational capabilities of 2023. We reduced Genworth Holdings' debt to less than $1.0 billion, enhanced the value of Enact, received multiple upgrades from rating agencies, continued to make progress on our multi-year long-term care insurance
in-forcerate action plan and began returning capital to shareholders for the first time in over 13 years. In addition, the government-sponsored enterprises ("GSEs") lifted the restrictions that had been imposed on Enact effective March 1, 2023. This was an important milestone as Enact is no longer subject to more stringent capital requirements as compared to its peers, putting it on a more level playing field with its competitors. Building on this progress and the transformative improvement in Genworth's financial position over the past few years, we have refocused our priorities to three areas:

- further strengthen our legacy long-term care insurance financial and operational capabilities to address customer needs;
- allocate capital from Enact to drive Genworth Financial's long-term shareholder value; and
- leverage business primarily through our unparalleled long-term care expertise to develop innovative aging care services and solutions.

Our long-term care insurance business continued to make progress on its multi-year long-term care insurancein-forcerate action plan, receiving approvals of approximately $227 million of incremental annual premiums for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. In aggregate, we estimate that the achieving an estimated cumulative economic benefit of approved rate actions in our long-term care insurance multi-yearin-forcerate action plan through the third quarter of 2023 was approximately $25 billion, $28.3 billion, on a net present value basis, of approved rate actions since 2012 through the total currently estimated amount required first quarter of approximately $30.3 billion. 2024. We manage our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries on a standalone basis. Accordingly, the U.S. life insurance subsidiaries will continue to rely on their statutory capital, significant reserves, prudent management of the in-force blocks and long-term care insurance in-force rate actions to satisfy policyholder obligations. For additional information regarding our in-force rate actions, see "—Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment" and "—Long-Term Care Insurance segment."

We continue to work closely make progress on our strategic priority to develop innovative aging services and solutions through our CareScout services business with the National Association build-out of Insurance Commissioners our network of long-term care providers ("NAIC" CareScout Quality Network") and state regulators to demonstrate the broad-based need for actuarially justified rate increases and associated benefit reductions, which is currently available in order over 30 states. We plan to pay future claims.

Enact continues to be a significant driver of value for Genworth. As the majority shareholder, Genworth Holdings received $26 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings during the third quarter of 2023. In addition, on August 1, 2023, Enact Holdings announced the authorization of a new share repurchase program under which Enact Holdings may repurchase up to an additional $100 million of its common stock. Genworth Holdings has agreed to participate in order to maintain its overall ownership at its current level. Capital returns from Enact have enabled us to achieve key milestones to date and will continue to benefit add providers to the network that meet our shareholders by funding our strategic initiatives, including share repurchases.

Cumulative quality credentialing standards and agree to date, Genworth Financial has repurchased approximately $334 million of its common shares under its share repurchase program that began in May 2022, including $80 million during the third quarter of

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2023 and another $10 million in October 2023. On July 31, 2023, Genworth Financial's Board of Directors authorized an additional $350 million of share repurchases under the existing share repurchase program. Including this additional authorization, the remaining authorized amount under the program as of October 31, 2023 was approximately $366 million. The timing and number of future shares repurchased under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including Genworth Financial's stock price and trading volume, and general business and market conditions, among other factors.

In terms of our longer-term priorities, we are focused on advancing Genworth's senior care growth initiatives, including throughfee-basedservices, advice, consulting and other products and services offered by CareScout, an indirect subsidiary of Genworth Financial. We see meaningful opportunities to provide these services to address the needs of elderly Americans, as well as their caregivers and families. We launched negotiated preferred rates. While the initial phase focus has been with our long-term care insurance policyholders, we believe that over time and with national coverage of the CareScout Quality Network, we can expand the scope of our CareScout services business in March 2023. This business includes a digital platform, where we hope to curate a broad marketplace that matches consumers' long-term care needs with a network of quality providers that we are building as part of the initial phase of the CareScout services launch. additional consumer markets. In addition to the digital platform and quality network offerings benefits to consumers, employers and long-term care insurers, the discounts available through the network are expected to have the potential to potentially further mitigate risk in our legacy long-term care insurance block by reducing claims costs. Our CareScout services business is currently focused on home care providers as the majority of our initial long-term care insurance claims begin with care in the home. While the initial focus for the quality network is with Genworth's long-term care insurance policyholders in one state, we believe we can accelerate our efforts We aim to build a national quality network of care providers, which we expect could allow a high-quality experience prudently scale and discounted fees for more existing Genworth policyholders and broaden the scope of diversify our CareScout services business to new consumer markets. As we expand the business, there may be other potential future growth opportunities, namely options in a way that assist will leverage our intellectual property, drive claim savings in funding our legacy long-term care needs insurance block and expanding CareScout's drive long-term growth. We are also working to build the foundation necessary to re-enter the long-term care insurance market through our CareScout insurance business.

Enact continues to be a significant driver of value for Genworth, providing $61 million of capital returns to Genworth Holdings in the first quarter of 2024. We believe capital returns from Enact will continue to benefit our shareholders by funding our strategic initiatives, including new CareScout products and services, to international markets.

In October 2023, Genworth as well as share repurchases and opportunistic debt reduction. On May 1, 2024, Enact Holdings completed a bondholder consent solicitation that amended the Replacement Capital Covenant entered into for the benefit of the holders announced an increase of its senior notes due next quarterly dividend to $0.185 per share to be paid in 2034 ("2034 Notes") that limited its ability to June 2024 and a new share repurchase its floating rate junior subordinated notes due in 2066 ("2066 Notes") authorization of $250 million. The amendment permits certain repayments, redemptions or repurchases Since the initial authorization of Genworth Holdings' 2066 Notes. This transaction provides more flexibility Financial's share repurchase program in May 2022 and through April 30, 2024, we have repurchased $434 million worth of shares of Genworth Financial's common stock. For additional information on our capital management share repurchase program, as it gives us more optionality to make opportunistic debt repurchases while prioritizing growth investments see "—Liquidity and share repurchases. Genworth will Capital Resources." We strive to maintain a disciplined approach in its our capital allocation strategy, balancing investments in CareScout growth initiatives with returning value to shareholders.

Financial Strength and Credit Ratings

On August 1, 2023 March 27, 2024, A.M. Best Company, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. assigned an initial public affirmed the financial strength rating of "A-"to "A3" of Enact Mortgage Insurance Corporation ("EMICO"), Enact Holdings' principal U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiary, with an and changed the outlook of to positive from stable.

On April 25, 2023 April 12, 2024, Fitch Ratings, Inc. upgraded affirmed the financial strength rating of EMICO to"A- "A-"from "BBB+" with an outlook of stable.

On March 1, 2023, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. upgraded the credit rating of Genworth Holdings to "Ba1" from "Ba2" and upgraded the financial strength rating of EMICO and changed the outlook to "A3" positive from "Baa1." The outlooks for the ratings are stable.

On February 16, 2023, S&P Global Ratings upgraded the credit rating of Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings to"BB-"from "B+" with an outlook of stable and upgraded the financial strength rating of EMICO to "BBB+" from "BBB."

There were no other changes in the financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries or the credit ratings of Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings subsequent to February 28, 2023 February 29, 2024, the date we filed our

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2022 2023 Annual Report on Form10-K.For additional information regarding the financial strength ratings of Genworth Financial's insurance subsidiaries and the credit ratings of Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings, including their importance to our business, see "Item 1—Ratings" in our 2022 2023 Annual Report on Form10-K.

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Our Financial Information

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

Revenues and expenses

Our revenues consist primarily of the following:

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

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

Our expenses consist primarily of the following:

- ***Benefits and other changes in policy reserves.*** Benefits and other changes in policy reserves consist primarily of benefits paid, interest accretion expense and other reserve activity related to future policy benefits for long-term care insurance, life insurance, and fixed and variable annuities, and claim costs incurred related to mortgage insurance products.
- ***Liability remeasurement (gains) losses.*** Liability remeasurement (gains) losses represent changes to the net premium ratio for actual versus expected experience and updates to cash flow assumptions used to measure long-duration traditional and limited-payment insurance contracts.
- ***Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges.*** Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges consist of fair value changes of market risk benefits (other than changes attributable to instrument-specific credit risk), net of changes in the fair value of non-qualified derivative instruments that support our market risk benefits.

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- ***Benefits and other changes in policy reserves.***Benefits and other changes in policy reserves consist primarily of benefits paid and reserve activity related to current claims and future policy benefits on insurance and investment products for long-term care insurance, life insurance, accident and health insurance, structured settlements and single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies, and claim costs incurred related to mortgage insurance products. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves exclude the impact of liability remeasurement (gains) losses, which is separately presented as discussed below.
- ***Liability remeasurement (gains) losses.***Liability remeasurement (gains) losses represent changes to the net premium ratio for actual versus expected experience and updates to cash flow assumptions used to measure long-duration and limited-payment insurance contracts.
- ***Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges.***Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges consist of fair value changes of market risk benefits (other than changes attributable to instrument-specific credit risk), net of changes in the fair value ofnon-qualifiedderivative instruments associated with our market risk benefits.
- ***Interest credited.***Interest credited represents interest credited on behalf of policyholder and contractholder general account balances.
- ***Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals.***Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, represent costs and expenses related to the acquisition and ongoing maintenance of

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- ***Interest credited.*** Interest credited represents interest credited on behalf of policyholder and contractholder general account balances.
- ***Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals.*** Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, represent costs and expenses related to the acquisition and ongoing maintenance of insurance and investment contracts, including commissions, policy issuance expenses and other underwriting and general operating costs. These costs and expenses are net of amounts that are capitalized and deferred, which are costs and expenses that are related directly to the successful acquisition of new or renewal insurance policies and investment contracts, such as first-year commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions and other policy issuance expenses. We allocate corporate expenses to each of our operating segments using various methodologies.

- ***Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles.***Amortization of deferred acquisition costs ("DAC") and intangibles consists primarily of the amortization of acquisition costs that are capitalized, present value of future profits and capitalized software.
- ***Interest expense.***Interest expense represents interest related to our borrowings that are incurred at Genworth Holdings or Enact Holdings, and certain reinsurance arrangements being accounted for as deposits.
- ***Provision (benefit) for income taxes.***We tax our businesses at the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate of 21%. Each segment is then adjusted to reflect the unique tax attributes of that segment, such as permanent differences between U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") and tax law. The difference between the consolidated provision for income taxes and the sum of the provision for income taxes in each segment is reflected in Corporate and Other.

- ***Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles.*** Amortization of deferred acquisition costs ("DAC") and intangibles consists primarily of the amortization of capitalized acquisition costs, present value of future profits and capitalized software.
- ***Interest expense.*** Interest expense primarily represents interest related to our borrowings that are incurred at Genworth Holdings or Enact Holdings.
- ***Provision (benefit) for income taxes.*** We tax our businesses at the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate of 21%. Each segment is then adjusted to reflect the unique tax attributes of that segment, such as permanent differences between U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") and tax law. The difference between the consolidated provision for income taxes and the sum of the provision for income taxes in each segment is reflected in Corporate and Other.

  The effective tax rates disclosed herein are calculated using whole numbers. As a result, the percentages shown may differ from an effective tax rate calculated using rounded numbers. The annually-determined tax rates and adjustments to each segment's provision for income taxes are estimates which are subject to review and could change from year to year. For a discussion of the effective tax rates used to record the provision for income taxes for our three operating segments and Corporate and Other, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, see note 17 14 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements."
- ***Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.*** Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests represents third party ownership interests in income from continuing operations of a consolidated subsidiary.

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- ***Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests.***Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests represents the portion of income from continuing operations in a subsidiary attributable to third parties.

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Consolidated Results of Operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

March 31, 2023

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 915	$ 929	$ (14)	(2)%
Net investment income	801	808	(7)	(1)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(43)	(58)	15	26%
Policy fees and other income	158	169	(11)	(7)%
Total revenues	1,831	1,848	(17)	(1)%

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Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,199	1,159	40	3 %
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	116	17	99	NM [(1)]
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(24)	(27)	3	11 %
Interest credited	127	128	(1)	(1)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	228	245	(17)	(7)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	65	80	(15)	(19)%
Interest expense	30	26	4	15 %
Total benefits and expenses	1,741	1,628	113	7 %
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	90	220	(130)	(59)%
Provision for income taxes	30	54	(24)	(44)%
Income from continuing operations	60	166	(106)	(64)%
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	5	(5)	(100)%
Net income	60	171	(111)	(65)%
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	(4)	(11)%
Less: net income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	— %
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 136	$ (107)	(79)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 131	$ (102)	(78)%
Income from discontinued operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	—	5	(5)	(100)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 136	$ (107)	(79)%

	Three months ended March 31,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
(Amounts in millions)	**2024**	**2023**	**2024 vs. 2023**	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 875	$ 915	$ (40)	(4)%
Net investment income	782	787	(5)	(1)%
Net investment gains (losses)	49	(11)	60	NM [(1)]
Policy fees and other income	158	163	(5)	(3)%
Total revenues	1,864	1,854	10	1 %
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,203	1,176	27	2 %
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	(8)	(15)	7	47 %
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(23)	17	(40)	NM [(1)]
Interest credited	125	126	(1)	(1)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	236	240	(4)	(2)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	65	72	(7)	(10)%
Interest expense	30	29	1	3 %
Total benefits and expenses	1,628	1,645	(17)	(1)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	236	209	27	13 %
Provision for income taxes	66	55	11	20 %
Income from continuing operations	170	154	16	10 %
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(1)	—	(1)	NM [(1)]

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Net income	169	154	15	10 %
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	32	(2)	(6)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 139	$ 122	$ 17	14 %

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

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

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

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 2,732	$ 2,762	$ (30)	(1)%
Net investment income	2,373	2,359	14	1 %
Net investment gains (losses)	(15)	3	(18)	NM [1]
Policy fees and other income	487	504	(17)	(3)%
Total revenues	5,577	5,628	(51)	(1)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3,550	3,094	456	15 %
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	171	(23)	194	NM [1]
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(26)	(48)	22	46 %
Interest credited	379	379	—	— %
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	694	1,060	(366)	(35)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	201	252	(51)	(20)%
Interest expense	88	78	10	13 %
Total benefits and expenses	5,057	4,792	265	6 %
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	520	836	(316)	(38)%
Provision for income taxes	140	200	(60)	(30)%
Income from continuing operations	380	636	(256)	(40)%
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	2	2	—	— %
Net income	382	638	(256)	(40)%
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	94	103	(9)	(9)%
Less: net income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	— %
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 288	$ 535	$ (247)	(46)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 286	$ 533	$ (247)	(46)%
Income from discontinued operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	2	2	—	— %
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 288	$ 535	$ (247)	(46)%

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

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

Use of non-GAAP non-GAAP measures

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

We use

Management uses non-GAAP

financial measures entitled "adjusted operating income (loss)" and "adjusted operating income (loss) per share." share" to evaluate performance and allocate resources. Adjusted operating income (loss) per share is derived from adjusted operating income (loss). Our President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer), who serves as our chief operating decision maker, evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of adjusted operating income (loss). We define adjusted operating income (loss) as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding theafter-taxeffects of income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusualnon-operatingitems. A component of our net investment gains

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(losses) is the result of estimated future credit losses, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. We exclude net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual

non-operatingitems from adjusted operating income (loss) because, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating performance.

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

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

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

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 29	$ 136	$ 288	$ 535
Add: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	94	103
Add: net income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—
Net income	60	171	382	638
Less: income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	5	2	2
Income from continuing operations	60	166	380	636
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	94	103
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	29	131	286	533
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net[1]	43	58	13	(3)
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[2]	(26)	(32)	(35)	(78)
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt[3]	—	3	(1)	7
Expenses related to restructuring	—	—	4	1

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Pension plan termination costs	—	6	—	6
Taxes on adjustments	(4)	(8)	4	14
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 42	$ 158	$ 271	$ 480

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	2023
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 139	$ 122
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	32
Net income	169	154
Less: loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(1)	—
Income from continuing operations	170	154
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	32
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	140	122
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:		
Net investment (gains) losses, net (1)	(50)	11
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to changes in interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges (2)	(26)	14
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt	(1)	(1)
Expenses related to restructuring	7	3
Taxes on adjustments	15	(5)
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 85	$ 144

(1) For the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, net investment (gains) losses were adjusted for the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2 million.
$1 million.

(2) Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(2) $(3) million and $(5) million for both the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, respectively, and $(9) million and $(30) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
2023.

(3) During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, we repurchased $11 million principal amount of Genworth Holdings' 2034 Notes for apre-taxgain of $1 million. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, we paid apre-taxmake-whole premium of $2 million and wrote off $1 million of bond consent fees and deferred borrowing costs related to the early redemption of Genworth Holdings' senior notes originally scheduled to mature in 2024 ("2024 Notes"). Additionally, during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we repurchased $130 million principal amount of Genworth Holdings' 2024 Notes for apre-taxloss of $4 million.

Other than pension plan termination costs incurred in the third quarter of 2022 related to one of our defined benefit pension plans, there

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

Earnings per share

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

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022

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Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:								
Basic	$ 0.06	$ 0.26	$ (0.20)	(77)%	$ 0.60	$ 1.05	$ (0.45)	(43)%
Diluted	$ 0.06	$ 0.26	$ (0.20)	(77)%	$ 0.59	$ 1.04	$ (0.45)	(43)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:								
Basic	$ 0.06	$ 0.27	$ (0.21)	(78)%	$ 0.61	$ 1.05	$ (0.44)	(42)%
Diluted	$ 0.06	$ 0.27	$ (0.21)	(78)%	$ 0.60	$ 1.04	$ (0.44)	(42)%
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:								
Basic	$ 0.09	$ 0.31	$ (0.22)	(71)%	$ 0.57	$ 0.95	$ (0.38)	(40)%
Diluted	$ 0.09	$ 0.31	$ (0.22)	(71)%	$ 0.56	$ 0.93	$ (0.37)	(40)%
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:								
Basic	460.5	503.8			475.3	507.0		
Diluted	466.0	509.3			481.4	513.6		

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:				
Basic	$ 0.32	$ 0.25	$ 0.07	28%
Diluted	$ 0.31	$ 0.24	$ 0.07	29%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:				
Basic	$ 0.31	$ 0.25	$ 0.06	24%
Diluted	$ 0.31	$ 0.24	$ 0.07	29%
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share:				
Basic	$ 0.19	$ 0.29	$ (0.10)	(34)%
Diluted	$ 0.19	$ 0.29	$ (0.10)	(34)%
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	443.0	492.3		
Diluted	450.3	500.1		

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

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

	Three months ended September 30,	Increase (decrease) and percentage change	Nine months ended September 30,	Increase (decrease) and percentage change

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(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022	2023 vs. 2022		2023	2022	2023 vs. 2022	
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:								
Enact segment	$ 134	$ 156	$ (22)	(14)%	$ 423	$ 458	$ (35)	(8)%
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	(71)	26	(97)	NM [1]	(91)	116	(207)	(178)%
Life and Annuities segment:								
Life insurance	(25)	(28)	3	11%	(69)	(112)	43	38%
Fixed annuities	17	15	2	13%	41	48	(7)	(15)%
Variable annuities	5	7	(2)	(29)%	23	13	10	77%
Life and Annuities segment	(3)	(6)	3	50%	(5)	(51)	46	90%
Corporate and Other	(18)	(18)	—	— %	(56)	(43)	(13)	(30)%
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 42	$ 158	$ (116)	(73)%	$ 271	$ 480	$ (209)	(44)%

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Enact segment	$ 135	$ 143	$ (8)	(6)%
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	3	23	(20)	(87)%
Life and Annuities segment:				
Life insurance	(33)	(27)	(6)	(22)%
Fixed annuities	11	14	(3)	(21)%
Variable annuities	7	9	(2)	(22)%
Life and Annuities segment	(15)	(4)	(11)	NM [1]
Corporate and Other	(38)	(18)	(20)	(111)%
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 85	$ 144	$ (59)	(41)%

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

Executive Summary of Consolidated Financial Results

Below is an executive summary of our condensed consolidated financial results for the periods indicated. Amounts within this "Executive Summary of Consolidated Financial Results" are net of taxes, unless otherwise indicated.

After-taxamounts assume a tax rate of 21%.

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

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

March 31, 2023

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- Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022 2023 was $29 million $139 million and $136 million, $122 million, respectively, and adjusted operating income was $42 million $85 million and $158 million, $144 million, respectively.
-
- Our

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Enact segment reported adjusted operating income of $134 million and $156 million for the three months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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- Adjusted operating income decreased primarily attributable to a lower reserve release and higher losses on new delinquencies, and a lower favorable reserve adjustment, partially offset by higher net investment income and premiums in the current year.
-
- Our

Long-Term Care Insurance segment reported adjusted

  - Adjusted operating income (loss) of $(71) million decreased primarily driven by less favorable mortality and $26 million for the three months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- The change to an adjusted operating loss lower renewal premiums in the current year from adjusted operating income in the year.
  - The prior year was primarily from higher liability remeasurement losses largely driven by timing impacts included an unfavorable cash flow assumption update related to implementation timing of our in-force rate action plan, as well as a second legal settlement higher claims and lower terminations in the current year.

- The adverse change was also attributable to lower net investment income in the current year, partially offset by an accrual for legal settlement costs of $16 million in the prior year that did not recur.
-
- Our

Life and Annuities segment reported an adjusted operating loss of $3 million and $6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

-
- Life insurance:
-
- The adjusted operating loss in our life insurance products decreased $3 million increased primarily due to favorable mortality experience lower premiums and lower DAC amortization, product charges reflecting the runoff of our in-force blocks, partially offset by higher liability remeasurement losses largely related to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance less unfavorable mortality experience in the current year.
-
- Fixed annuities:
-
- Adjusted operating income in our fixed annuity products increased $2 million decreased mainly from favorable mortality in our fixed payout annuity products, partially offset by lower net spreads primarily related to block runoff in the current year.
-
- Variable annuities:
- Adjusted operating income in our variable annuity products decreased $2 million predominantly due to a decline in fee income driven by lower account value in the current year.
- Corporate and Other had an adjusted operating loss of $18 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022.
-
- The adjusted operating loss was flat as a decrease increased primarily from timing of certain tax related items in tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains was offset by the current year and higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives and higher interest expense in the current year. initiatives.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

- Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 was $288 million and $535 million, respectively, and adjusted operating income was $271 million and $480 million, respectively.
- Our Enact segment reported $423 million and $458 million of adjusted operating income for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- Adjusted operating income decreased primarily attributable to higher losses on new delinquencies and lower favorable reserve adjustments, partially offset by higher net investment income, lower operating costs and higher premiums in the current year.
- Our Long-Term Care Insurance segment reported adjusted operating income (loss) of $(91) million and $116 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- The change to an adjusted operating loss in the current year from adjusted operating income in the prior year was primarily from an unfavorable change in liability remeasurement (gains) losses largely driven by timing impacts related to legal settlements, higher claims and lower terminations in the current year.
- The change was also attributable to less favorable cash flow assumption updates related to implementation timing and approval amounts of ourin-forcerate action plan and from higher operating costs in the current year.

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- Our Life and Annuities segment reported an adjusted operating loss of $5 million and $51 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

- Life insurance:
- The adjusted operating loss in our life insurance products decreased $43 million largely attributable to lower DAC amortization related to higher lapse in the prior year and from favorable mortality experience in the current year as theCOVID-19impacts subsided. In addition, the prior year included a $20 million legal settlement expense that did not recur.
- These favorable developments were partially offset by lower premiums reflecting runoff of ourin-forceblocks in the current year.
- Fixed annuities:
- Adjusted operating income in our fixed annuity products decreased $7 million mainly attributable to lower net spreads primarily related to block runoff, partially offset by favorable mortality experience in the current year.
- Variable annuities:
- Adjusted operating income in our variable annuity products increased $10 million predominantly due to aging of ourin-forceblock, partially offset by a decrease in fee income driven by lower account value in the current year.
- Corporate and Other had an adjusted operating loss of $56 million and $43 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- The increase in the adjusted operating loss was primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives and higher interest expense, partially offset by higher net investment income and lower tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains in the current year.

Significant Developments and Strategic Highlights

Enact segment

- ***Mortgage insurance portfolio*. Enact's primary persistency rate of 85% continued to offset the decline in new insurance written, contributing to insurance in-force growth in the first quarter of 2024. New insurance written decreased 20% in the first quarter of 2024 compared to the first quarter of 2023 mostly from a smaller estimated mortgage insurance market and lower estimated market share.**
- ***Loss performance*. Enact recorded a pre-tax reserve release of $54 million during the first quarter of 2024 primarily related to favorable cure performance on delinquencies from early 2023 and prior**

The periods under review include, among others, the following significant developments and steps taken in the execution of our strategic priorities.

Enact

- Persistency, new insurance written and loss performance:
- Enact's primary persistency rate was 84% for the third quarter of 2023 compared to 82% for the third quarter of 2022. Elevated persistency continued to offset the decline in new insurance written, contributing to insurancein-forcegrowth in 2023.
- New insurance written decreased 4% in the third quarter of 2023 compared to the third quarter of 2022 mostly from a decline in originations due to elevated interest rates.
- Enact recorded favorablepre-taxreserve adjustments of $188 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, including $55 million in the third quarter of 2023, primarily related to favorable cure performance on 2022 and prior delinquencies, including those related toCOVID-19.Enact recorded $226 million ofpre-taxnet favorable reserve adjustments for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, including $80 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily related to favorable cure performance onCOVID-19delinquencies.
- New primary delinquencies in the third quarter of 2023 increased compared to the third quarter of 2022 primarily due to the aging of large, new books of business.
- PMIERs compliance:
- Effective March 1, 2023, the GSEs removed the capital restrictions that had been imposed on Enact.

- Enact's PMIERs sufficiency ratio was 162% or $2,017 million

compared to a pre-tax reserve release of $70 million in the first quarter of 2023 primarily related to favorable cure performance on COVID-19 delinquencies from 2020 and 2021. New primary delinquencies in the first quarter of 2024 increased compared to the first quarter of 2023 primarily due to the aging of large, newer books of business.

- *PMIERs compliance*. Enact's PMIERs sufficiency ratio was 163% or $1,883 million above the PMIERs requirements as of March 31, 2024.
- *Capital returns*. Genworth Holdings received $61 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings during the first quarter of 2024. On May 1, 2024, Enact Holdings announced an increase of its next quarterly dividend to $0.185 per share to be paid in June 2024 and a new share repurchase authorization of $250 million.

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Long-Term Care Insurance segment

- *In-force rate actions*. We estimate that the cumulative economic benefit of approved rate actions in our long-term care insurance multi-year in-force rate action plan since 2012 through the first quarter of 2024 was approximately $28.3 billion, on a net present value basis, as described further below.
- *Claims*. We expect higher paid claims in our long-term care insurance business as our blocks age, with peak claim years over a decade away. Paid claims on newer products continue to increase as policyholders approach peak claim age, while claims on our oldest products decline as those policyholders, on average, are past peak claim age. We also expect overall claim costs to continue to increase as the approximately 620,000 insured individuals in our two largest blocks, Choice I and Choice II, with average attained ages of 77 and 74, respectively, reach their peak claim years, approximately age 85.

Capital of September 30, 2023.

- As of September 30, 2023, Enact had estimated available assets of $5,268 million against $3,251 million net required assets under PMIERs compared to available assets of $5,093 million against $3,135 million net required assets as of June 30, 2023.
- Returns of capital:
- On November 1, 2022, Enact Holdings announced the approval by its board of directors of a share repurchase program under which Enact Holdings may repurchase up to $75 million of its outstanding common stock.
- On August 1, 2023, Enact Holdings announced the authorization of a new share repurchase program under which Enact Holdings may repurchase up to an additional $100 million of its common stock.
- Genworth Holdings has agreed to participate in both programs in order to maintain its overall ownership at its current level.
- Genworth Holdings received $26 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings during the third quarter of 2023.
- Based on Genworth Financial's ownership of 81.6% of Enact Holdings, we expect to receive approximately $245 million from Enact Holdings for the full year 2023, consisting of quarterly dividends, share repurchases and a special dividend to be paid in the fourth quarter of 2023.

U.S. life insurance companies

subsidiaries

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- As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the consolidated company action level risk-based capital ratio of our U.S. domiciled life insurance subsidiaries was estimated approximately 314% and 303%, respectively. The increase was primarily attributable to be approximately 291%, flat compared to December 31, 2022.
- As part of our strategy for our long-term care insurance business, we have been implementing, and expect to continue to pursue, significant premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions on older generation blocks of business in order to bring those blocks closer to a break-even point over time and reduce the strain on earnings and capital. We are also requesting premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions on newer blocks of business, as needed, some of which may be significant, to help bring these blocks closer to their original pricing. We estimate that the cumulative economic benefit of approved rate actions in our long-term care insurance multi-yearin-forcerate action plan through the third quarter of 2023 was approximately $25 billion, on a net present value basis, of the total currently estimated amount required of approximately $30.3 billion.
- We expect higher paid claims in our long-term care insurance business as our blocks age with peak claim years over a decade away. Paid claims on newer products continue to increase as policyholders approach peak claim age, while claims on our older products decline as those policyholders are past peak claim age. We also expect overall claim costs to continue to increase as the approximately 630,000 insured individuals in our two largest blocks, Choice I and Choice II, with average attained ages of 76 and 73, respectively, reach their peak claim years, which are over age 85.
- Under the new accounting guidance for long-duration insurance contracts, commonly known as long-duration targeted improvements ("LDTI"), we expect ongoing volatility in our quarterly U.S. GAAP results as we remeasure our actual experience versus our best estimate assumptions, which are now recorded at a granular policy cohort level. For example, in the third quarter of 2023, our long-term care insurance remeasurement loss was $104 million due to adverse actual versus expected experience largely primarily driven by timing impacts related to a second premium increases and benefit reductions from in-force rate actions and legal settlement, higher claims and lower terminations in the current year compared to a remeasurement loss of $3 million in the prior year.

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- In the fourth quarter of 2022, we updated our assumptions in our long-term care insurance business, which resulted in a favorable assumption update of $303 million largely from an update to legal settlement elections attributable to the inclusion of a second legal settlement. This settlement primarily impacts older, unprofitable capped cohorts; therefore, it had an immediate impact to the fourth quarter of 2022 earnings. While we have experienced and may continue to experience quarterly fluctuations in earnings due to deviations in actual versus expected experience associated with this legal settlement, we expect an overall net favorable economic impact to our long-term care insurance business, as this legal settlement reduces tail risk on ourlong-durationliabilities.
- We were notified by PBI Research Services ("PBI"), a third-party vendor, that PBI was subject to the widely reported security events involving the MOVEit file transfer system, which PBI uses in the performance of its services. The MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident resulted in the unauthorized acquisition of data by a third party from PBI settlements, as well as several organizations the favorable impacts of seasonally high mortality. The increase was also attributable to earnings in our variable annuity products, including a benefit from the impact of equity market and governmental agencies. Since receiving notification of the security event, we, together with PBI, promptly launched an investigation to determine the extent to which personal information had been unlawfully accessed. Approximately

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2.5 to 2.7 million of our policyholders' or other customers' personal information, including social security numbers, was exposed to and obtained by the threat actor as a result of the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident. Regulatory agencies were notified and impacted individuals were mailed notices as required by federal and state law. In addition, impacted individuals have been offered credit monitoring, fraud consultation and identity theft restoration services. To date, most of the regulatory notification costs have been incurred by PBI. interest rate performance.

Liquidity and capital resources

- ***Genworth Financial share repurchase program:***

program

-
- On July 31, 2023,

Genworth Financial's Board of Directors authorized an additional $350 million Financial executed $63 million of share repurchases under its existing share repurchase program.

- During in the nine months ended September 30, 2023, Genworth Financial repurchased 45,839,750 shares first quarter of its common stock at an average price of $5.68 per share for a total of $260 million, excluding excise taxes and other costs paid in connection with acquiring the shares. 2024.

- Genworth Financial authorized share repurchases through a Rule10b5-1trading plan under which 1,717,825 shares of its common stock were repurchased in October 2023 at an average price of $5.82 per share for a total cost of $10 million before excise taxes, leaving approximately $366 million authorized amount remaining under the share repurchase program as of October 31, 2023.
- Genworth Holdings' debt:
- During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, Genworth Holdings repurchased $11 million principal amount of its 2034 Notes for apre-taxgain of $1 million and paid accrued interest thereon.
- As of September 30, 2023, Genworth Holdings had outstanding principal of $876 million of long-term debt, with no debt maturities until June 2034.
- On October 25, 2023, Genworth Holdings repurchased approximately $14 million of its 2034 Notes in connection with the completion of a bondholder consent solicitation that amended the Replacement Capital Covenant. The amendment permits certain repayments, redemptions or repurchases of Genworth Holdings' 2066 Notes and provides greater flexibility in our capital management program.

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

Our President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer), who serves as our chief operating decision maker, evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of adjusted operating income (loss).

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

Management regularly monitors and reports sales metrics new insurance written for our Enact segment as a measure of volume of new business generated in a period. Sales refer to new insurance written for mortgage insurance products included in our Enact segment. We consider new insurance written to be a measure of our Enact segment's operating performance because it represents a measure of new sales of mortgage insurance policies during a specified period, rather than a measure of revenues or profitability during that period.

Management also regularly monitors and reports insurancein-forceriskin-forceand a loss ratio risk in-force for our Enact segment. Insurancein-forceis a

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measure of the aggregate unpaid principal balance as of the respective reporting date for loans insured by our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Risk in-forceis based on the coverage percentage applied to the estimated current outstanding loan balance. These metrics are presented on a direct basis and exclude reinsurance. We consider insurancein-forceand riskin-forceto be measures of our Enact segment's operating performance because they represent measures of the size of its business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than measures of its revenues or profitability during that period. The

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

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Management also regularly monitors and reports on

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

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

Enact segment

Trends and conditions

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

Macroeconomic environment

During the first quarter of 2024, the U.S. economy faced uncertainty due to continued inflationary pressure, the geopolitical environment and lingering concerns around a possible recession. Mortgage origination activity remained slow during the third first quarter of 2023 2024 in response to elevated mortgage rates and sustained low housing supply. We anticipate that Over the refinance market is likely to remain suppressed in the near to

mid-term.Housing past few years, housing affordability continues to deteriorate has deteriorated due to high interest rates and elevated home prices, only marginally offset by rising median family income, according to the National Association

of Realtors Housing Affordability Index. After a sustained period of strong home price appreciation, national National home prices began to decline in late 2022 rose modestly throughout 2023 but have recovered and continued to rise through remained relatively flat during the third first quarter of 2023, 2024, according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") Monthly Purchase-Only House Price Index.

The unemployment rate was 3.8% in September 2023, up slightly from June March 2024, compared to 3.7% in December 2023. As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, there were just over six million the number of unemployed Americans of which was approximately one 6.4 million, were and the number of long term unemployed over 26 weeks. Both metrics remain in line with pre-pandemiclevels.

For mortgages insured by the federal government (including those purchased by Fannie Mae weeks was approximately 1.2 million.

Forbearance and Freddie Mac), loss mitigation programs

In response to COVID-19, borrowers were allowed extended forbearance has allowed borrowers impacted by

COVID-19options to temporarily suspend mortgage payments up to 18 months subject to certain limits. An initial Extended forbearance period is typically up to six months and can be extended for another six months if requested by the borrower to the mortgage servicer. However, the Biden Administration ended the national emergency forCOVID-19in April 2023, so the deadline for requesting aCOVID-19related forbearance under timelines permitted through the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act ended in August 2023. During the third quarter of 2023, the GSEs announced that

their and government-sponsored enterprises ("GSEs") COVID-19servicing-related policies with respect were retired in 2023. Borrowers that meet general hardship and program guidelines continue to have access to standard forbearance would end on November 1, 2023.

policies as a loss mitigation option. In addition, in March 2023, the GSEs announced new loss mitigation programs that would allowsix-monthpayment deferrals for borrowers facing financial hardship and encouraged servicers to start evaluating borrowers for these programs as early as July 1, 2023 but no later than October 1, 2023. Even though most foreclosure moratoriums expired at the end of 2021, federal laws and regulations continue to require servicers to discuss loss mitigation options with borrowers before proceeding with foreclosures. These requirements could further extend the foreclosure timeline, which could negatively impact the severity of loss on loans that go to claim.

hardship.

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Although it is difficult to predict the future level of reported forbearance and how many of the loans in a forbearance plan that remain current on their monthly mortgage payment will go delinquent, servicer reported forbearances have generally declined. As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, approximately 1.2% 1.1% or 12,135 10,479 of Enact's active primary policies were reported in a forbearance plan, of which approximately 30% 26% were reported as delinquent compared with approximately 1.5% or 14,231 of its active primary policies reported in forbearance with approximately 34% reported as delinquent as of September 30, 2022.

Total delinquencies increased during the third quarter of 2023 compared to the third quarter of 2022 as a result of new delinquencies outpacing cures. The third quarter 2023 new delinquency rate of 1.2% was slightly higher than the third quarter 2022 new delinquency rate of 1.0%. The full impact ofCOVID-19and its adverse economic effects on Enact's future business results continue to be difficult to predict. Given the maximum length of forbearance plans, the resolution of a delinquency in a plan may not be known for several quarters. Enact continues to monitor regulatory and government actions and the resolution of forbearance delinquencies. While the associated risks have moderated and delinquencies have declined, it is possible thatCOVID-19related forbearance programs could have an adverse impact on Enact's future results of operations and financial condition.

delinquent.

Regulatory developments

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

On October 24, 2022, the FHFA announced targeted changes to the GSEs' guarantee fee pricing by eliminating upfront fees for certain first-time home buyers with income at or below area median income and for certain GSE affordable mortgage products, while implementing targeted increases to the upfront fees for most

cash-outrefinance loans. The fee reductions went into effect in the fourth quarter of 2022 while the new fees oncash-outrefinance loans began February 1, 2023. Enact expects these price changes to have a net positive impact to the private mortgage insurance market but believes the impact has been limited to date.

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The FHFA also announced in October 2022 its validation and approval of certain credit score models for use by the GSEs and changed the required number of credit reports provided by lenders from all three nationwide consumer reporting agencies to only two. The validation of the new credit scores requires lenders to deliver both credit scores for each loan sold to the GSEs. The In February 2024, the FHFA has announced preliminary that it is targeting the fourth quarter of 2025 for implementation, expectations, but this is expected to be a multiple year process that which will require system and process updates.

In January 2023, the FHFA announced additional updates to its upfront fee structure and pricing matrix. The changes marked the third iteration of the FHFA's ongoing pricing review since early 2022 and impact purchase and rate-term refinance loans. Pricing grids are now broken out by loan purpose and are recalibrated to new credit score andloan-to-valueratio categories, along with associated loan attributes. The new pricing matrix initially included new upfront fees for loans withdebt-to-incomeratios greater than 40% but those fees were rescinded prior to implementation. The remaining changes became effective May 1, 2023.

In February 2023, the Department of Housing and Urban Development announced a30-basispoint reduction of the annual insurance premium charged to borrowers withFHA-insuredmortgages in an effort to reduce the cost of borrowing for eligible lower and middle class homebuyers. This price reduction, which went into effect on March 20, 2023, is expected to have a negative impact on the U.S. private mortgage insurance market but will be partially offset by the effects of the recent FHFA pricing changes referenced above. Enact does not believe this net impact has been or will be material.

Competitive environment

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

Mortgage insurance portfolio

New insurance written of $14.4 billion $10.5 billion in the third first quarter of 2024 decreased 20% compared to the first quarter of 2023 decreased 4% compared to the third quarter of 2022 mostly from a decline in originations due to elevated a smaller estimated mortgage rates. insurance market and lower estimated market share. Enact's primary persistency rate was 84% 85% during both the third quarter first quarters of 2023 compared to 82% during the third quarter of 2022. The increase in 2024 and 2023. Elevated persistency, was primarily driven by a decline in the large percentage of

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Enact's in-forcepolicies with mortgage rates above below current mortgage rates. Elevated persistency rates, continued to offset the decline in new insurance written, in the third quarter of 2023, leading to an increase in primary insurancein-forceof $4.2 billion $0.7 billion as compared to June 30, 2023 December 31, 2023.

Net earned premiums increased in the third first quarter of 2024 compared to the first quarter of 2023 compared to the third quarter of 2022 primarily driven by insurance

in-forcegrowth, partially offset by the lapse of older, higher priced policies and lower single premium policy cancellations in the current year. The total number of delinquent loans has declined from theCOVID-19peak in the second quarter of 2020 as borrowers continued to exit forbearance plans and new forbearances declined. During this time and consistent with prior years, servicers continued the practice of remitting premiums during the early stages of default, and Enact refunds the post-delinquent premiums to the insured party if the delinquent loan goes to claim. Enact records a liability and a reduction to net earned premiums for the post-delinquent premiums it expects to refund. The post-delinquent premium liability recorded since the beginning ofCOVID-19in the second quarter of 2020 through the third quarter of 2023 was not significant to the change in earned premiums for those periods.

ceded premiums.

Loss experience

Enact's loss ratio for the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022 2023 was 7% 8% and (17) (5)%, respectively. Enact recorded a favorable reserve adjustment released reserves of $55 million $54 million during the third first quarter of 2024 primarily related to delinquencies from early 2023 and prior as recent uncertainty in the economic environment has not negatively impacted cure performance to the extent initially expected. During the first quarter of 2023, primarily Enact recorded a reserve release of $70 million largely related to favorable cure performance on COVID-19 delinquencies from 2022 2020 and earlier, including those related to COVID-19.Cure performance on delinquencies from 2022 has not been negatively impacted by uncertainty in the economic environment to the extent initially expected. In addition, during the peak ofCOVID-19,Enact experienced elevated new delinquencies subject to forbearance plans, and those delinquencies have been curing at levels

above Enact's reserve expectations. During the third quarter of 2022, Enact released $105 million of reserves largely related to favorable cure performance onCOVID-19delinquencies, partially offset by reserve strengthening of $25 million related to 2022 delinquencies given uncertainty in the economic environment.

Borrowers who have experienced a financial hardship including, but not limited to, the loss of income due to the closing of a business or the loss of a job continue to take advantage of available loss mitigation options, including forbearance programs, payment deferral options and other modifications. Loss reserves recorded on these delinquencies require a high degree of estimation due to the level of uncertainty regarding whether delinquencies in forbearance will ultimately cure or result in claim payments, as well as the timing and severity of those payments. 2021.

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

New primary delinquencies in the third first quarter of 2023 2024 increased compared to the third first quarter of 2022 2023 primarily due to the aging of large, new newer books of business. New primary delinquencies of 11,107 11,395 contributed $72 million $74 million of loss expense in the third first quarter of 2023, 2024, while Enact incurred $39 million $58 million of losses from 9,121 9,599 new primary delinquencies in the third first quarter of 2022. 2023. In determining the loss expense estimate, considerations were given to recent cure and claim experience and the prevailing and prospective economic conditions. Approximately 12% 8% of Enact's primary new delinquencies in the third first quarter of 2023 2024 were subject to a forbearance plan compared to 18% 17% in the third first quarter of 2022. 2023. Due to the declining number of new delinquencies in forbearance, Enact no longer differentiates the expected claim rates applied to new delinquencies in forbearance versus those not in forbearance.

Capital requirements and transactions

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, EMICO's

risk-to-capitalratio under the current regulatory framework as established under North Carolina law and enforced by the North Carolina Department of Insurance ("NCDOI"), EMICO's domestic insurance regulator, was approximately 11.6: 11.2:1, compared with arisk-to-capitalratio of 11.9:1 and 12.9: 11.6:1 as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. December 31, 2023. EMICO'srisk-to-capitalratio remains below the NCDOI's maximumrisk-to-capitalratio of 25:1. North Carolina's calculation ofrisk-to-capitalexcludes the riskin-forcefor delinquent loans given the established loss reserves against all delinquencies. EMICO's ongoingrisk-to-capitalratio will depend principally on the magnitude of future losses incurred by EMICO, the effectiveness of ongoing loss

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mitigation activities, new business volume and profitability, the impact of quota share reinsurance, the amount of policy lapses and the amount of additional capital that is generated or distributed by the business.

Under PMIERs, Enact is subject to operational and financial requirements that private mortgage insurers must meet in order to remain eligible to insure loans that are purchased by the GSEs. In addition, in September 2020, subsequent to the issuance of Enact Holdings' senior notes due in 2025, the GSEs imposed certain restrictions (the "GSE Restrictions") with respect to capital on Enact. In May 2021, in connection with their conditional approval of the then potential partial sale of Enact Holdings, the GSEs confirmed the GSE Restrictions would remain in effect until certain conditions (the "GSE Conditions") were met. These conditions were met as of December 31, 2022 and in March 2023, the GSEs confirmed that Enact is no longer subject to the GSE Restrictions and the GSE Conditions.

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, Enact had estimated available assets of $5,268 million $4,853 million against $3,251 million $2,970 million net required assets under PMIERs compared to available assets of $5,093 million $5,006 million against $3,135 million $3,119 million net required assets as of June 30, 2023 December 31, 2023. The sufficiency ratio as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 was 162% 163% or $2,017 million $1,883 million above the PMIERs requirements, compared to 162% 161% or $1,958 million $1,887 million above the PMIERs requirements as of June 30, 2023 December 31, 2023. Enact's PMIERs required assets as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and June 30, 2023 December 31, 2023 benefited from the application of a 0.30 multiplier applied to the risk-based required asset amount factor for certainnon-performingloans as defined under PMIERs. The application of the 0.30 multiplier to all eligible delinquencies provided $86 $48 million and $73 million, respectively, of benefit to

Enact's September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 PMIERs required assets compared to $107 million of benefit as of June 30, 2023. assets. These amounts are gross of any incremental reinsurance benefit from the elimination of the 0.30 multiplier.

On January 3, 2024, Enact entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement under which it will cede approximately 21% of a portion of its new insurance written in the 2024 book year. On January 30, 2024, Enact executed an excess of loss reinsurance transaction which provides up to $255 million of reinsurance coverage on a portion of current and expected new insurance written for the 2024 book year, effective January 1, 2024. Enact's third-party reinsurance transactions provided an aggregate of approximately $1,505 million $1,722 million and $1,524 $1,714 million of PMIERs capital credit as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and June 30, 2023 December 31, 2023, respectively.

Enact may execute future credit risk transfer transactions to maintain a prudent level of financial flexibility in excess of the PMIERs capital requirements in response to potential changes in performance and PMIERs requirements over time.

Capital returns

In April 2023, March 2024, EMICO completed a distribution to Enact Holdings that supports its ability to pay a quarterly dividend. On May 1, 2024, Enact Holdings intends to use these proceeds and future EMICO distributions to fund the announced an increase of its next quarterly dividend as well as from $0.16 to bolster its financial flexibility and potentially return additional capital $0.185 per share to shareholders. be paid in June 2024. Future dividend payments are subject to quarterly review and approval by Enact Holdings' board of directors and Genworth Financial. In addition to Enact's quarterly dividend program, in November 2022, Enact Holdings announced approval by its board of directors on August 1, 2023 of a share repurchase program under which it may allows for the repurchase of up to $75 million an additional $100 million of its outstanding common stock, and on August 1, 2023 May 1, 2024, Enact Holdings announced the authorization of an additional $100 million of common stock repurchases under a new share repurchase program. authorization of $250 million. Genworth Holdings has agreed to participate in share repurchases in order to maintain its overall ownership at approximately its current level. As the majority shareholder, Genworth Holdings received $26 million $61 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings during the third first quarter of 2023. On November 1, 2023, Enact Holdings announced a special dividend 2024 comprised of $113 million to be paid in the fourth quarter $21 million of 2023.

quarterly dividends and $40 million of share repurchases.

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

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Segment results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

March 31, 2023

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 243	$ 235	$ 8	3 %
Net investment income	55	39	16	41 %
Net investment gains (losses)	—	—	—	— %
Policy fees and other income	1	1	—	— %
Total revenues	299	275	24	9 %
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	18	(40)	58	145 %
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	52	55	(3)	(5)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	3	4	(1)	(25)%
Interest expense	13	12	1	8 %
Total benefits and expenses	86	31	55	177 %
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	213	244	(31)	(13)%
Provision for income taxes	48	53	(5)	(9)%
Income from continuing operations	165	191	(26)	(14)%
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	(4)	(11)%
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	134	156	(22)	(14)%
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net	—	—	—	— %
Taxes on adjustments	—	—	—	— %
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 134	$ 156	$ (22)	(14)%

(Amounts in millions)	*Three months ended March 31, 2024*	*Three months ended March 31, 2023*	*Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023*	
Revenues:				
Premiums	*$ 241*	*$ 235*	*$ 6*	*3 %*
Net investment income	*57*	*46*	*11*	*24 %*
Net investment gains (losses)	*(6)*	*—*	*(6)*	*NM [(1)]*
Total revenues	*292*	*281*	*11*	*4 %*
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	*20*	*(11)*	*31*	*NM [(1)]*
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	*51*	*52*	*(1)*	*(2)%*
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	*2*	*3*	*(1)*	*(33)%*
Interest expense	*13*	*13*	*—*	*— %*
Total benefits and expenses	*86*	*57*	*29*	*51 %*
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	*206*	*224*	*(18)*	*(8)%*

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Provision for income taxes	***45***	***49***	***(4)***	***(8)%***
Income from continuing operations	***161***	***175***	***(14)***	***(8)%***
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	***30***	***32***	***(2)***	***(6)%***
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	***131***	***143***	***(12)***	***(8)%***
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net(2)	***5***	***—***	***5***	***NM***(1)
Taxes on adjustments	***(1)***	***—***	***(1)***	***NM***(1)
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	***$ 135***	***$ 143***	***$ (8)***	***(6)%***

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

(2) ***Net investment (gains) losses were adjusted for the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024.***

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

Adjusted operating income decreased primarily attributable to a lower reserve release and higher losses on new delinquencies, and a lower favorable reserve adjustment, partially offset by higher net investment income and premiums in the current year.

Revenues

Premiums increased mostly from higher insurance in-force,partially offset by the lapse of older, higher priced policies and lower single premium policy cancellations ceded premiums in the current year.

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

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Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased largely from higher losses on new delinquencies and a lower favorable reserve adjustment in the current year as discussed above in "—Trends and conditions."

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Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased primarily attributable to lower operating costs in the current year.

*Provision for income taxes.*The effective tax rate was 23.0% and 21.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, generally consistent with the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

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

	Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
(Amounts in millions)	**2023**	**2022**	**2023 vs. 2022**	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 717	$ 707	$ 10	1%
Net investment income	151	110	41	37%
Net investment gains (losses)	(13)	(1)	(12)	NM (1)
Policy fees and other income	2	2	—	— %
Total revenues	857	818	39	5%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3	(112)	115	103%

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Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	156	167	(11)	(7)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	8	10	(2)	(20)%
Interest expense	39	38	1	3%
Total benefits and expenses	206	103	103	100%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	651	715	(64)	(9)%
Provision for income taxes	143	155	(12)	(8)%
Income from continuing operations	508	560	(52)	(9)%
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	94	103	(9)	(9)%
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	414	457	(43)	(9)%
Adjustments to income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net[2]	11	1	10	NM[1]
Taxes on adjustments	(2)	—	(2)	NM[1]
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 423	$ 458	$ (35)	(8)%

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

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

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

Adjusted operating income decreased primarily attributable to higher losses on new delinquencies and lower favorable reserve adjustments, partially offset by higher net investment income, lower operating costs and higher premiums in the current year.

Revenues

Premiums increased mostly from higher insurancein-force,partially offset by the lapse of older, higher priced policies and lower single premium policy cancellations in the current year.

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

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

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased largely from a lower reserve release and higher losses on new delinquencies and lower favorable reserve adjustments in the current year. Enact recorded reserve releases released reserves of $188 million $54 million during the first quarter of 2024 primarily related to delinquencies from early 2023 and prior as recent uncertainty in the current year primarily economic environment has not negatively impacted cure performance to the extent initially expected. During the first quarter of 2023, Enact recorded a reserve release of $70 million largely related to favorable cure performance on COVID-19 delinquencies from 2022 2020 and earlier, including those related to COVID-19.During the prior year, Enact released $251 million of reserves largely related to favorable cure performance onCOVID-19delinquencies, partially offset by reserve strengthening of $25 million related to 2022 delinquencies given uncertainty in the economic environment.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased primarily attributable to lower operating costs in the current year.

2021.

Provision for income taxes.

The effective tax rate was 22.0% 21.8% and 21.7% 21.6% for the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, 2023, respectively, generally consistent with the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate.

Enact selected operating performance measures

Primary Mortgage Insurance

Substantially all of Enact's policies are primary mortgage insurance, which provides protection on individual loans at specified coverage percentages. Primary mortgage insurance is placed on individual loans at the time of origination and is typically delivered to

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Enact on a

loan-by-loanbasis. Primary mortgage insurance can also be delivered to Enact on an aggregated basis, whereby each mortgage in a given loan portfolio is insured in a single transaction after the point of origination.

Pool Mortgage Insurance

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Primary insurancein-force[1]	$ 262,014	$ 241,813	$ 20,201	8 %
Riskin-force:				
Primary	$ 67,056	$ 61,124	$ 5,932	10 %
Pool	70	84	(14)	(17)%
Total riskin-force	$ 67,126	$ 61,208	$ 5,918	10 %

[1] Primary insurancein-forcerepresents the aggregate unpaid principal balance for loans Enact insures.

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022		Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
New insurance written	$ 14,391	$ 15,069	$ (678)	(4)%	$ 42,628	$ 51,340	$ (8,712)	(17)%

(Amounts in millions)	*Three months ended March 31, 2024*	*Three months ended March 31, 2023*	*Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023*	
Primary insurance in-force	*$ 263,645*	*$ 252,516*	*$ 11,129*	*4 %*
Risk in-force:				
Primary	*$ 67,950*	*$ 64,106*	*$ 3,844*	*6 %*
Pool	*67*	*76*	*(9)*	*(12)%*
Total risk in-force	*$ 68,017*	*$ 64,182*	*$ 3,835*	*6 %*
New insurance written	*$ 10,526*	*$ 13,154*	*$ (2,628)*	*(20)%*

Primary insurance

in-forceand riskin-force

Primary insurance

in-forceincreased mainly from new insurance written. In addition, lower lapses and cancellations drove higher primary persistency remained elevated largely as a result of suppressed refinancing activity in the current year due to elevated interest a large percentage of in-force policies with mortgage rates below current rates. The primary persistency rate was 84% and 79% 85% for both the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, respectively. 2023. Total riskin-forceincreased primarily as a result of largely from higher primary insurancein-force.

New insurance written

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, new

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New insurance written decreased principally from a smaller estimated mortgage insurance market and lower originations estimated market share in the current year due to elevated interest rates.

year.

Loss and expense ratios

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

	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) 2023 vs. 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) 2023 vs. 2022
Loss ratio	7 %	(17)%	24 %	— %	(16)%	16 %
Expense ratio	23 %	25 %	(2)%	23 %	25 %	(2)%

	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023	Increase (decrease) 2024 vs. 2023
Loss ratio	8 %	(5)%	13 %
Expense ratio	22 %	23 %	(1)%

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

The loss ratio increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 largely from a lower reserve release and higher losses on new delinquencies and lower favorable reserve adjustments in the current year, as discussed above.

The expense ratio for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 decreased primarily attributable to lower operating costs driven by higher premiums in the current year.

Mortgage insurance loan portfolio

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

(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022
Primary insurancein-forcebyloan-to-valueratio at origination:		
95.01% and above	$ 44,071	$ 38,099
90.01% to 95.00%	109,019	101,164
85.01% to 90.00%	77,121	69,803
85.00% and below	31,803	32,747
Total	$ 262,014	$ 241,813
Primary riskin-forcebyloan-to-valueratio at origination:		
95.01% and above	$ 12,595	$ 10,809
90.01% to 95.00%	31,696	29,379
85.01% to 90.00%	18,945	17,019
85.00% and below	3,820	3,917
Total	$ 67,056	$ 61,124
Primary insurancein-forceby FICO[(1)]score at origination:		
Over 760	$ 109,701	$ 99,177
740-759	42,899	38,731
720-739	36,889	33,874
700-719	29,818	28,384
680-699	21,993	21,294
660-679[(2)]	11,351	10,842
640-659	6,166	6,115
620-639	2,548	2,663
<620	649	733
Total	$ 262,014	$ 241,813
Primary riskin-forceby FICO score at origination:		

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Over 760	$ 28,014	$ 24,965
740-759	11,009	9,808
720-739	9,553	8,656
700-719	7,615	7,200
680-699	5,582	5,356
660-679[2]	2,901	2,739
640-659	1,569	1,541
620-639	647	672
<620	166	187
Total	$ 67,056	$ 61,124

March 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023
Primary insurance in-force by loan-to-value ratio at origination:		
95.01% and above	$ 46,259	$ 40,776
90.01% to 95.00%	109,566	105,336
85.01% to 90.00%	78,214	73,756
85.00% and below	29,606	32,648
Total	$ 263,645	$ 252,516
Primary risk in-force by loan-to-value ratio at origination:		
95.01% and above	$ 13,250	$ 11,545
90.01% to 95.00%	31,881	30,589
85.01% to 90.00%	19,265	18,054
85.00% and below	3,554	3,918
Total	$ 67,950	$ 64,106
Primary insurance in-force by FICO[1] score at origination:		
Over 760	$ 111,589	$ 104,635
740-759	43,155	40,983
720-739	37,068	35,554
700-719	29,679	29,160
680-699	21,628	21,717
660-679[2]	11,316	11,057
640-659	6,109	6,114
620-639	2,488	2,604
<620	613	692
Total	$ 263,645	$ 252,516
Primary risk in-force by FICO score at origination:		
Over 760	$ 28,703	$ 26,480
740-759	11,167	10,418
720-739	9,669	9,126
700-719	7,629	7,406
680-699	5,524	5,481
660-679[2]	2,908	2,809
640-659	1,562	1,549
620-639	632	660
<620	156	177

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Total	$ 67,950	$ 64,106

(1) Fair Isaac Company.

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

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Delinquent loans

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

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022
Primary insurance:			
Insured loansin-force	977,832	960,306	949,052
Delinquent loans	19,241	19,943	18,856
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	1.97 %	2.08 %	1.99 %

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Primary insurance:			
Insured loans in-force	969,866	974,516	965,544
Delinquent loans	19,492	20,432	18,633
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	2.01 %	2.10 %	1.93 %

Delinquency rates decreased compared to December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 primarily from a decline decrease in total delinquencies mostly driven by cures and paid claims and cures outpacing new delinquencies.

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

	September 30, 2023			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Delinquencies	Direct primary case reserves[1]	Risk in-force	Reserves as % of risk in-force
Payments in default:				
3 payments or less	9,398	$ 80	$ 568	14 %
4 - 11 payments	6,381	192	426	45 %
12 payments or more	3,462	188	201	94 %
Total	19,241	$ 460	$ 1,195	38 %
	December 31, 2022			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Delinquencies	Direct primary case reserves[1]	Risk in-force	Reserves as % of risk in-force
Payments in default:				
3 payments or less	8,920	$ 69	$ 509	14 %
4 - 11 payments	6,466	166	390	43 %
12 payments or more	4,557	244	248	98 %
Total	19,943	$ 479	$ 1,147	42 %

	March 31, 2024			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Delinquencies	Direct primary case reserves [1]	Risk in-force	Reserves as % of risk in-force
Payments in default:				
3 payments or less	9,506	$ 87	$ 600	14 %
4 - 11 payments	6,853	220	468	47 %
12 payments or more	3,133	179	197	91 %

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Total	19,492	$ 486	$ 1,265	38 %

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

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

Reserves as a percentage of risk
in-forceas of September 30, 2023 decreased compared to December 31, 2022 March 31, 2024 remained relatively consistent with December 31, 2023 as long-term delinquencies with higher reserves have continued to cure. The number of loans that are delinquent for 12 months or more has decreased since December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and is more in line withpre-COVID-19levels. Due to continued forbearance options, foreclosure moratoriums and the uncertainty around the lack of progression through the foreclosure process, there is still uncertainty around the likelihood and timing of delinquencies going to claim.

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Primary insurance delinquency rates differ from region to region in the United States at any one time depending upon economic conditions and cyclical growth patterns. The tables below set forth the dispersion of direct primary case reserves and primary delinquency rates for the 10 largest states and the 10 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas ("MSA") or Metro Divisions ("MD") by Enact's primary risk in-forceas of the

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dates indicated. Delinquency rates are shown by region based upon the location of the underlying property rather than the location of the lender.

	Percent of primary riskin-forceas of September 30, 2023	Percent of direct primary case reserves as of September 30, 2023[1]	Delinquency rate as of September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022
By State:					
California	13 %	12 %	2.10 %	2.09 %	2.02 %
Texas	8 %	7 %	2.12 %	2.12 %	2.10 %
Florida[2]	8 %	9 %	2.16 %	2.54 %	1.93 %
New York[2]	5 %	12 %	2.89 %	2.95 %	2.97 %
Illinois[2]	4 %	6 %	2.40 %	2.54 %	2.53 %
Arizona	4 %	2 %	1.74 %	1.78 %	1.67 %
Michigan	4 %	3 %	1.72 %	1.79 %	1.69 %
Georgia	3 %	3 %	2.14 %	2.23 %	2.26 %
North Carolina	3 %	2 %	1.41 %	1.59 %	1.62 %
Washington	3 %	2 %	1.64 %	1.92 %	1.84 %

	Percent of primary risk in-force as of March 31, 2024	Percent of direct primary case reserves as of March 31, 2024 [1]	Delinquency rate as of March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
By State:					
California	13 %	12 %	2.15 %	2.22 %	1.99 %
Texas	9 %	8 %	2.08 %	2.22 %	1.92 %
Florida (2)	8 %	10 %	2.29 %	2.39 %	2.24 %
New York (2)	5 %	11 %	2.93 %	3.05 %	2.82 %
Illinois (2)	4 %	6 %	2.57 %	2.61 %	2.51 %
Arizona	4 %	3 %	1.88 %	1.93 %	1.68 %

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Michigan	4 %	3 %	1.78 %	1.94 %	1.72 %
Georgia	3 %	4 %	2.32 %	2.23 %	2.19 %
North Carolina	3 %	2 %	1.46 %	1.56 %	1.48 %
Washington	3 %	3 %	1.64 %	1.77 %	1.64 %

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

(2) Jurisdiction predominantly uses a judicial foreclosure process, which generally increases the amount of time it takes for a foreclosure to be completed.

	Percent of primary riskin-forceas of September 30, 2023	Percent of direct primary case reserves as of September 30, 2023(1)	Delinquency rate as of September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022
By MSA or MD:					
Phoenix, AZ MSA	3 %	2 %	1.77 %	1.83 %	1.71 %
Chicago-Naperville, IL MD	3 %	4 %	2.67 %	2.84 %	2.85 %
Atlanta, GA MSA	3 %	3 %	2.32 %	2.42 %	2.47 %
New York, NY MD	2 %	8 %	3.62 %	3.75 %	3.88 %
Washington-Arlington, DC MD	2 %	2 %	1.75 %	1.85 %	1.79 %
Houston, TX MSA	2 %	3 %	2.69 %	2.60 %	2.74 %
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA MD	2 %	2 %	2.28 %	2.18 %	2.13 %
Riverside-SanBernardino, CA MSA	2 %	3 %	2.71 %	2.89 %	2.74 %
Dallas, TX MD	2 %	2 %	1.69 %	1.86 %	1.78 %
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO MSA	2 %	1 %	1.07 %	1.12 %	1.11 %

	Percent of primary risk in-force as of March 31, 2024	Percent of direct primary case reserves as of March 31, 2024 (1)	Delinquency rate as of March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
By MSA or MD:					
Phoenix, AZ MSA	3%	3%	1.93 %	2.01 %	1.72 %
Chicago-Naperville, IL MD	3%	4%	2.91 %	2.88 %	2.77 %
Atlanta, GA MSA	3%	3%	2.49 %	2.40 %	2.35 %
New York, NY MD	2%	7%	3.37 %	3.60 %	3.51 %
Houston, TX MSA	2%	3%	2.48 %	2.67 %	2.40 %
Washington-Arlington, DC MD	2%	2%	1.93 %	2.01 %	1.79 %
Dallas, TX MD	2%	1%	1.79 %	1.92 %	1.65 %
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA MD	2%	3%	2.32 %	2.39 %	2.24 %
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA MSA	2%	3%	2.78 %	2.83 %	2.54 %
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO MSA	2%	1%	1.27 %	1.12 %	0.93 %

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

The following table sets forth the dispersion of Enact's direct primary case reserves, primary insurance in-forceand riskin-forceby year of policy origination, and delinquency rate as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

(Amounts in millions)	Percent of direct primary case reserves(1)	Primary insurance in-force	Percent of total	Primary risk in-force	Percent of total	Delinquency rate
Policy Year						
2008 and prior	20 %	$ 5,859	2 %	$ 1,510	2 %	8.67 %
2009 to 2015	5	3,819	1	1,004	2	4.20 %
2016	4	4,948	2	1,327	2	3.07 %
2017	6	5,582	2	1,471	2	3.62 %

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2018	6	5,993	2	1,535	2	4.18 %
2019	9	14,372	6	3,676	5	2.58 %
2020	15	46,881	18	12,228	18	1.53 %
2021	21	73,141	28	18,524	28	1.48 %
2022	13	60,258	23	15,129	23	1.28 %
2023	1	41,161	16	10,652	16	0.25 %
Total portfolio	100 %	$ 262,014	100 %	$ 67,056	100 %	1.97 %

(Amounts in millions)	Percent of direct primary case reserves [(1)]	Primary insurance in-force	Percent of total	Primary risk in-force	Percent of total	Delinquency rate
Policy Year						
2008 and prior	15 %	$ 5,420	2 %	$ 1,397	2 %	8.12 %
2009 to 2016	7	7,368	3	1,943	3	3.74 %
2017	4	5,015	2	1,324	2	3.41 %
2018	6	5,524	2	1,419	2	4.13 %
2019	8	13,126	5	3,403	5	2.70 %
2020	14	42,183	16	11,181	16	1.67 %
2021	22	66,971	25	17,174	25	1.63 %
2022	19	58,051	22	14,629	22	1.61 %
2023	5	49,556	19	12,810	19	0.67 %
2024	—	10,431	4	2,670	4	0.02 %
Total portfolio	100 %	$ 263,645	100 %	$ 67,950	100 %	2.01 %

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

Loss reserves in policy years 2008 and prior are outsized compared to their representation of risk in-force.The size of these policy years at origination combined with the significant decline in home prices led to significant losses in policy years prior to 2009. Although uncertainty remains with respect to the ultimate losses Enact will experience on these policy years, they have become a smaller percentage of its total mortgage insurance portfolio. Loss The concentration of loss reserves have has shifted to newer book years largely 2020 and later, given their significant representation of in line with changes in riskin-force.As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, Enact's 2016 2017 and newer policy years represented approximately 96% 95% of its primary riskin-forceand 75% 78% of its total direct primary case reserves.

Long-Term Care Insurance segment

Trends and conditions

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

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

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

Under LDTI, the

The impacts of assumption updates and actual versus expected experience will continue to drive volatility in our long-term care insurance results. Under LDTI, approximately 50% of results, particularly for our cohorts currently

have net premium ratios capped at 100%. The net premium ratio represents the portion of the gross premiums required to provide for all benefits and certain expenses in our long-term care insurance business. These capped cohorts are generally our older long-term care insurance policies, largely sold prior to 2003. The other 50% of our cohorts have a net premium ratio of less than 100% and are currently expected to be profitable. We currently expect the profitable uncapped cohorts to have a more modest earnings impact when we evaluate actual to expected experience, with a portion of the impact reflected in current period results, and the remaining majority of the impact recognized over the life of the cohort. Conversely, for the unprofitable capped cohorts, the full impact of the actual to expected variances will be recognized in current period earnings and will likely be more impactful on our results of operations. cohorts. It is important to note that quarterly variations resulting from assumption updates and actual versus expected experience are typically expected to be immaterial relatively small compared to the overall size of our liability for future policy benefits of $41.9 $42.2 billion, at thelocked-indiscount rate, for our long-term care insurance business as of September 30, 2023 and do not impact cash flows, the long-term economics of the business or the way we manage the business. Under LDTI, we would also expect ongoing income statement impacts and volatility related to assumption updates in our older, unprofitable capped cohorts going forward.

We complete the required annual review March 31, 2024.

The financial condition of our cash flow assumptions, including mortality, benefit utilization, expected claim incidence long-term care insurance business is also impacted by interest rates. We remeasure our liability for future policy benefits and terminations, the related reinsurance recoverables at the single-A bond rate each quarter. As a result, our reported insurance liabilities are sensitive to movements in interest rates, which will likely result in continued volatility to our reserve balances and benefit reductions related to in-forceequity.

In-force rate actions and legal settlements among other assumptions, for our long-term care insurance products in the fourth quarter of each year. Cash flow assumptions related to legal settlements also include estimates for cash payments to policyholders who elect certain reduced benefit options in connection with the legal settlements, referred to herein as settlement payments. In the fourth quarter of 2022, we refined several assumptions, including reducing our lapse assumption in light of favorable experience from our long-term care insurance legal settlement elections and benefit reductions. The favorable impact from changes in cash flow assumptions was mainly attributable to the inclusion of a second legal settlement. We also evaluated our assumptions regarding expectations of future premium rate increase approvals and benefit reductions and made no significant changes to our 2022 multi-year
in-forcerate action plan. However, we did increase the value of our assumption for future approvals and benefit reductions based on recent rate increase approval experience, regulatory support and legal settlement results.

As part of our assumption updates in the fourth quarter of 2023, we will include assumptions related to a third legal settlement. While we expect the third legal settlement to result in a significant reduction in tail risk over the long term, any changes would have a muted income statement impact in the fourth quarter of 2023 because this settlement is primarily part of the profitable uncapped cohorts. The benefit to us will depend on the rate at which policyholders elect to reduce benefits, and the majority of the impact will be realized over the lifetime of these uncapped cohorts. In connection with our 2023 cash flow assumption update reviews, we are also reviewing our long-term assumptions for lapses, benefit utilization, mortality and in-force rate actions. We are also evaluating potential short-term impacts emerging after COVID-19 and aligning near-term projections with recent experience. While our reviews are still underway and not yet complete, the long-term care insurance assumption updates could be negative in the aggregate, as experience has been mixed, and would be reported immediately in earnings particularly for unprofitable capped cohorts.

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

Given the ongoing challenges in our long-term care insurance business, we continue to pursue initiatives to improve the risk and profitability profile of our business, including premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions on our

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in-forcepolicies. Executing on our multi-year long-term care insurancein-forcerate action plan with premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions on our legacy long-term care insurance policies is critical to the business. For an update onin-forcerate actions, refer to "Significant Developments and Strategic Highlights—U.S. life insurance companies" and the selected operating performance measures below.

In addition, we have reached certain three legal settlements regarding alleged disclosure deficiencies in premium increases for long-term care insurance policies. The first These legal settlement related to certain settlements cover approximately 70% of our long-term care insurance policies, which represents approximately 20% of our block was implemented beginning in 2021 and its implementation was materially completed in the second quarter of 2022. A second legal settlement on certain of our long-term care insurance policies, which represents 15% of our block, became final on July 29, 2022. have helped accelerate benefit reductions. We began implementation of this settlement on August 1, 2022 implementing the third and expect it to be materially complete at the end of 2023. On March 27, 2023, a third similar settlement on certain of our long-term care insurance policies, which represents 35% of our block, became final. We began implementation of this final legal settlement during the second quarter of 2023.

2023 and expect that settlement to be materially complete by the end of 2024.

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

While we expect renewal premiums to decline over time as the block runs off, benefit reductions elected by policyholders in connection with our in-force rate actions and legal settlements could accelerate have accelerated that decline if policyholders continue to elect
non-forfeitureand reduced benefit options, which have predominantly been the most prevalent policyholder elections for these legal settlements.

In our long-term care insurance products, decline. However, we experienced a favorable impact on reserves and our operating results related to mortality during COVID-19. Although it is not our practice to track cause of death for long-term care insurance policyholders and claimants, we believe the favorable mortality in our long-term care insurance business in early 2022 was likely impacted byCOVID-19.We expected the impacts expect this decline to be temporary, and we saw mortality levels trending back topre-pandemiclevels in the latter half of 2022. In the first quarter of 2023, we experienced typical seasonally favorable mortality, but mortality was unfavorable in the second and third quarters of 2023, consistent with seasonal trends. We continue to evaluate the long-term impacts ofCOVID-19on our mortality assumptions.

We also experienced lower than expected new claims incidence in our long-term care insurance business duringCOVID-19.However, we expected this to be a temporary reduction and that claims incidence experience would ultimately revert topre-pandemictrends. We are seeing new claims incidence trending back topre-pandemiclevels. In addition, during the pandemic, a larger share of our claimants sought home care instead of facility-based care, and as the impacts of the pandemic subside, we have seen that trend reverse. Our long-term care insurance benefit utilization will be monitored so that we can evaluate any long-term impact emerging from the pandemic, although it is too early to tell the magnitude and/or direction of that impact.

While the longer-term impacts ofCOVID-19are very difficult to predict, the related outcomes and impact on our long-term care insurance business currently depend on the after-effects indirectly caused partially offset by the pandemic, including elevated inflation, the associated impacts to the cost of care and changes in policyholder behavior. We will continue to monitorCOVID-19associated impacts and evaluate all of our assumptions that may need updating as a result of longer-term trends related to the pandemic. For our 2023 assumption updates, we will generally not include data after 2019 in setting any long-term assumptions, as we do not have sufficient information around longer-term effects of the pandemic, which is consistent with the approach for our 2022 assumptions.

In addition, average claim reserves for new claims are trending higher over time as the mix of claims continues to evolve, with an increasing number of policies with higher daily benefit amounts and higher inflation factors going on claim. Although new claim counts on our oldest long-term care insurance blocks of business will continue to decrease as the blocks run off, we are gaining more experience on our larger new blocks of business and fully expect continued overall growth in new claims as policyholders reach their peak claim years. future approved rate actions.

Results of our long-term care insurance business are also impacted by interest rates. Prior to the recent rise in interest rates beginning in 2022, historic low interest rates put pressure on the profitability and returns of our long-term care insurance business as higher-yielding investments matured and were replaced with lower-yielding investments. We have sought to manage the impact of low interest rates through asset-liability management, investment in alternative assets, including limited partnerships, as well as interest rate hedging strategies for a

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portion of our long-term care insurance product cash flows. In addition, rapidly rising interest rates have caused and may continue to cause increased unrealized losses on our investment portfolios and could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, including the requirement to liquidate fixed-income investments in an unrealized loss position to satisfy claims obligations. In our long-term care insurance business, we also remeasure our liability for future policy benefits and related reinsurance recoverables at thesingle-Abond rate each quarter. As a result, our insurance liabilities are sensitive to movements in interest rates, which will likely result in continued volatility to our reserve balances and equity.

We believe that the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident has not had any impact on any of our information systems, including our financial systems, and that there has not been any material interruption of our business operations. While we are continuing to measure the impact, including certain remediation expenses and other potential liabilities, we do not currently believe this incident will have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, or financial results. In addition, we do not use the MOVEit file transfer system, and PBI has informed us that it has rectified the vulnerability that allowed the incident.

Segment results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

March 31, 2023

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 621	$ 637	$ (16)	(3)%
Net investment income	482	497	(15)	(3)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(21)	(47)	26	55%
Total revenues	1,082	1,087	(5)	— %
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	953	956	(3)	— %
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	104	3	101	NM (1)
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	109	122	(13)	(11)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	17	19	(2)	(11)%
Total benefits and expenses	1,183	1,100	83	8%
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(101)	(13)	(88)	NM (1)
Benefit for income taxes	(13)	(1)	(12)	NM (1)
Loss from continuing operations	(88)	(12)	(76)	NM (1)
Adjustments to loss from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	21	47	(26)	(55)%
Taxes on adjustments	(4)	(9)	5	56%
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (71)	$ 26	$ (97)	NM (1)

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 578	$ 616	$ (38)	(6)%
Net investment income	464	473	(9)	(2)%
Net investment gains (losses)	63	9	54	NM (1)
Total revenues	1,105	1,098	7	1%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	936	944	(8)	(1)%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	(16)	(32)	16	50%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	102	119	(17)	(14)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	17	18	(1)	(6)%

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Total benefits and expenses	1,039	1,049	(10)	(1)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	66	49	17	35%
Provision for income taxes	14	18	(4)	(22)%
Income from continuing operations	52	31	21	68%
Adjustments to income from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	(63)	(9)	(54)	NM (1)
Expenses related to restructuring	1	(1)	2	200%
Taxes on adjustments	13	2	11	NM (1)
Adjusted operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ 3	$ 23	$ (20)	(87)%

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

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

The change to an adjusted operating loss in the current year from adjusted

Adjusted operating income in the prior year was decreased primarily from higher liability remeasurement losses largely driven by timing impacts related to the second

legal settlement, higher claims less favorable mortality and lower terminations renewal premiums in the current year. The adverse change was also attributable prior year included an unfavorable cash flow assumption update related to lower net investment income in the current year, partially offset by an accrual for implementation timing of our in-force rate action plan, as well as a legal settlement costs of $16 million in the prior year accrual that did not recur.

Revenues

Premiums, including from in-force rate actions approved and implemented, decreased primarily driven by lower renewal premiums from policy terminations and policies entering
paid-upstatus partially offset by $11 million of higher premiums from newly implementedin-forcerate actions in the current year.

Net investment income decreased largely from lower income from U.S. Government Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("TIPS") and limited partnerships partially offset by higher investment yields and higher average invested assets in the current year.

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

Benefits and expenses

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

The liability remeasurement loss gain decreased mainly due to less favorable mortality in the current year, was primarily due to adverse actual versus expected experience largely driven partially offset by timing impacts an unfavorable cash flow assumption update related to implementation timing of our in-force rate action plan in the second legal settlement, higher claims and lower terminations.

prior year.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased principally from a $20 $13 million accrual for legal settlement costs in the prior year that did not recur, partially offset by higher operating costs in the current year.

Benefit recur.

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Provision for income taxes.

The effective tax rate was 14.0% 21.0% and 6.6% 37.1% for the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, 2023, respectively. The increase decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to differing levels of ordinary income in relation to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains that are tax effected at the previously enacted federal income tax rate of 35% as they are amortized into net investment income in relation to thepre-taxloss in the current year.

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

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

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 1,848	$ 1,861	$ (13)	(1)%
Net investment income	1,425	1,430	(5)	— %
Net investment gains (losses)	50	(1)	51	NM (1)
Total revenues	3,323	3,290	33	1%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	2,838	2,823	15	1%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	133	(62)	195	NM (1)
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	336	313	23	7%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	53	56	(3)	(5)%
Total benefits and expenses	3,360	3,130	230	7%
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(37)	160	(197)	(123)%
Provision for income taxes	15	46	(31)	(67)%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(52)	114	(166)	(146)%
Adjustments to income (loss) from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	(50)	1	(51)	NM (1)
Expenses related to restructuring	—	1	(1)	(100)%
Taxes on adjustments	11	—	11	NM (1)
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (91)	$ 116	$ (207)	(178)%

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

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

The change to an adjusted operating loss in the current year from adjusted operating income in the prior year was primarily from an unfavorable change in liability remeasurement (gains) losses largely driven by timing impacts related to legal settlements, higher claims and lower terminations in the current year. The change was also attributable to less favorable cash flow assumption updates related to implementation timing and approval amounts of ourin-forcerate action plan and from higher operating costs in the current year.

Revenues

Premiums decreased primarily driven by lower renewal premiums from policy terminations and policies enteringpaid-upstatus, partially offset by $60 million of higher premiums from newly implementedin-forcerate actions in the current year.

Net investment income decreased largely due to lower income from TIPS, partially offset by higher income from bank loans and higher average invested assets in the current year.

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

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased primarily due to aging of thein-forceblock, including higher interest accretion, as well as higher loss adjustment expenses in the current year.

The liability remeasurement loss of $133 million in the current year was largely driven by adverse actual versus expected experience related to timing impacts from the second legal settlement, higher claims and lower terminations. This was partially offset by a favorable cash flow assumption update related to implementation timing and approval of our in-force rate action plan. The liability remeasurement gain of $62 million in the prior year resulted from favorable actual versus expected experience related to higher terminations, lower claims

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and timing impacts from the first legal settlement. The remeasurement gain in the prior year also included a favorable cash flow assumption update related to implementation timing and approval of our in-force rate action plan.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased principally from higher operating costs, partially offset by a lower accrual for legal settlement costs in the current year.

*Provision for income taxes.*The effective tax rate was (39.2)% and 28.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains that are tax effected at the previously enacted federal income tax rate of 35% as they are amortized into net investment income in relation to apre-taxloss in the current year.

income.

Long-Term Care Insurance selected operating performance measures

Under LDTI, we included

Liability remeasurement (gains) losses

We include expectations for benefit reductions related to
in-forcerate actions and legal settlements as well as settlement payments in our assumptions for the liability for future policy benefits, which have impacted and will continue to impact our reported U.S. GAAP financial results. There was no change in how we recognize premiums related toin-forcerate actions due to the adoption of LDTI.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, our long-term care insurance business had a liability remeasurement gain of $255 million primarily from favorable assumption updates of $303 million, which reflected an expected reserve reduction, net of estimated settlement payments, attributable to the inclusion of the second legal settlement. This settlement primarily impacts older, unprofitable capped cohorts; therefore, it had an immediate impact to the fourth quarter of 2022 earnings. In contrast to our second legal settlement, when we update our assumptions for our third legal settlement in the fourth quarter of 2023, any changes would have a muted income statement impact because this settlement impacts profitable uncapped cohorts. We have experienced and may continue to experience quarterly fluctuations in earnings related to the legal settlements to the extent actual experience deviates from our assumptions. However, we expect the legal settlements to result in an overall net favorable economic impact to our long-term care insurance business as they reduce tail risk on these long-duration liabilities.

Under LDTI, we elected to update the net premium ratio quarterly for actual versus expected experience; therefore, forecasted cash flow assumptions will be replaced with actual cash flows each quarter with any difference recorded in net income (loss). As a result, variances between actual experience and our expectations for benefit reductions and settlement payments will be reflected in liability remeasurement (gains) losses in our operating results on a quarterly basis.

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Remeasurement (gains) losses

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	(Increase) decrease and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022		Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	(Increase) decrease and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Cash flow assumption updates	$ (6)	$ (10)	$ 4	40%	$ (9)	$ (32)	$ 23	72%
Actual to expected experience	110	13	97	NM [(1)]	142	(30)	172	NM [(1)]
Total liability remeasurement (gains) losses	$ 104	$ 3	$ 101	NM [(1)]	$ 133	$ (62)	$ 195	NM [(1)]

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023	(Increase) decrease and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Cash flow assumption updates	$ (2)	$ 21	$ (23)	(110)%
Actual to expected experience	(14)	(53)	39	74%

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Total liability remeasurement (gains) losses	$ (16)	$ (32)	$ 16	50%

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

In-force rate actions

As part of our strategy for our long-term care insurance business, we have been implementing, and expect to continue to pursue, significant premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions on older generation blocks of business in order to bring those blocks closer to a break-even point ensure the

continued self-sustainability of the legacy life insurance subsidiaries over time and reduce the strain on earnings and capital.

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

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022
State filings approved	27	24	88	95
Impactedin-forcepremiums	$ 150	$ 123	$ 528	$ 610
Weighted-average percentage rate increase approved	56%	38%	43%	33%
Gross incremental premiums approved	$ 83	$ 47	$ 227	$ 200

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023
State filings approved	23	23
Impacted in-force premiums	$ 166	$ 78
Weighted-average percentage rate increase approved	25%	64%
Gross incremental premiums approved	$ 41	$ 50

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, first quarter of 2024, we also submitted 104 five new filings on approximately $705 million $41 million in annualized in-forcepremiums.

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

We continue to work closely with the NAIC National Association of Insurance Commissioners and state regulators to demonstrate the broad-based need for actuarially justified rate increases in order to pay future claims. Because obtaining actuarially justified rate increases and associated benefit reductions is important to our ability to pay future claims, we will consider litigation against states that decline to approve those actuarially justified rate increases. In January 2022, As of March 31, 2024, we began were in litigation with two states that have refused to approve actuarially justified rate increases.

increases for certain products.

Life and Annuities segment

Trends and conditions

Many factors can affect the results of our life insurance and annuity products, as further discussed below. Because these factors are not known in advance, change over time, are difficult to accurately predict and are inherently uncertain, we cannot determine with

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precision the ultimate amounts we will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments. We will continue to monitor our experience and assumptions closely and make changes to our assumptions and methodologies, as appropriate, for our life insurance and annuity products. Even small changes in assumptions or small deviations of actual experience from assumptions could have, and in the past have had, material impacts on our reserve levels, results of operations and financial condition. Results of our life insurance and annuity products depend significantly upon the extent to which our actual future experience is consistent with assumptions and methodologies we have used in calculating our reserves. Results of our life insurance and annuity products are also impacted by interest rates. For a discussion of the potential impacts and risks associated with changes in interest rates, see "Item 1A—Risk Factors—Interest rates and changes in rates, including changes in monetary policy to combat inflation, could materially adversely affect our business and profitability" in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

We complete the required annual review of our cash flow assumptions, including mortality and lapse, among other assumptions, for our life insurance and annuity products in the fourth quarter of each year. Our 2023 assumption review will consider trends during the pandemic years, but any proposed updates to long-term assumptions will generally exclude or adjust experience data after 2019, as we do not have sufficient information around the long-term effects of COVID-19. However, we will assess near-term trends together with our review of long-term care insurance mortality as we continue to evaluate the long-term implications of COVID-19. Any materially adverse changes to our assumptions could have a materially negative impact on our results of operations, financial condition and business.

Results of our life insurance and annuity products are also impacted by interest rates. Prior to the recent rise in interest rates beginning in 2022, historic low interest rates put pressure on the profitability and returns of our life insurance and annuity products as higher-yielding investments matured and were replaced with lower-yielding investments. We have sought to manage the impact of low interest rates through asset-liability management. Additionally, certain products have implicit and explicit rate guarantees or optionality that are significantly impacted by changes in interest rates. During periods of increasing market interest rates, we may increase crediting rates onin-forceuniversal life insurance and fixed annuity products to remain competitive in the marketplace. In addition, rapidly rising interest rates have caused and may continue to cause increased unrealized losses on our investment portfolios, increased policy surrenders, withdrawals from life insurance policies and annuity contracts and requests for policy loans, as policyholders and contractholders shift assets into higher-yielding investments. Increases in crediting rates, as well as surrenders and withdrawals, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, including the requirement to liquidate fixed-income investments in an unrealized loss position to satisfy surrenders or withdrawals. For a further discussion of the impact of interest rates on our life insurance and annuity products, see "Item 7A—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form10-K.

For a discussion of our assessment of the impacts of the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident on our business, see "Long-Term Care Insurance segment—Trends and conditions."

Life insurance

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

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Mortality levels may deviate each period from historical trends. Overall We have typically observed seasonally higher mortality during the first quarter as compared to the remaining quarters of the year. However, overall mortality experience was favorable for less unfavorable during the third first quarter of 2024 compared to the first quarter of 2023 and the fourth quarter of 2023, largely in our universal life insurance products. The updates to our mortality assumptions in the fourth quarter of 2023, which increased expected mortality, also contributed to the less unfavorable mortality experience observed in the first quarter of 2024 compared to the third quarter of 2022 but was slightly less favorable than the second quarter of 2023. In our life insurance products, COVID-19deaths have continued to significantly decline during 2023 from the levels in 2022. expectations. We have experienced unfavorable mortality compared to our then-current andpriced-forassumptions in recent years for our universal life insurance block. Reinsurance costs typically increase due to natural aging of the yearly renewable term ("YRT") reinsured blocks. We have also been experiencing

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higher mortality related charges resulting in an increase in rates charged by received some YRT reinsurance premium increases from some of our YRT reinsurance partners reflecting natural block aging and that reflect unfavorable mortality compared to expectations.

We regularly review our assumptions in light of emerging experience and trends. In the fourth quarter of 2022, we made favorable cash flow assumption updates of $37 million in our universal and term universal life insurance products primarily related to higher interest rates. In connection with our 2023 review of our cash flow assumptions, we are currently considering updates to lapses and mortality, including mortality improvement. We have been monitoring lapse experience particularly in our universal life insurance products with secondary guarantees, consistent with others in the industry. However, given the relatively small size and characteristics of our closed block, any impact would likely be smaller relative to others in the industry with larger blocks. Our mortality experience for older ages has

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also been emerging and we have continued to monitor trends in mortality improvement. While our reviews are still underway and not yet complete, the life insurance assumption updates we are considering in aggregate could pressure our results in the fourth quarter of 2023.

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

mortality.

Fixed annuities

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

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

As part of our fourth quarter of 2023 review of our cash flow assumptions, we are monitoring mortality and lapse assumptions in our fixed annuity products. Our lapse experience in the higher interest rate environment and after the banking disruption in early 2023 has been emerging. Any materially adverse changes to our assumptions could have a materially negative impact on our results of operations, financial condition and business.

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

Variable annuities

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

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

Segment results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

March 31, 2023

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 48	$ 55	$ (7)	(13)%
Net investment income	261	271	(10)	(4)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(18)	(15)	(3)	(20)%
Policy fees and other income	158	169	(11)	(7)%
Total revenues	449	480	(31)	(6)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	229	247	(18)	(7)%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	12	14	(2)	(14)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(24)	(27)	3	11%

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Interest credited	127	128	(1)	(1)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	54	57	(3)	(5)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	45	57	(12)	(21)%
Total benefits and expenses	443	476	(33)	(7)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	6	4	2	50%
Provision for income taxes	1	—	1	NM [1]
Income from continuing operations	5	4	1	25%
Adjustments to income from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	18	15	3	20%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[2]	(26)	(32)	6	19%
Pension plan termination costs	—	6	(6)	(100)%
Taxes on adjustments	—	1	(1)	(100)%
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (3)	$ (6)	$ 3	50%

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 53	$ 62	$ (9)	(15)%
Net investment income	254	264	(10)	(4)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(4)	(10)	6	60%
Policy fees and other income	158	163	(5)	(3)%
Total revenues	461	479	(18)	(4)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	250	246	4	2%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	8	17	(9)	(53)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(23)	17	(40)	NM [1]
Interest credited	125	126	(1)	(1)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	54	53	1	2%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	45	51	(6)	(12)%
Total benefits and expenses	459	510	(51)	(10)%
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	2	(31)	33	106%
Benefit for income taxes	—	(7)	7	100%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	2	(24)	26	108%
Adjustments to income (loss) from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	4	10	(6)	(60)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[2]	(26)	14	(40)	NM [1]
Taxes on adjustments	5	(4)	9	NM [1]
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (15)	$ (4)	$ (11)	NM [1]

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

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(2) For the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, 2023, changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(2) $(3) million and $(5) million, respectively.
in each period.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	$ (25)	$ (28)	$ 3	11%
Fixed annuities	17	15	2	13%
Variable annuities	5	7	(2)	(29)%
Total adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (3)	$ (6)	$ 3	50%

(Amounts in millions)	*Three months ended March 31, 2024*	*2023*	*Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023*	
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	***$ (33)***	***$ (27)***	***$ (6)***	***(22)%***
Fixed annuities	***11***	***14***	***(3)***	***(21)%***
Variable annuities	***7***	***9***	***(2)***	***(22)%***
Total adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	***$ (15)***	***$ (4)***	***$ (11)***	***NM[1]***

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

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

-
- The adjusted operating loss in our life insurance products decreased increased primarily due to favorable mortality experience lower premiums and lower DAC amortization, product charges reflecting the runoff of our in-force blocks, partially offset by higher liability remeasurement losses largely related to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance less unfavorable mortality experience in the current year.
-
- Adjusted operating income in our fixed annuity products increased decreased mainly from favorable mortality in our fixed payout annuity products, partially offset by lower net spreads primarily related to block runoff in the current year.
- Adjusted operating income in our variable annuity products decreased predominantly due to a decline in fee income driven by lower account value in the current year.

Revenues

Premiums

. The decrease was driven by our life insurance products largely due to the continued runoff of ourin-forceblocks partially offset by lower ceded premiums in the current year.

Net investment income

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.The decrease was primarily attributable to lower average invested assets driven mostly by block runoff in our fixed annuity products in the current year.

Net investment gains (losses)

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

Policy fees and other income

.The decrease was related to our life insurance products driven mostly by lower product charges in our life insurance products due to the runoff of ourin-forceblocks and from lower fee income due mostly to a decline in average account value in our variable annuity products in the current year.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

-
- Our life insurance products decreased $13 million increased $9 million primarily from a lower favorable mortality change in reserves in our term life insurance products related to block runoff and from aging of the in-force block in our universal life insurance products, partially offset by lower lapses less unfavorable mortality in the current year.
  - Our fixed annuity products decreased $3 million largely from block runoff in the current year.

Liability remeasurement (gains) losses. The decrease in the loss was driven mostly by less unfavorable mortality in our term life insurance products in the current year.

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- Our fixed annuity products decreased $6 million largely from favorable mortality in the current year.

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Liability remeasurement (gains) losses

- The liability remeasurement gain in our fixed annuity products increased $8 million primarily due to favorable mortality compared to expectations in the current year.
- The liability remeasurement loss in our life insurance products increased $6 million driven mostly by higher projected benefits as compared to prior expectations due largely to a voluntary recapture of previously ceded reinsurance, partially offset by favorable mortality in the current year.

Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges

-
- Our variable annuity products had an unfavorable a favorable variance of $6 million $25 million primarily attributable to higher derivative losses and a less favorable impact from change in the interest rate increases, yield curve, partially offset by a less unfavorable equity market impact higher derivative losses in the current year.
-
- Our fixed annuity products had a favorable variance of $3 million $15 million primarily driven by higher interest rates in the current year.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles.

The decrease was primarily related largely due to block runoff in our term life insurance products largely due to higher lapses in the prior year as our20-yearlevel premium period business written in 2002 entered its post-level premium period.

Provision current year.

Benefit for income taxes.

The effective tax rate was 16.8% 21.0% and (8.4)% 22.4% for the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and 2022, 2023, respectively. The increase decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to differing levels of ordinary income in relation to tax benefits from tax favored items items.

Life and Annuities selected operating performance measures

Life insurance

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

	March 31,	Increase (decrease) and percentage change

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(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023	2024 vs. 2023	
Term and whole life insurance				
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 43,512	$ 46,964	$ (3,452)	(7)%
Life insurance in-force, before reinsurance	$ 263,727	$ 292,091	$ (28,364)	(10)%
Term universal life insurance				
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 90,054	$ 91,817	$ (1,763)	(2)%
Life insurance in-force, before reinsurance	$ 90,648	$ 92,431	$ (1,783)	(2)%
Universal life insurance				
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 28,306	$ 29,475	$ (1,169)	(4)%
Life insurance in-force, before reinsurance	$ 31,831	$ 33,246	$ (1,415)	(4)%

The decrease in relation to

pre-taxincome insurance in-force in our life insurance products reflects the current year.

continued runoff of our in-force blocks.

Nine

Corporate and Other

Results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 Compared to Nine Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

March 31, 2023

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

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 160	$ 189	$ (29)	(15)%
Net investment income	786	815	(29)	(4)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(35)	(1)	(34)	NM [1]
Policy fees and other income	486	502	(16)	(3)%
Total revenues	1,397	1,505	(108)	(7)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	715	394	321	81%
Liability remeasurement (gains) losses	38	39	(1)	(3)%
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges	(26)	(48)	22	46%
Interest credited	379	379	—	— %
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	158	550	(392)	(71)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	140	186	(46)	(25)%
Total benefits and expenses	1,404	1,500	(96)	(6)%
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(7)	5	(12)	NM [1]
Benefit for income taxes	(3)	(1)	(2)	(200)%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(4)	6	(10)	(167)%
Adjustments to income (loss) from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	35	1	34	NM [1]
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[2]	(35)	(78)	43	55%
Pension plan termination costs	—	6	(6)	(100)%
Taxes on adjustments	(1)	14	(15)	(107)%
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (5)	$ (51)	$ 46	90%

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(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2024 vs. 2023	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 3	$ 2	$ 1	50 %
Net investment income	7	4	3	75 %
Net investment gains (losses)	(4)	(10)	6	60 %
Total revenues	6	(4)	10	NM [1]
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	(3)	(3)	—	— %
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	29	16	13	81 %
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	1	—	1	NM [1]
Interest expense	17	16	1	6 %
Total benefits and expenses	44	29	15	52 %
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(38)	(33)	(5)	(15)%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	7	(5)	12	NM [1]
Loss from continuing operations	(45)	(28)	(17)	(61)%
Adjustments to loss from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	4	10	(6)	(60)%
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt	(1)	(1)	—	— %
Expenses related to restructuring	6	4	2	50 %
Taxes on adjustments	(2)	(3)	1	33 %
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (38)	$ (18)	$ (20)	(111)%

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

(2) For the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(9) million and $(30) million, respectively.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2023 vs. 2022	
Adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	$ (69)	$ (112)	$ 43	38 %
Fixed annuities	41	48	(7)	(15)%
Variable annuities	23	13	10	77 %
Total adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (5)	$ (51)	$ 46	90 %

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

- The adjusted operating loss in our life insurance products decreased largely increased primarily from lower DAC amortization timing of certain tax related to higher lapse in the prior year and from favorable mortality experience items in the current

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year as the
COVID-19impacts subsided. In addition, the prior year included a $20 million legal settlement expense that did not recur. These favorable developments were partially offset by lower premiums reflecting runoff of ourin-forceblocks in the current year.

- Adjusted operating income in our fixed annuity products decreased mainly attributable to lower net spreads primarily and higher expenses related to block runoff, partially offset by favorable mortality experience in the current year.
- Adjusted operating income in our variable annuity products increased predominantly due to aging of ourin-forceblock, partially offset by a decrease in fee income driven by lower account value in the current year.

CareScout growth initiatives.

Revenues

Premiums. The decrease was driven by our life insurance products largely due to the continued runoff of ourin-forceblocks in the current year.

Net investment income.The decrease was primarily attributable to lower average invested assets driven mostly by block runoff in our fixed annuity products in the current year.

Net investment gains (losses).

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

*Policy fees and other income.*The decrease was principally from lower fee income due mostly to a decline in average account value in our variable annuity products and from lower product charges in our life insurance products due to the runoff of ourin-forceblocks in the current year.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

- Our fixed annuity products increased $354 million primarily from lower assumed reserves in the prior year as a result of a third-party recapture of $372 million of certain single premium immediate annuity contracts, partially offset by favorable mortality in the current year.

- Our life insurance products decreased $37 million primarily from favorable mortality in the current year, partially offset by an unfavorable change in reserves reflecting prior year term lapse experience.

Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges

- Our fixed annuity products had an unfavorable variance of $26 million primarily attributable to lower interest rates, partially offset by favorable equity market impacts in the current year.
- Our variable annuity products had a favorable variance of $4 million principally driven by favorable equity market impacts as well as lower attributed fees and higher benefit payments due to aging of ourin-forceblock, partially offset by higher derivative losses in the current year.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

- Our fixed annuity products decreased $364 million primarily due to a payment of $365 million in the prior year related to the recapture of certain single premium immediate annuity contracts by a third party.
- Our life insurance products decreased $22 million primarily due to a legal settlement expense of $25 million and pension plan termination costs of $6 million in the prior year that did not recur. These decreases were partially offset by higher operating expenses in the current year, including costs associated with an outsourcing arrangement.

*Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles.*The decrease was primarily related to our life insurance products largely due to higher lapses in the prior year as our20-yearlevel premium period business written in 2002 entered its post-level premium period.

*Benefit for income taxes.*The effective tax rate was 35.6% and (33.3)% for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax benefits from tax favored items in relation to apre-taxloss in the current year.

Life and Annuities selected operating performance measures

Life insurance

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

	September 30,	Increase (decrease) and percentage change

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(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022	2023 vs. 2022	
Term and whole life insurance				
Life insurancein-force,net of reinsurance	$ 45,353	$ 50,916	$ (5,563)	(11)%
Life insurancein-force,before reinsurance	$ 277,479	$ 308,153	$ (30,674)	(10)%
Term universal life insurance				
Life insurancein-force,net of reinsurance	$ 90,820	$ 94,151	$ (3,331)	(4)%
Life insurancein-force,before reinsurance	$ 91,421	$ 94,773	$ (3,352)	(4)%
Universal life insurance				
Life insurancein-force,net of reinsurance	$ 29,299	$ 30,094	$ (795)	(3)%
Life insurancein-force,before reinsurance	$ 32,572	$ 33,995	$ (1,423)	(4)%

We no longer solicit sales of our traditional life insurance products; however, we continue to service our existing blocks of business. The decrease in insurancein-forcein our life insurance products reflects the continued runoff of ourin-forceblocks.

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Corporate and Other

Results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

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

	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022	2023 vs. 2022	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 3	$ 2	$ 1	50%
Net investment income	3	1	2	200%
Net investment gains (losses)	(4)	4	(8)	(200)%
Policy fees and other income	(1)	(1)	—	— %
Total revenues	1	6	(5)	(83)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	(1)	(4)	3	75%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	13	11	2	18%
Interest expense	17	14	3	21%
Total benefits and expenses	29	21	8	38%
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(28)	(15)	(13)	(87)%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(6)	2	(8)	NM [(1)]
Loss from continuing operations	(22)	(17)	(5)	(29)%
Adjustments to loss from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	4	(4)	8	200%
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt	—	3	(3)	(100)%
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (18)	$ (18)	$ —	— %

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

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

The adjusted operating loss was flat as a decrease in tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains was offset by higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives and higher interest expense in the current year.

Revenues

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

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased primarily related to inter-segment transactions in the current year.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives, and as well as higher employee-related expenses in the current year, partially offset by a loss of $3 million in year.

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The provision for income taxes for the prior yearthree months ended March 31, 2024 was primarily related to the early redemption timing of Genworth Holdings' 2024 Notes that did not recur.

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Interest expense increased largely driven by a higher floating rate of interest on Genworth Holdings' 2066 Notes in the current year, tax adjustments, partially offset by the early redemption of Genworth Holdings' 2024 Notes in tax benefit related to the prior year.

pre-tax loss. The benefit for income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2023 was primarily related to thepre-taxloss. The provision for income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2022 March 31, 2023 was largely related to tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains that are tax effected at from the previously enacted federal income tax rate of 35% as they are amortized into net investment income, pre-tax loss, partially offset by a tax benefit related to thepre-taxloss.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

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

	Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
(Amounts in millions)	**2023**	**2022**	**2023 vs. 2022**	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 7	$ 5	$ 2	40 %
Net investment income	11	4	7	175 %
Net investment gains (losses)	(17)	6	(23)	NM [1]
Policy fees and other income	(1)	—	(1)	NM [1]
Total revenues	—	15	(15)	(100)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	(6)	(11)	5	45 %
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	44	30	14	47 %
Interest expense	49	40	9	23 %
Total benefits and expenses	87	59	28	47 %
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(87)	(44)	(43)	(98)%
Benefit for income taxes	(15)	—	(15)	NM [1]
Loss from continuing operations	(72)	(44)	(28)	(64)%
Adjustments to loss from continuing operations:				
Net investment (gains) losses	17	(6)	23	NM [1]
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt	(1)	7	(8)	(114)%
Expenses related to restructuring	4	—	4	NM [1]
Taxes on adjustments	(4)	—	(4)	NM [1]
Adjusted operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	$ (56)	$ (43)	$ (13)	(30)%

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

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

The adjusted operating loss increased primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives and higher interest expense, partially offset by higher net investment income and lower tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains in the current year.

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Revenues

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

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

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased primarily related to inter-segment transactions in the current year.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased primarily from higher expenses related to CareScout growth initiatives and higher employee-related expenses, including $4 million of restructuring costs in the current year. These increases were partially offset by a gain of $1 million in the current year compared to losses of $7 million in the prior year related to the repurchase and early redemption of Genworth Holdings' senior notes.

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Interest expense increased largely driven by a higher floating rate of interest on Genworth Holdings' 2066 Notes in the current year, partially offset by the early redemption of Genworth Holdings' 2024 Notes in the prior year.

The benefit for income taxes for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was primarily related to thepre-taxloss, partially offset bynon-deductibleexpenses. The tax benefit related to thepre-taxloss for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was offset by tax expense on certain forward starting swap gains that are tax effected at the previously enacted federal income tax rate of 35% as they are amortized into net investment income andnon-deductibleexpenses.

Investments and Derivative Instruments

General macroeconomic environment

The stability of both

Trends and conditions

Investments

During the financial markets three months ended March 31, 2024, our investment portfolio was impacted, and global economies in which we operate impacts the sales, revenue growth and profitability trends of our businesses as well as the value of assets and liabilities.

Varied levels of economic performance, coupled with uncertain economic outlooks, war and geopolitical tensions, changes in government policy, including monetary policy, global trade, regulatory and tax reforms, and other changes in market conditions, such as inflation and banking industry disruptions, believe will continue to influence investment and spending decisions by consumers and businesses as they adjust their consumption, debt, capital and risk profiles in response to these conditions. These trends change as investor confidence in the markets and the outlook for some consumers and businesses shift. As a result, our sales, revenues and profitability trends of certain insurance and investment products as well as the value of assets and liabilities could be impacted, going forward. In particular, government responses and displacements caused byCOVID-19,persistent elevated inflation, monetary policies (such as the U.S. Federal Reserve's quantitative tightening), the volatility and strength of the capital markets, changes in tax policy and/or in U.S. tax legislation, high commodity costs, including the price of oil, international trade and the impact of global financial regulation reform will continue to affect economic and business outlooks, level of interest rates, consumer confidence and consumer behavior moving forward.
following macroeconomic trends:

- During the third quarter of 2023, the U.S. Federal Reserve continued to address elevated inflation by increasing interest rates. The U.S. Federal Reserve increased kept interest rates by 25 basis points at its July 2023 meeting, bringing unchanged during the upper end first quarter of the target range to the highest level since 2001, but held rates steady at its September and November 2023 meetings 2024 as it continues to monitor economic activity and inflation. The U.S. consumer price index increased from
  - During the second first quarter of 2023 while core inflation, which excludes the food 2024, both short-term and energy sectors, continued to decline from the second quarter of 2023, although it remained at elevated levels

long-term U.S. Treasury yields increased compared to December 31, 2023. The two-year U.S. Treasury yield remained above the ten-year U.S. Federal Reserve's target inflation rate Treasury yield as of 2% March 31, 2024, with the differential between the two-year yield and the ten-year yield consistent with the differential as of December 31, 2023. Labor markets

- Credit spreads tightened and credit market performance remained tight and contributed to elevated inflation in the third quarter of 2023 with real wage growth continuing to decline but job creation exceeding market expectations.

Direct market pressures caused by the sudden disruption of the banking sector strong in the first quarter of 2023 continued to ease in the third quarter of 2023. Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, which were each taken into receivership by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), contributed to deposit outflows and pressure on share prices for other small regional banks in the United States in the first quarter of 2023. In the second quarter of 2023, these pressures contributed to First Republic Bank also being taken into receivership by the FDIC and subsequently sold to JPMorgan Chase & Co. While bank deposits began to stabilize in the third quarter of 2023, the long-term impacts of these banking sector disruptions on the broader economy remain uncertain and concerns remain elevated regarding tighter bank lending standards, increased capital requirements for regional banks and the subsequent negative impacts to commercial real estate financing conditions.

Although our overall exposure to recently closed financial institutions has been limited to date, to the extent banks and other financial institutions enter receivership or become insolvent in the future in response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets, it could negatively affect the value of our investment portfolio or our liquidity if it hinders our ability to access or monetize our existing cash, cash equivalents or investment portfolio. While our business and balance sheet differ substantially from banking institutions that have been the focus of the greatest scrutiny, the operating environment and public trading prices of financial services sector securities can be highly correlated, in particular in times of stress, which may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and potentially our results of operations.

Given the persistent elevated inflation, evolving U.S. Federal Reserve monetary policy, uncertainty regarding the impacts of the disruption in the banking sector and prolonged geopolitical tensions, including escalating tensions and conflicts in the Middle East, it is

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possible the U.S. economy could fall into a recession in early 2024. Specific to Genworth, we continue to closely monitor the operating results and financial position of Enact Holdings, particularly related to emerging housing trends. If housing trends move in an unfavorable direction in contrast to our current projections, our liquidity, financial position and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Trends and conditions

Investments

U.S. Treasury yields continued to increase during the third quarter of 2023 as the U.S. Federal Reserve maintained a restrictive monetary policy. Theten-yearU.S. Treasury yield rose to its highest level since 2007, and although thetwo-yearU.S. Treasury yield also increased and remained above theten-yearU.S. Treasury yield, the differential between thetwo-yearyield and theten-yearyield declined from the second quarter of 2023. Following strong performance in the second quarter of 2023, credit market performance remained resilient 2024 as macroeconomic data continued to support market optimism for a soft economic landing. Credit spreads ended the third quarter

- As of 2023 flat compared to the second quarter of 2023 and remained below first half of 2023 levels. Corporate borrowers in both the March 31, 2024, our investment grade and below investment grade markets maintained consistent access to capital markets, with a significant increase in below investment grade issuances through the end of the third quarter of 2023 relative to the same period last year.

We continue to closely monitor our portfolio exposure to regional banks Israel was immaterial and commercial real estate in there has been no impact on our investment portfolio. We have no exposure to Silicon Valley Bank or Signature Bank. results of operations from the Israel-Hamas conflict. At this time, we do not believe there is a material risk to the valuation of our investment portfolio is well positioned and any risks due to valuations credit losses or direct write-offs that may arise as a result of the pressures in the regional banking system and commercial real estate are manageable. conflict.

- As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, our fixed maturity securities portfolio, which was 96% investment grade, comprised 75% of our total invested assets and cash.

Derivatives

Derivatives

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, $1.3 billion $1.2 billion notional of our derivatives portfolio was cleared through the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”).

- The customer swap agreements that govern our cleared derivatives contain provisions that enable our clearing agents to request initial margin in excess of CME requirements. As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, we posted initial margin of $92 million $70 million to our clearing agents, which represented $46 million $35 million more than was otherwise required by the clearinghouse. Because our clearing agents serve as guarantors of our obligations to the CME, the customer agreements contain broad termination provisions that are not specifically dependent on ratings.
- As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, $11.0 billion $12.4 billion notional of our derivatives portfolio was in bilateral over-the-counterderivative transactions pursuant to which we have posted aggregate independent amounts of $477 million $511 million and are holding collateral from counterparties in the amount of $15 million. $16 million.

In July 2017, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced its intention to transition away from London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), with its full elimination to occur after 2021. The LIBOR tenors, such as the three-month LIBOR, had variousphase-out

dates with the last committed publication date of June 30, 2023. In December 2022, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System adopted a final rule, which became effective on February 27, 2023. The final rule established benchmark rates, based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), to replace LIBOR after its elimination on June 30, 2023. SOFR is calculated and published by the New York Federal Reserve Bank and reflects the combination of three overnight U.S. Treasury Repo Rates. The rate is different from LIBOR, in that it is a risk-free rate, is backward-looking instead of forward-looking, is a secured rate and currently is available primarily as an overnight rate rather than aone-,three- orsix-monthrate available for LIBOR.

Since the initial announcement, we have terminated our LIBOR-based swaps and entered into alternative rate swaps. In addition, the designated SOFR benchmark rate replaced the current contractual three-month LIBOR rate applied to Genworth Holdings’ 2066 Notes during the third quarter of 2023. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Capital resources and financing activities” for additional information. We do not expect a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial condition from the transition away from LIBOR.

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Investment results

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

	Three months ended September 30,				Increase (decrease)	
	2023		2022		2023 vs. 2022	
(Amounts in millions)	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	4.5%	$ 559	4.5%	$ 576	— %	$ (17)
Fixed maturitysecurities—non-taxable	5.6%	1	7.1%	2	(1.5)%	(1)
Equity securities	1.1%	1	4.6%	3	(3.5)%	(2)
Commercial mortgage loans	4.5%	76	4.6%	81	(0.1)%	(5)
Policy loans	10.3%	58	10.2%	55	0.1%	3
Limited partnerships[1]	4.7%	31	7.0%	38	(2.3)%	(7)
Other invested assets[2]	48.3%	69	57.0%	67	(8.7)%	2
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	5.3%	28	1.7%	7	3.6%	21
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	5.1%	823	5.1%	829	— %	(6)
Expenses and fees	(0.1)%	(22)	(0.1)%	(21)	— %	(1)
Net investment income	5.0%	$ 801	5.0%	$ 808	— %	$ (7)
Average invested assets and cash		$ 64,622		$ 65,033		$ (411)

	Three months ended March 31,				Increase (decrease)	
	2024		2023		2024 vs. 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	4.5%	$ 554	4.4%	$ 561	0.1%	$ (7)
Fixed maturity securities—non-taxable	10.8%	1	4.6%	1	6.2%	—
Equity securities	1.9%	2	2.3%	2	(0.4)%	—
Commercial mortgage loans	4.4%	75	4.4%	76	— %	(1)
Policy loans	10.5%	58	10.3%	55	0.2%	3
Limited partnerships (1)	2.8%	20	4.7%	28	(1.9)%	(8)
Other invested assets (2)	47.7%	68	51.6%	68	(3.9)%	—
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	5.1%	27	4.0%	18	1.1%	9
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	5.0%	805	5.0%	809	— %	(4)
Expenses and fees	(0.1)%	(23)	(0.1)%	(22)	— %	(1)
Net investment income	4.9%	$ 782	4.9%	$ 787	— %	$ (5)
Average invested assets and cash		$ 64,265		$ 64,768		$ (503)

(1) Limited partnership investments are primarily equity-based and do not have fixed returns by period.

(2) Investment income for other invested assets includes amortization of terminated cash flow hedges, which have no corresponding book value within the yield calculation.

	Nine months ended September 30,				Increase (decrease)	
	2023		2022		2023 vs. 2022	
(Amounts in millions)	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	4.5%	$ 1,687	4.5%	$ 1,734	— %	$ (47)
Fixed maturitysecurities—non-taxable	5.1%	3	4.8%	4	0.3%	(1)
Equity securities	2.2%	6	3.9%	7	(1.7)%	(1)
Commercial mortgage loans	4.4%	227	4.6%	240	(0.2)%	(13)
Policy loans	10.1%	167	9.9%	156	0.2%	11
Limited partnerships[1]	4.0%	76	5.0%	77	(1.0)%	(1)
Other invested assets[2]	50.3%	207	60.9%	196	(10.6)%	11

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Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	4.7 %	68	0.7 %	8	4.0 %	60
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	5.0 %	2,441	4.9 %	2,422	0.1 %	19
Expenses and fees	(0.1)%	(68)	(0.1)%	(63)	— %	(5)
Net investment income	4.9 %	$ 2,373	4.8 %	$ 2,359	0.1 %	$ 14
Average invested assets and cash		$ 64,695		$ 65,214		$ (519)

(1) Limited partnership investments are primarily equity-based and do not have fixed returns by period.

(2) Investment income for other invested assets includes amortization of terminated cash flow hedges, which have no corresponding book value within the yield calculation.

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

For the three months ended September 30, 2023, gross annualized

Annualized weighted-average investment yields were unchanged as lower unchanged; however, net investment income was offset by decreased slightly primarily due to lower average invested assets. Net investment income included $16 million of lower income related to inflation-driven volatility on TIPS and $7 million of lower limited partnership income. We experienced higher returns on our short-term investments mainly due to higher interest rates in the current year.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, gross annualized weighted-average investment yields increased from higher investment income on lower average invested assets. Net investment income included higher returns on our short-term investments mainly due to higher interest rates and $15 million of higher income from bank loans, partially offset by $41 million of lower income related to inflation-driven volatility on TIPS and $20 million of lower bond calls and commercial mortgage loan prepayments.

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

(Amounts in millions)	**Three months ended March 31, 2024**	**2023**
Realized investment gains (losses):		
Available-for-sale fixed maturity securities:		
Realized gains	$ 7	$ 3
Realized losses	(29)	(19)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	(22)	(16)
Net realized gains (losses) on equity securities sold	—	—
Total net realized investment gains (losses)	(22)	(16)
Net change in allowance for credit losses on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	—	(15)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities still held	32	11
Net unrealized gains (losses) on limited partnerships	43	—
Commercial mortgage loans	(2)	(2)
Derivative instruments	1	12
Other	(3)	(1)
Net investment gains (losses)	$ 49	$ (11)

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(Amounts in millions)	**Three months ended September 30, 2023**	**2022**	**Nine months ended September 30, 2023**	**2022**

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Realized investment gains (losses):				
Available-for-salefixed maturity securities:				
Realized gains	$ 5	$ 11	$ 26	$ 26
Realized losses	(16)	(38)	(83)	(65)
Net realized gains (losses) onavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	(11)	(27)	(57)	(39)
Net realized gains (losses) on equity securities sold	—	—	(1)	—
Net realized gains (losses) on limited partnerships	—	—	—	—
Total net realized investment gains (losses)	(11)	(27)	(58)	(39)
Net change in allowance for credit losses onavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	(2)	—	(6)	—
Write-down ofavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	—	—	(1)	(2)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities still held	(12)	(14)	20	(46)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on limited partnerships	14	(24)	54	35
Commercial mortgage loans	(1)	—	(3)	3
Derivative instruments	(28)	7	(17)	44
Other	(3)	—	(4)	8
Net investment gains (losses)	$ (43)	$ (58)	$ (15)	$ 3

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

- We recorded $16 million of lower net losses related to the sale ofavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities in the current year. The three months ended September 30, 2022 March 31, 2024 included $38 million $43 million of realized losses primarily driven by sales of U.S. corporate securities to manage asset exposure.
- The three months ended September 30, 2023 included $14 million of net unrealized gains on limited partnerships from favorable private equity market performance compared to $24 million of net unrealized losses during the three months ended September 30, 2022 from unfavorable private equity market performance.
- Net investment losses related to derivatives of $28 million during the three months ended September 30, 2023 were primarily associated with losses from forward bond purchase commitments and on hedging programs that support our fixed indexed annuity products.

Net investment gains related to derivatives of $7 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 were primarily associated with gains on derivatives used to protect statutory surplus from equity market fluctuations and gains on hedging programs that support our indexed universal life insurance products, partially offset by losses on hedging programs that support our fixed indexed annuity products.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

- We recorded $18 million of higher net losses related to the sale ofavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities in the current year. The nine months ended September 30, 2023 included net losses on sales related to portfolio repositioning and liquidity management, as well as regional bank exposure management, including a $15 million loss related to the sale of First Republic Bank U.S. corporate bonds. The nine months ended September 30, 2022 included net losses primarily

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from sales of U.S. corporate securities to manage asset exposure and to optimize cash at Genworth Holdings.

- We recorded net unrealized gains on equity securities of $20 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared to net unrealized losses of $46 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 driven by favorable equity market performance in the current year compared to unfavorable performance in the prior year. The nine months ended September 30, 2023 included $19 million of higher net unrealized gains on limited partnerships driven by more favorable private equity market performance in performance. We also recorded $21 million of higher net unrealized gains on equity securities during the current year. We also three months ended March 31, 2024 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023 driven by more favorable equity market performance. During the three months ended March 31, 2023, we recorded an allowance for credit losses onavailable-for-salefixed maturity available for sale fixed-maturity securities of $6 million in the current year. $15 million.
-
- Net investment losses

We had $11 million of lower net gains related to derivatives of $17 million during the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 were March 31, 2024 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023 primarily associated with attributable to losses from forward bond purchase commitments and on hedging programs that support in the current year, as well as higher losses associated with our fixed indexed annuity products, partially offset by gains on hedging programs that support our indexed universal life insurance products and forward starting interest rate swap gains. embedded derivatives.

Net investment gains related to derivatives of $44 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 were primarily associated with derivatives used to protect statutory surplus from equity market fluctuations and hedging programs that support our indexed universal life insurance products.

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Investment portfolio

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Available-for-sale fixed maturity securities:				
Public	$ 31,412	51 %	$ 32,189	51 %
Private	14,653	24	14,592	24
Equity securities	427	1	396	1
Commercial mortgage loans, net	6,719	11	6,802	10
Policy loans	2,219	4	2,220	4
Limited partnerships	2,949	5	2,821	5
Other invested assets	683	1	731	1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	1,952	3	2,215	4
Total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets	$ 61,014	100 %	$ 61,966	100 %

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Available-for-salefixed maturity securities:				
Public	$ 30,004	51 %	$ 31,757	53 %
Private	13,964	24	14,826	24
Equity securities	363	1	319	1
Commercial mortgage loans, net	6,793	11	7,010	11
Policy loans	2,233	4	2,139	3
Limited partnerships	2,699	5	2,331	4
Other invested assets	645	1	566	1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	1,993	3	1,799	3
Total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets	$ 58,694	100 %	$ 60,747	100 %

For a discussion of the change in cash, cash equivalents and invested assets, see the comparison for these line items under "—Consolidated Balance Sheets." See note 54 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements" for additional information related to our investment portfolio.

We hold fixed maturity and equity securities, limited partnerships, derivatives, embedded derivatives and certain other financial instruments, which are carried at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As of September 30, 2023March 31, 2024, approximately 6%7% of our investment holdings recorded at fair value was based on significant inputs that were not market observable and were classified as Level 3 measurements. See note 76 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements" for additional information related to fair value.

Fixed maturity securities

As of September 30, 2023, the amortized cost or cost, gross unrealized gains (losses), allowance for credit losses and fair value of our fixed maturity securities classified asavailable-for-salewere as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Allowance for credit losses	Fair value
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,498	$ 6	$ (392)	$ —	$ 3,112
State and political subdivisions	2,566	5	(407)	—	2,164
Non-U.S.government	699	9	(125)	—	583
U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	4,454	13	(611)	—	3,856
Energy	2,454	18	(265)	—	2,207

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Finance and insurance	7,920	22	(1,069)	—	6,873
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,632	32	(538)	—	4,126
Technology and communications	3,212	26	(444)	—	2,794
Industrial	1,309	8	(168)	—	1,149
Capital goods	2,255	19	(235)	—	2,039
Consumer—cyclical	1,736	6	(194)	—	1,548
Transportation	1,181	16	(131)	—	1,066
Other	320	1	(23)	—	298
Total U.S. corporate	29,473	161	(3,678)	—	25,956
Non-U.S.corporate:					
Utilities	809	—	(90)	—	719
Energy	1,054	10	(86)	—	978
Finance and insurance	2,045	22	(223)	—	1,844
Consumer—non-cyclical	688	1	(107)	—	582
Technology and communications	974	1	(135)	—	840
Industrial	853	2	(86)	—	769
Capital goods	593	1	(70)	—	524
Consumer—cyclical	241	—	(30)	—	211
Transportation	359	7	(32)	—	334
Other	819	3	(69)	—	753
Totalnon-U.S.corporate	8,435	47	(928)	—	7,554
Residential mortgage-backed	974	1	(84)	—	891
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,868	1	(360)	(6)	1,503
Other asset-backed	2,342	1	(138)	—	2,205
Totalavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	$ 49,855	$ 231	$ (6,112)	$ (6)	$ 43,968

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As of December 31, 2022, the amortized cost or cost, gross unrealized gains (losses), allowance for credit losses and fair value of our fixed maturity securities classified asavailable-for-salewere as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Allowance for credit losses	Fair value
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,446	$ 86	$ (191)	$ —	$ 3,341
State and political subdivisions	2,726	19	(346)	—	2,399
Non-U.S.government	731	15	(101)	—	645
U.S. corporate:					
Utilities	4,295	50	(447)	—	3,898
Energy	2,450	33	(221)	—	2,262
Finance and insurance	8,005	59	(871)	—	7,193
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,776	84	(403)	—	4,457
Technology and communications	3,265	43	(361)	—	2,947
Industrial	1,312	15	(130)	—	1,197
Capital goods	2,290	41	(193)	—	2,138
Consumer—cyclical	1,758	14	(155)	—	1,617
Transportation	1,165	32	(97)	—	1,100
Other	325	3	(18)	—	310
Total U.S. corporate	29,641	374	(2,896)	—	27,119
Non-U.S.corporate:					
Utilities	817	—	(77)	—	740
Energy	1,009	19	(68)	—	960
Finance and insurance	2,124	30	(208)	—	1,946
Consumer—non-cyclical	655	1	(90)	—	566
Technology and communications	997	4	(107)	—	894
Industrial	880	8	(70)	—	818
Capital goods	606	3	(63)	—	546
Consumer—cyclical	308	—	(32)	—	276
Transportation	392	12	(29)	—	375
Other	932	15	(58)	—	889

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Totalnon-U.S.corporate	8,720	92	(802)	—	8,010
Residential mortgage-backed	1,059	7	(71)	—	995
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,183	2	(277)	—	1,908
Other asset-backed	2,328	1	(163)	—	2,166
Totalavailable-for-salefixed maturity securities	$ 50,834	$ 596	$ (4,847)	$ —	$ 46,583

Fixed maturity securities decreased $2.6 billion compared to December 31, 2022 primarily from an increase in net unrealized losses related to an increase in long-term interest rates and from net sales and maturities in the current year.

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Other invested assets

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

	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022	
(Amounts in millions)	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Bank loan investments	$ 530	82 %	$ 467	82 %
Derivatives	38	6	50	9
Short-term investments	30	5	3	1
Other investments	47	7	46	8
Total other invested assets	$ 645	100 %	$ 566	100 %

Bank loan investments increased

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Amounts in millions)	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Bank loan investments	$ 520	76 %	$ 529	72 %
Derivatives	107	16	131	18
Short-term investments	10	1	27	4
Other investments	46	7	44	6
Total other invested assets	$ 683	100 %	$ 731	100 %

Derivatives decreased largely from funding of additional investments, partially offset by principal payments. Short-term investments increased from net purchases an increase in interest rates in the current year.

Short-term investments decreased from maturities and sales in the current year.

Derivatives

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

(Notional in millions)	Measurement	December 31, 2023	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	March 31, 2024
Derivatives designated as hedges					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	$ 8,975	$ 231	$ (101)	$ 9,105
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	131	13	—	144
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	1,075	934	—	2,009
Total cash flow hedges		10,181	1,178	(101)	11,258
Total derivatives designated as hedges		10,181	1,178	(101)	11,258

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Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Equity index options	Notional	702	178	(209)	671
Financial futures	Notional	1,251	1,191	(1,268)	1,174
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	500	—	—	500
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		2,453	1,369	(1,477)	2,345
Total derivatives		$ 12,634	$ 2,547	$ (1,578)	$ 13,603

(Number of policies)	Measurement	December 31, 2023	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	March 31, 2024
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	Policies	5,826	—	(272)	5,554
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	Policies	749	—	(12)	737

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(Notional in millions)	Measurement	December 31, 2022	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2023
Derivatives designated as hedges					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	$ 8,542	$ 1,200	$ (261)	$ 9,481
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	144	—	(13)	131
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	—	75	—	75
Total cash flow hedges		8,686	1,275	(274)	9,687
Total derivatives designated as hedges		8,686	1,275	(274)	9,687
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Equity index options	Notional	936	513	(682)	767
Financial futures	Notional	1,403	4,216	(4,351)	1,268
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	—	500	—	500
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		2,339	5,229	(5,033)	2,535
Total derivatives		$ 11,025	$ 6,504	$ (5,307)	$ 12,222

(Number of policies)	Measurement	December 31, 2022	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2023
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Fixed indexed annuity embedded derivatives	Policies	7,315	—	(1,177)	6,138
Indexed universal life embedded derivatives	Policies	771	—	(22)	749

The increase in the notional value of derivatives was primarily attributable to the addition of interest rate swaps and forward bond purchase commitments and interest rate swaps that support our long-term care and universal life insurance business, businesses, partially offset by a decrease in equity index options used to financial futures that support our fixed indexed variable annuity products.

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

Critical Accounting Estimates

In applying our accounting policies in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, we make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. As a result of the adoption of LDTI on January 1, 2023, we made significant updates to the estimates and assumptions used to measure our insurance assets and liabilities for long-duration insurance contracts. In accordance with the new guidance, these updates were applied as of January 1, 2021 and therefore the effects of adoption were applied for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

For a discussion of updates to significant accounting policies related to our insurance assets and liabilities associated with long-duration insurance contracts, see note 2 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under “Item 1—Financial Statements.” The critical accounting estimates below have changed as a result of LDTI. Critical accounting estimates not impacted by the adoption of LDTI are described in Item 7 of our 2022 Annual Report on Form10-K.

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*Future policy benefits.*The liability for future policy benefits is equal to the present value of expected future benefits and expenses, less the present value of expected future net premiums based on assumptions including projected interest rates, health care experience, policyholder persistency or lapses, insured mortality, insured morbidity and expenses. See notes 2 and 10 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements" for additional information related to the impact of changes in inputs and assumptions on the measurement of the liability for future policy benefits.

*Market risk benefits.*Market risk benefits are contracts or contract features that both provide protection to the contractholder from capital market risk while exposing the insurer to other-than-nominal capital market risk. Market risk benefits include certain contract features on fixed and variable annuity products that provide minimum guarantees, in addition to the policyholder account balance, such as guaranteed minimum death benefits, guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits and guaranteed payout annuity floor benefits. See notes 7 and 13 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements" for additional information related to the significant inputs, judgments, valuation methods and assumptions, as well as the effects of changes in inputs and assumptions on the measurement of our net market risk benefit liabilities.

Deferred acquisition costs. As a result of the adoption of LDTI, we no longer consider DAC to be a critical accounting estimate. The measurement and amortization methodology related to DAC is no longer subject to the same degree of variability and DAC is no longer subject to recoverability testing.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Total assets

. Total assets decreased $4,248 million $1,625 million from $89,714 $90,817 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 to $85,466 million $89,192 million as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024.

-
- Invested assets decreased $2,247 million $689 million primarily attributable to decreases of $2,615 million $716 million in fixed maturity securities and $217 million $83 million in commercial mortgage loans, partially offset by increases an increase of $368 million $128 million in limited partnerships and $94 million in policy loans in the current year. partnerships. The decrease in fixed maturity securities was predominantly related to higher interest rates reducing the fair value of our fixed maturity investment portfolio and from net sales and maturities in the current year. The decrease in commercial Commercial mortgage loans was decreased mostly due to payments outpacing originations. Limited originations, and limited partnerships increased largely from capital calls in the current year, and policy loans increased as new policy loans outpaced payoffs in our corporate-owned life insurance products in the current year.
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- Cash and cash equivalents increased $194 million primarily from net sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities and payments of commercial mortgage loans outpacing originations, partially offset by decreased $263 million largely due to net withdrawals from our investment contracts, settlements of derivatives that support our variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum benefits and repurchases of Genworth Financial's common stock in the current year.
- Deferred acquisition costs decreased $169 million primarily attributable to amortization in our long-term care year, partially offset by net sales and life insurance products in the current year. maturities of fixed maturity securities.

-
- Reinsurance recoverable decreased $1,401 million largely $737 million primarily due to an increase in the single-A interest rate used to discount the reinsurance recoverable and from the runoff of certain ceded products.
  - Deferred tax asset decreased $113 million principally from a reduction in insurance reserves and the related reinsurance recoverables due to an increase in the single-A interest rate, partially offset by an increase in net unrealized losses on investments due to rising interest rates in the current year.
  - Separate account assets (and liabilities) increased $136 million primarily driven by favorable equity market performance, partially offset by surrenders, withdrawals and benefit payments in the current year.

Total liabilities. Total liabilities decreased $2,169 million from $82,482 million as of December 31, 2023 to $80,313 million as of March 31, 2024.

- The liability for future policy benefits decreased $2,110 million primarily from an increase in the single-A interest rate used to discount the liability for future policy benefits and related reinsurance recoverables from the runoff of our life insurance and annuity products in the current year.

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- Deferred tax asset
  Policyholder account balances decreased $403 million principally from a reduction in insurance reserves due to an increase in the single-Ainterest rate, the utilization of foreign tax credits and the recognition of an incremental valuation allowance in the current year. Given the change in our unrealized gains (losses) on our fixed maturity securities and forward starting swaps due to rising interest rates and the corresponding reduction in the amount of unrealized capital gains expected to be available in the future to offset our

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capital loss carryforwards and other capital deferred tax assets, we recorded an additional valuation allowance of $150 million in the third quarter of 2023 through accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to deferred tax assets that would produce capital losses. These decreases were partially offset $225 million largely driven by the change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments and derivatives due to rising interest rates in the current year.

- Separate account assets (and liabilities) decreased $173 million primarily due to surrenders, withdrawals and benefit payments partially offset by favorable equity market performance in the current year.

Total liabilities. Total liabilities decreased $4,740 million from $81,328 million as of December 31, 2022 to $76,588 million as of September 30, 2023.

- The liability for future policy benefits decreased $3,667 million primarily from an increase in thesingle-Ainterest rate used to discount the liability for future policy benefits and related reinsurance recoverables and from benefit payments outpacing collected premiums, partially offset by aging of our long-term care insurancein-forceblock, including higher interest accretion. Current year benefit payments were primarily driven by higher new claims and benefit utilization in our long-term care insurance products, as well as benefit payments in our term life insurance and single premium immediate annuity products.
- Policyholder account balances decreased $974 million primarily from product charges, surrenders and benefit payments in our single premium deferred annuity products and our universal and term universal life insurance products in the current year.
- Market risk benefit liabilities decreased $169 million mostly related to higher interest rates and favorable equity market performance, partially offset by attributed fees collected in our variable fixed annuity products in the current year.

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- Other

Market risk benefit liabilities increased $351 million decreased $97 million mostly driven by higher derivative liability valuations due related to an increase in favorable equity market performance and interest rates, partially offset by lower employee payroll accruals and from the derecognition of reinsurance payables recorded in connection with a recapture of certain reinsurance agreements in our life insurance products rate changes in the current year.

Total equity

. Total equity increased $492 $544 million from $8,386 $8,335 million as of December 31, 2023 to $8,879 million as of December 31, 2022 to $8,878 million as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024.

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- We reported net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders of $288 $139 million for the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024.
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- Unrealized gains (losses) on investments and derivatives qualifying as hedges decreased $1,371 million total equity by $485 million and $473 million, $161 million, respectively, primarily from due to an increase in interest rates in the current year, resulting in a decrease to total equity. year.

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- Change in the discount rate used to measure future policy benefits increased $2,229 total equity by $1,105 million largely attributable to an increase in the single-Ainterest rate used to discount the liability for future policy benefits and the related reinsurance recoverables (net of deferred taxes) in the current year, resulting in an increase to total equity. year.

-
- Treasury stock increased $264 million primarily $63 million due to the repurchase of Genworth Financial's common stock, at cost, including excise taxes and other costs paid in connection with acquiring the shares, resulting in a decrease to total equity in the current year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

Overview of cash flows—Genworth and subsidiaries

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

(Amounts in millions)	2023	2022
Net cash from operating activities	$ 450	$ 645
Net cash from investing activities	913	452
Net cash used by financing activities	(1,170)	(1,107)

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Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before foreign exchange effect		$ 193	$ (10)

March 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2024	2023
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	$ (107)	$ 17
Net cash from investing activities	143	364
Net cash used by financing activities	(299)	(428)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	$ (263)	$ (47)

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

We had lower net cash inflows from outflows related to operating activities in the current year compared to net inflows in the prior year primarily from higher benefit payments settlements of derivatives that support our variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum benefits and lower premiums collected in our long-term care insurance business, partially offset by net cash disbursements in the prior year in connection with the return of cash collateral received from counterparties under our derivative contracts.

We had higher business.

Net cash inflows from investing activities mainly due to payments of commercial mortgage loans outpacing originations were lower in the current year compared mainly due to originations outpacing payments in the prior year.

We had higher lower net sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities, partially offset by lower capital calls on limited partnerships.

Net cash outflows from used by financing activities were lower in the current year principally from higher repurchases of Genworth Financial's common stock and higher primarily due to lower net withdrawals from our investment contracts,

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partially offset by lower repurchases of long-term debt and a prior year settlement payment related to a Tax Matters Agreement with General Electric Company that did not recur. In the current year, Genworth Holdings repurchased $11 million principal amount of its 2034 Notes compared to the repurchase of $130 million and early redemption of $152 million principal of its 2024 Notes in the prior year.

contracts.

Genworth—holding company liquidity

In consideration of our liquidity, it is important to separate the needs of our holding companies from the needs of their respective subsidiaries. Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings each act as a holding

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company for their respective subsidiaries and do not have any significant operations of their own. Accordingly, our holding companies are highly dependent upon their respective subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other payments to meet their respective obligations. Moreover, management's focus is predominantly on Genworth Holdings' liquidity given it is the issuer of our outstanding public debt.

Genworth Financial's and Genworth Holdings' principal sources of cash are derived from dividends and other returns of capital from their respective subsidiaries, Enact Holdings. Additional sources of cash have included subsidiary payments to them under tax sharing and expense reimbursement arrangements and proceeds from borrowings or securities issuances. Our liquidity at the holding company level is highly dependent on the performance of Enact Holdings and its ability to pay timely dividends and other forms of capital returns to Genworth Holdings as anticipated. As of December 31, 2022, our principal U.S. life insurance subsidiaries had negative unassigned surplus of approximately $849 million under statutory accounting, and as a result, we do not expect these subsidiaries to pay dividends for the foreseeable future. Genworth Financial has the right to appoint a majority of directors to the board of directors of Enact Holdings; however, actions taken by Enact Holdings and its board of directors (including in the case of the payment of dividends to us, the approval of Enact Holdings' independent capital committee) are subject to and may be limited by the interests of Enact Holdings, including but not

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limited to, its use of capital for growth opportunities and regulatory requirements. In addition, insurance laws and regulations regulate the payment of dividends and other distributions to Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings by their insurance subsidiaries.

The primary uses of funds at Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings include payment payments of principal, interest and other expenses on current and any future borrowings or other obligations, payment of holding company general operating expenses (including employee benefits and taxes), payments under current and any future guarantees (including guarantees of certain subsidiary obligations), payments to subsidiaries (and, in the case of Genworth Holdings, to Genworth Financial) under tax sharing agreements, contributions to subsidiaries, repurchases of debt securities, repurchases of Genworth Financial's common stock and, in the case of Genworth Holdings, loans, dividends or other distributions to Genworth Financial.

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

On May 2, 2022 May 1, 2024, Genworth Financial's Board Enact Holdings announced an increase of Directors authorized its next quarterly dividend from $0.16 to $0.185 per share to be paid in June 2024. In addition to its quarterly cash dividend program, on August 1, 2023, Enact Holdings announced the approval by its board of directors of a share repurchase program under which Genworth Financial Enact Holdings may repurchase up to $350 million $100 million of its outstanding Class A common stock. On May 1, 2024, Enact Holdings announced a new share repurchase authorization of $250 million. Genworth Holdings has agreed to participate in order to maintain its overall ownership at approximately its current level. The timing and number of future shares repurchased under the share repurchase program will depend on a variety of factors, including Enact Holdings' stock price and trading volume, and general business and market conditions, among other factors.

As the majority shareholder, Genworth Holdings received $61 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings in the first quarter of 2024. Enact Holdings' capital allocation strategy includes supporting its existing policyholders, growing its mortgage insurance business, funding attractive new business opportunities and returning capital to its shareholders. Enact Holdings' total return of capital will be based on this strategy as well as its view of the prevailing and prospective macroeconomic conditions, regulatory landscape and business performance.

On July 31, 2023, Genworth Financial's Board of Directors authorized an additional $350 million $350 million of share repurchases under its existing share repurchase program. program that began in May 2022. Pursuant to the program, during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, first quarter of 2024, Genworth Financial repurchased 45,839,750 10,240,670 shares of its common stock at an average price of $5.68 $6.17 per share for a total of $260 million, excluding excise taxes and other costs paid in connection with acquiring the shares. $63 million. Genworth Financial also authorized repurchases under its share repurchases repurchase program through a Rule 10b5-1trading plan under which 1,717,825 1,933,444 shares of its common stock were repurchased in October 2023 at an average price of $5.82 per share April 2024 for a total cost of $10 million before excise taxes, $12 million, leaving approximately $366 million authorized amount $266 million remaining authorization under the program. share repurchase program as of April 30, 2024. Further repurchases under the authorized program will continue to be funded from holding company capital, as well as future cash flow generation, including expected future capital returns from Enact Holdings. Under the program, share repurchases may be made at Genworth's discretion from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or by other means, including through

Rule 10b5-1

trading plans. The timing and number of future shares repurchased under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including Genworth Financial's stock price and trading volume, and general business and

market conditions, among other factors. The authorization has no expiration date and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time.

Our future use of liquidity and capital will prioritize future strategic investments in CareScout and returning capital to Genworth Financial's shareholders through share repurchases (as discussed above). repurchases. We expect to continue to provide capital to

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CareScout to help advance our senior care growth initiatives through

fee-basedstrategic priority to develop innovative aging services advice, consulting and other products and services related to the needs of elderly Americans, as well as their caregivers and families. Our initial focus is on care advice and service offerings that help consumers navigate the complex caregiving challenges in the market, which is less capital intensive than insurance product offerings.

As of September 30, 2023, Genworth Holdings had outstanding $876 million principal of long-term debt. On October 25, 2023, Genworth Holdings completed a bondholder consent solicitation that amended the Replacement Capital Covenant entered into for the benefit of the holders of its 2034 Notes that limited its ability to repurchase its 2066 Notes. The amendment permits certain repayments, redemptions or repurchases of Genworth Holdings' 2066 Notes, as further described below. In connection with this transaction, Genworth Holdings repurchased approximately $14 million principal of its 2034 Notes. solutions. We may also from time to time seek to repurchase or redeem outstanding notes for cash debt (with cash on hand, proceeds from the issuance of new debt and/or the proceeds from asset or stock sales) in open market purchases, tender offers, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise.

As of September 30, 2023,

Genworth Holdings had $232 million $253 million and $350 million of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents with no as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The decrease was principally driven by annual employee benefit payments that are expected to be offset by subsidiary expense arrangements during 2024, repurchases of Genworth Financial's common stock and debt maturities due until June 2034. interest payments, partially offset by capital returns from Enact Holdings. We believe Genworth Holdings' unrestricted cash and cash equivalents provide sufficient liquidity to meet its financial obligations over the next twelve months. However, in the third quarter of 2023, we made a federal tax payment based on our projection of current taxable income and utilization of our remaining foreign tax credits, and we expect the amount of intercompany cash tax payments retained by Genworth Holdings from its subsidiaries to be lower starting in 2024 as compared to the amounts received during 2022 and 2023. We also expect Genworth Holdings' liquidity to continue to be significantly impacted by the amounts and timing of Genworth Financial's share repurchases as well as future dividends and other forms of capital returns from Enact Holdings, which will be influenced by economic, regulatory factors and other conditions that affect its business.

Holdings.

We actively monitor our liquidity position (most notably at Genworth Holdings), liquidity generation options and the credit markets given changing market conditions. For example, although interest rates rose dramatically during 2022 and 2023, we do not expect a significant impact on our liquidity given the reduction in Genworth Holdings' debt and corresponding decrease in debt service costs. Genworth Holdings' cash management target is to maintain a cash buffer of two times expected annual external debt interest payments. Genworth Holdings may move below or above this targeted cash buffer during any given quarter due to the timing of cash outflows and inflows or from future actions. Management of Genworth Financial continues to evaluate Genworth Holdings' target level of liquidity as circumstances warrant.

Enact Holdings continues to evaluate its capital allocation strategy to consistently support its existing policyholders, grow its mortgage insurance business, fund attractive new business opportunities and return capital to shareholders. In addition to its quarterly cash dividend program, on November 1, 2022, Enact Holdings announced the approval by its board of directors of a share repurchase program under which Enact Holdings may repurchase up to $75 million of its outstanding common stock, and on August 1, 2023, announced the authorization of an additional $100 million of common stock repurchases under a new share repurchase program. Genworth Holdings agreed to participate in order to maintain its overall ownership at its current level. As the majority shareholder, Genworth Holdings received $117 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings during the nine months ended September 30, 2023. On November 1, 2023, Enact Holdings announced a special cash dividend of $113 million to be paid during the fourth quarter of 2023. The timing and number of future shares repurchased under the share repurchase programs will depend on a variety of factors, including Enact Holdings' stock price and trading volume, and general business and market conditions, among other factors. Future dividends will be subject to quarterly

review and approval by Enact Holdings' board of directors and Genworth Financial and will also be dependent on a variety of economic, market and business conditions, among other considerations.

Genworth Holdings—changes in liquidity

Genworth Holdings had $232 million and $307 million of cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. The decrease in Genworth Holdings' cash and cash equivalents was principally driven by $260 million of Genworth Financial's common stock repurchases and from debt interest payments, partially offset by intercompany cash tax payments received from its subsidiaries and $117 million of capital returns from Enact Holdings in the current year.

Capital resources and financing activities

Our current capital resource plans do not include any additional debt offerings by Genworth Holdings or minority sales of Enact Holdings. The availability of additional capital resources will depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, regulatory

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considerations, the general availability of credit, credit ratings and the performance of and outlook for Enact Holdings and the payment of dividends and other returns of capital therefrom.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, first quarter of 2024, Genworth Holdings repurchased $11 million $6 million principal amount of its 2034 Notes floating rate junior subordinated notes due in 2066 for a pre-taxgain of $1 million $1 million and paid accrued interest thereon.

On October 25, 2023 As of March 31, 2024, Genworth Holdings completed had $850 million principal of outstanding debt, with no maturities due until June 2034.

As of March 31, 2024, Enact Holdings had a consent solicitation from bondholders representing a majority in credit facility that remained undrawn and $750 million principal amount of senior notes due in August 2025. Enact Holdings continually evaluates opportunities based upon market conditions to further increase its 2034 Notes to amend the Replacement Capital Covenant, dated as of November 14, 2006. The amendment permits Genworth Holdings to repay, redeem financial flexibility including through raising additional capital, restructuring or repurchase $2,000 principal amount refinancing some or all of its 2066 Notes for each $1,000 principal amount of outstanding debt or pursuing other options such as reinsurance or credit risk transfer transactions. There can be no guarantee that any such opportunities will be available on favorable terms or at all. Other than its 2034 Notes repaid, redeemed or repurchased. In connection with this transaction, Genworth senior notes due in August 2025, Enact Holdings repurchased approximately $14 million principal of has no material outstanding debt obligations that are expected to affect its 2034 Notes at prices negotiated with liquidity over the noteholders below par value. next five years. We believe that the operating cash flows generated by Enact Holdings' mortgage insurance subsidiaries will provide the funds necessary to satisfy its claim payments, operating expenses and taxes.

In December 2022, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System adopted a final rule that became effective on February 27, 2023. The final rule established benchmark rates, based on SOFR, that replaced LIBOR after its elimination on June 30, 2023. Pursuant to the final rule, Genworth Holdings' 2066 Notes, which had an annual interest rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 2.0025%, transitioned in the third quarter of 2023 to an annual interest rate equal to the three-month Term SOFR Reference Rate, plus a tenor spread adjustment of 0.26161%, plus an additional spread of 2.0025%. We do not expect this change to have a material impact on our results of operations or liquidity.

Regulated insurance subsidiaries

The liquidity requirements of our regulated insurance subsidiaries principally relate to the liabilities associated with their various insurance and investment products, operating costs and expenses, the payment of dividends to us, contributions to their subsidiaries, payment payments of principal and interest on their outstanding debt obligations and income taxes. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment products include the payment of benefits and claims, as well as cash payments in connection with policy surrenders and withdrawals, policy loans and obligations to redeem funding agreements. Given the challenging macroeconomic environment during 2022 and through the third quarter of 2023, employee costs were higher driven in part by high wage inflation, the competitive labor market and low labor participation. Additionally, in our long-term care insurance business, we have observed an increase in the cost of care principally attributable to elevated inflation. These inflationary impacts have not had a significant impact on our liquidity to date; however, we have experienced elevated benefit utilization in our long-term care insurance business, which could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition if it persists. We will continue to monitor macroeconomic trends, including inflation, to help mitigate any potential adverse impacts to our liquidity.

Our insurance subsidiaries have used cash flows from operations and investment activities to fund their liquidity requirements. Our insurance subsidiaries' principal cash inflows from operating activities are derived

from premiums, annuity deposits and insurance and investment product fees and other income, including commissions, cost of insurance, mortality, expense and surrender charges, contract underwriting fees, investment management fees, investment income and dividends and distributions from their subsidiaries. The principal cash inflows from investment activities result from maturities We manage our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries on a standalone basis. Accordingly, the U.S. life insurance subsidiaries will continue to rely on their statutory capital, significant reserves, prudent management of the in-force blocks and repayments long-term care insurance in-force rate actions to satisfy policyholder obligations.

Given the challenging macroeconomic environment in 2023 and through the first quarter of investments 2024, employee costs were higher driven in part by wage inflation, the competitive labor market and low labor participation. Additionally, in our long-term care insurance business, we have observed an increase in the cost of care due in part to elevated inflation. These inflationary pressures have not had a significant impact on our liquidity to date; however, if these conditions persist for a long period of time, they could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition. We will continue to monitor macroeconomic trends,

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including inflation, to help mitigate any potential adverse impacts to our liquidity. We also expect overall claim costs to continue to increase over time in our long-term care insurance business as necessary, sales of invested assets.

our blocks age, with peak claim years over a decade away.

Our insurance subsidiaries maintain investment strategies intended to provide adequate funds to pay benefits without forced sales of investments. Products having liabilities with longer durations, such as certain life insurance and long-term care insurance policies, are typically matched with investments having similar duration such as long-term fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans. Shorter-term liabilities are typically matched with fixed maturity securities that have short- and short-and medium-term fixed maturities. In addition, our insurance subsidiaries hold highly liquid, high quality short-term investment securities and other liquid investment grade fixed maturity securities to fund anticipated operating expenses, surrenders and withdrawals. As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets were $58.7 billion. $61.0 billion. Our investments in privately placed fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage loans, policy loans, bank loans, limited partnership investments and select mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are relatively illiquid. These asset classes represented approximately 45% 44% of the carrying value of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024.

Although our overall exposure to banking sector disruptions has been limited to date, to the extent banks and other financial institutions enter receivership or become insolvent in the future in response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets, including from higher interest rates and the corresponding negative impact on investment spreads, it could negatively affect our liquidity or our investment portfolio, particularly if it hinders our ability to access or monetize our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments.

Off-balance

sheet commitments, guarantees and contractual obligations

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, we were committed to fund $1,408 million $1,449 million in limited partnership investments, $136 $119 million of bank loan investments, $12 million in private placement investments and $9 million $28 million in commercial mortgage loan investments and $21 million in private placement investments.

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, there have been no material additions or changes to guarantees provided by Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings or to our contractual obligations as compared to the amounts disclosed within our 2022 2023 Annual Report on Form
10-Kfiled on February 28, 2023 February 29, 2024.

Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Genworth Financial provides a full and unconditional guarantee to the trustee and holders of Genworth Holdings' outstanding senior and subordinated notes (registered securities under the Securities Act of 1933) and the holders of the senior and subordinated notes, , on an unsecured unsubordinated and subordinated basis, respectively, of the full and punctual payment of the

principal of, premium, if any and interest on, and all other amounts payable under, each the outstanding series of senior notes and outstanding subordinated notes, and the full and punctual payment of all other amounts payable by Genworth Holdings under the senior and subordinated notes indentures in respect of such senior and subordinated notes. their respective indentures. Genworth Holdings is a direct, 100% owned subsidiary of Genworth Financial.

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

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of the loss of fair value resulting from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. Market risk is directly influenced by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the related underlying financial instruments are traded. We may have additional financial impacts other than changes in estimated fair

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value, which are beyond the scope of this discussion. There have been were no material changes to in our market risk exposures risks since December 31, 2022, except as described below.

As a result December 31, 2023. See "—Business trends and conditions" and "—Investments and Derivative Instruments" in "Item 2—Management's Discussion and Analysis of the adoption Financial Condition and Results of new accounting guidance related to long-duration insurance contracts on January 1, 2023 as disclosed in note 2 Operations" for further discussion of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Item 1—Financial Statements," we recognized recent market risk benefits in our condensed consolidated balance sheets, which are reported at fair value. As the contracts or contract features included in market risk benefits expose the insurer to other-than-nominal capital market risk, we updated our interest rate and equity market sensitivities as of December 31, 2022 to include these contracts. Note that all impacts noted below exclude any effects of deferred taxes.

Sensitivity Analysis

Interest Rate Risk

One means of assessing exposure to interest rate changes is to estimate the potential conditions, including changes in fair value resulting from a hypothetical increase in interest rates of 100 basis points. We performed a sensitivity analysis on our variable annuity market risk benefits and noted that a 100 basis point increase in interest rates, with all other factors held constant, would result in a decrease in the fair value of the net liability after reinsurance of approximately $120 million as of December 31, 2022.

Equity Market Risk

One means of assessing exposure to changes in equity market prices is to estimate the potential changes in fair value resulting from a hypothetical broad-based decline in equity market prices of 10%. We performed a sensitivity analysis on our variable annuity market risk benefits and noted that a 10% decline in equity market prices, with all other factors held constant, would result in an increase in the fair value of the net liability after reinsurance of approximately $80 million as of December 31, 2022.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, an evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules
13a-15(e)and15d-15(e)under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based on this evaluation, our the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting During the Quarter Ended September 30, 2023

March 31, 2024

During the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, as previously disclosed in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2023 ("Second Quarter 2023 Form 10-Q"), we fully remediated the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, which arose solely from a change in the accounting treatment related to cash payments made to policyholders in connection with legal settlements under LDTI that we adopted on January 1, 2023 (for which no specific guidance had been published) that resulted in the immaterial correction to our financial statements as described in note 1 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in our Second Quarter 2023 Form 10-Q.

There there have been no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended September 30, 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See note 19 16 in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under "Part 1—Item 1—Financial Statements" for a description of material pending litigation and regulatory matters affecting us.

Item 1A. Item 1A. Risk Factors

The discussion of our business and operations should be read together with the risk factors contained in Item 1A of our 2022 2023 Annual Report on Form10-K,which together describe various risks and uncertainties to which we are or may become subject. These risks and uncertainties have the potential to affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, strategies or prospects in

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a material and adverse manner. As of September 30, 2023, there There have been no material changes to the risk factors set forth in the above-referenced filing.
filing as of March 31, 2024.

For additional information regarding the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident, see “Part I—Item 2—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Significant Developments and Strategic Highlights.”

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

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Common Stock

The following table sets forth information regarding Genworth Financial’s share repurchases during the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024:

(Dollar amounts in millions, except share amounts)	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced program	Approximate dollar amount of shares that may yet be purchased under the program[(1)]
July 1, 2023 through July 31, 2023	3,703,015	$ 5.40	3,703,015	$ 436
August 1, 2023 through August 31, 2023	4,424,891	$ 5.79	4,424,891	$ 410
September 1, 2023 through September 30, 2023	5,939,872	$ 5.79	5,939,872	$ 376
Total	14,067,778		14,067,778	

(Dollar amounts in millions, except share amounts)	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced program	Approximate dollar amount of shares that may yet be purchased under the program[(1)]
January 1, 2024 through January 31, 2024	2,231,991	$ 6.15	2,231,991	$ 328
February 1, 2024 through February 29, 2024	4,808,584	$ 6.13	4,808,584	$ 298
March 1, 2024 through March 31, 2024	3,200,095	$ 6.25	3,200,095	$ 278
Total	10,240,670		10,240,670	

(1) On May 2, 2022, Genworth Financial’s Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program under which Genworth Financial may could repurchase up to $350 million $350 million of its outstanding Class A common stock. On July 31, 2023, Genworth Financial’s Board of Directors authorized an additional $350 million $350 million of share repurchases under the existing program. Under the program, share repurchases may be made at Genworth’s discretion from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or other means, including through Rule10b5-1trading plans. The timing and number of shares repurchased under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including Genworth Financial’s stock price and trading volume, and general business and market conditions, among other factors. The authorization has no expiration date and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time. For additional information on the share repurchase program, see “Part I—Item 2—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

Item 5. **Other Information**

Item 5. Other Information

During the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, no directors or officers of Genworth adopted or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of Genworth’s securities intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule10b5-1(c)(a (a “Rule10b5-1trading arrangement”) or any“non-Rule “non-Rule 10b5-1trading arrangement” as defined under the securities laws.

Item 6. **Exhibits**

Number	Description
10.1§	Form of 2024-2026 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2021 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (filed herewith)
10.2§	Form of 2024-2026 Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2021 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (filed herewith)

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31.1	Certification of Thomas J. McInerney (filed herewith)
31.2	Certification of Jerome T. Upton (filed herewith)
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code—Thomas J. McInerney (filed herewith)
32.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code— Jerome T. Upton (filed herewith)
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document and included in Exhibit 101)

§ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

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

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: November 9, 2023 May 3, 2024

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Cristina E. Ahn Darren W. Woodell

Cristina E. Ahn

Darren W. Woodell

Vice President and Controller

(Principal Accounting Officer)

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Exhibit 10.1

2021 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan
2024-2026 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement

Dear #ParticipantName#:

This Award Agreement and the 2021 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Plan") together govern your rights under this Award Agreement and set forth all of the conditions and limitations affecting such rights. Unless the context otherwise requires, capitalized terms used in this Award Agreement shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Plan. If there is any inconsistency between the terms of this Award Agreement and the terms of the Plan, the Plan's terms shall supersede and replace the conflicting terms of this Award Agreement.

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1. **Grant.** You are hereby granted Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs"), which vest (become non-forfeitable) based on your continued employment with the Company and/or certain other events, as set forth in Section 3 below. Each vested RSU entitles you to receive from Genworth Financial, Inc. (together with its Affiliates, the "Company") one Share of the Company's Class A common stock ("Share"), as set forth in Section 6 below, all in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Award Agreement, the Plan, and any rules and procedures adopted by the Committee.
   a. **Grant Date: #GrantDate#** (the "Grant Date")
   b. **Number of RSUs:#QuantityGranted#**
   c. **Vesting.** The RSUs shall not provide you with any rights or interests therein until the RSUs vest. Unless vesting is accelerated as provided in Section 3 herein or otherwise in the discretion of the Committee as permitted under the Plan, one-third of the RSUs (rounded to a whole Share) shall vest (become non-forfeitable) on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the Grant Date (each, a "Designated Vesting Date"), provided that you have been continuously in the service of the Company through such date(s).
2. **Agreement to Participate.** By accepting these RSUs, you acknowledge that you have reviewed the Plan and this Award Agreement, and you fully understand all of your rights under the Plan and this Award Agreement, the Company's remedies if you violate the terms of this Award Agreement, and all of the terms and conditions which may limit your eligibility to retain and receive the RSUs and/or Shares issued pursuant to the Plan and this Award Agreement. The Plan and the accompanying prospectus are available for your reference on the stock plan administrator's website. You may also request a copy of the Plan or the prospectus at any time by contacting Human Resources at the address or telephone number set forth below in Section 14(a).

   You may accept this Award Agreement by accessing and following the procedures set forth on the stock plan administrator's website. If you do not wish to accept the RSUs and participate in the Plan and be subject to the provisions of the Plan and this Award Agreement, please contact the Human Resources Department, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 W. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23230, or at (804) 281-6000, within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Award Agreement. If you do not respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Award Agreement, the Award Agreement is deemed accepted. If you choose to participate in the Plan, you agree to abide by all of the governing terms and provisions of the Plan and this Award Agreement.
3. **Vesting of RSUs.** The RSUs have been credited to a bookkeeping account on your behalf. The RSUs will vest and become non-forfeitable as follows:
   a. **Designated Vesting Dates.** The RSUs will vest on the Designated Vesting Dates provided in Section 1(c), provided that you have been continuously in the service of the Company through such dates. Unvested RSUs shall be immediately cancelled upon termination of your service with the Company, except as provided in Sections 3(b), (c), (d), (f) and (g) below.

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   b. **Employment Termination Due to Death or Total Disability.** If your service with the Company terminates as a result of your death or Total Disability, then all of your unvested RSUs shall immediately vest on the date of such termination of service. For purposes of this Award Agreement, "Total Disability" shall mean a permanent disability that would make you eligible for benefits under the long-term disability program maintained by the Company (without regard to any time period during which the disabling condition must exist) or in the absence of any such program, such meaning as the Committee shall determine.
   c. **Employment Termination for Retirement**. If your service with the Company terminates for any reason other than Cause on or after you have attained age sixty (60) and accumulated five (5) or more years of "continuous service" as defined under the Company's "Continuous Service Policy" or equivalent, then all of your unvested RSUs shall immediately vest as of the date of such termination of service.
   d. **Employment Termination Due to Layoff.** If your service with the Company terminates as a result of a "Layoff," as such term is defined or described in the Genworth Layoff Payment Plan (a "**Layoff**"), you shall continue to vest in any RSUs that are scheduled to vest after the Notice Date but before the Layoff Date (the "Notice Date" and "Layoff Date" each as defined in the Genworth Layoff Payment Plan). Additionally, the RSUs, if any, that are scheduled to vest on the next Designated Vesting Date after the Layoff Date shall immediately vest on the Layoff Date; all remaining unvested RSUs, if any, shall be forfeited as provided in Section 4 as of the Layoff Date.
   e. **Qualifying Change of Control and Awards are Not Assumed.** Upon the occurrence of a Qualifying Change of Control in which the Successor Entity fails to Assume and Maintain this Award of RSUs, all of your unvested RSUs shall immediately vest as of the effective date of the Qualifying Change of Control, provided that the circumstances giving rise to such Qualifying Change of Control meet the definition of a "change in control event" under Code Section 409A.
   f. **Employment Termination without Cause or for Good Reason within 12 Months of a Qualifying Change of Control**. If a Qualifying Change of Control occurs and the Successor Entity Assumes and Maintains this Award of RSUs, and if your service with the Successor Entity and its Affiliates is terminated by the Successor Entity or one of its Affiliates without Cause (other than such termination resulting from your death or Total Disability) or by you for Good Reason within twelve (12) months following the effective date of the Qualifying Change of Control, then all of your unvested RSUs shall immediately vest as of the date of such termination of service.

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g. **<u>Employment Termination without Cause or for Good Reason within 12 Months of a Non- Qualifying Change of Control</u>**. If a Non-Qualifying Change of Control occurs and if your service with the Company is terminated by the Company without Cause (other than such termination resulting from your death or Total Disability) or by you for Good Reason within twelve (12) months following the effective date of the Non-Qualifying Change of Control, then all of your unvested RSUs shall immediately vest as of the date of such termination of service.

4. **<u>Forfeiture of RSUs Upon Termination of Employment</u>.** If your employment terminates prior to the Designated Vesting Dates provided in Section 1(c) for any reason other than as described in Section 3 above, you shall forfeit all right, title and interest in and to the RSUs as of the date of such termination and the RSUs will be reconveyed to the Company without further consideration or any act or action by you. Any RSUs that fail to vest in accordance with the terms of this Award Agreement will be forfeited and reconveyed to the Company without further consideration or any act or action by you.

5. For purposes of this Award Agreement:

a. **"<u>Business Unit Sale</u>"** shall mean the Company's sale or disposition of all or any portion of a business unit.

b. **"<u>Cause</u>"** shall mean (i) your willful and continued failure to substantially perform your duties with the Company (other than any such failure resulting from your Total Disability); (ii) your commission, conviction or pleading guilty or nolo contendere (or any similar plea or admission) to any felony or any act of fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement; (iii) your willful engagement in conduct (other than conduct covered under clause (i) above) which, in the good faith judgment of the Committee, is injurious to the Company, monetarily or otherwise; or (iv) your material violation or breach of any Company policy, or any noncompetition, confidentiality, or other restrictive covenant with respect to the Company, that applies to you; *provided*, *however*, that for purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of this definition, no act, or failure to act, on your part shall be deemed "willful" unless done, or omitted to be done, by you not in good faith and without reasonable belief that the act, or failure to act, was in the best interests of the Company.

c. **"<u>Good Reason</u>"** shall mean any material reduction in the aggregate value of your compensation (including base salary and bonus), or a substantial reduction in the aggregate value of benefits provided to you; *provided*, *however*, that Company-initiated across-the-board reductions in compensation or benefits affecting substantially all employees shall alone not be considered Good Reason.

d. **"<u>Non-Qualifying Change of Control</u>"** shall mean a Change of Control of the Company (as defined in the Plan) that results from a Business Unit Sale, provided that following such Change of Control (i) the Company remains in existence as a publicly-traded company (separate and apart from any Successor Entity resulting from the Change of Control, and regardless of whether the Company continues to use the name "Genworth Financial, Inc." or a different name), (ii) your employment with the Company is not terminated by the Company without Cause in connection with the Change of Control, and (iii) the RSUs subject to this Award Agreement remain outstanding.

e. **"<u>Qualifying Change of Control</u>"** shall mean a Change of Control of the Company (as defined in the Plan) that is not a Non-Qualifying Change of Control.

6. **<u>Conversion to Stock</u>**. Unless the RSUs are forfeited as provided in Section 4 above, the RSUs will be converted to Shares on the Designated Vesting Dates provided in Section 1(c), or earlier upon the occurrence of any of the events as provided in Sections 3(b) – 3(g), provided, however, that if the RSUs become vested upon your separation from service during a period in which you are a "specified employee" (as defined below), then, to the extent delivery of Shares would constitute non-exempt "deferred compensation" under Section 409A of the Code, your right to receive the Shares will be delayed until the earlier of your death or the first day of the seventh month following your separation from service (the "<u>Conversion Date</u>"). Shares will be registered on the books of the Company in your name as of the Conversion Date and delivered to you as soon as practical thereafter, in certificated or uncertificated form, as you shall direct.

For purposes of this Award Agreement, the term "Specified Employee" has the meaning given such term in Internal Revenue Code Section 409A and the final regulations thereunder ("<u>Final 409A Regulations</u>"), provided, however, that, as permitted in the Final 409A Regulations, the Company's Specified Employees and its application of the six-month delay rule of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) shall be determined in accordance with rules adopted by the Company's Board of Directors or a committee thereof, which shall be applied consistently with respect to all nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements of the Company, including this Award Agreement.

7. **<u>Dividend Equivalents</u>.** Until such time as the RSUs convert to Shares, or the RSUs are cancelled, whichever occurs first, the Company will establish an amount to be paid to the Participant ("<u>DividendEquivalent</u>") equal to the number of outstanding RSUs under this Award Agreement times the per share dividend payments made to shareholders of the Company's Class A common stock. The Company shall accumulate Dividend Equivalents and will, on the date that RSUs convert to Shares, pay to the Participant a cash amount equal to the Dividend Equivalents attributable to such RSUs. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any accumulated and unpaid Dividend Equivalents attributable to RSUs that are cancelled will not be paid and are immediately forfeited upon cancellation of the RSUs.

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8. **Restrictive Covenants.** As a condition to receiving payment of the Award, you agree to the following:

   a. **Non-Disparagement.** Subject to any obligations you may have under applicable law, you will not make or cause to be made any statements that disparage, are inimical to, or damage the reputation of the Company or any of its agents, officers, directors or employees. Nothing in this section shall limit your ability to provide truthful testimony or information in response to a subpoena, court order, or investigation by a government agency.

   b. **Non-Solicitation of Customers or Clients.** Unless waived in writing by the most senior Human Resources officer of the Company (or his or her successor), you will not, during and for a period of 12 months following the cessation of your employment with the Company for any reason, directly or through another person, solicit or contact any of the customers or clients of the Company with whom you had material contact during your employment, regardless of the location of such customers or clients, for the purpose of engaging in, providing, marketing, or selling any services or products that are competitive with the services and products being offered by the Company.

   c. **Non-Solicitation of Company Employees.** Unless waived in writing by the most senior Human Resources officer of the Company (or his or her successor), you will not, during and for a period of 12 months following the cessation of your employment with the Company, directly or through another person, solicit or encourage any director, agent or employee of the Company to terminate his or her employment or other engagement with the Company.

9. **Tax Withholding.** The Company shall have the power and the right to deduct or withhold, or require you or your beneficiary to remit to the Company, an amount in cash or Shares sufficient to satisfy federal, state, and local taxes, domestic or foreign, required by law or regulation to be withheld with respect to any taxable event arising as a result of this Award Agreement (including "sell to cover" arrangements whereby the company has the right to sell shares on your behalf to cover the taxes). With respect to such withholding, the employer may satisfy the tax withholding requirement by withholding Shares having a Fair Market Value as of the date that the amount of tax to be withheld is to be determined equal to the amount required to be withheld in accordance with applicable tax requirements, all in accordance with such procedures as the Committee establishes. The obligations of the Company under this Award Agreement will be conditional on such payment or arrangements, and the Company will, to the extent permitted by law, have the right to deduct in cash or Shares any such taxes from any payment of any kind otherwise due to you.

10. **Nontransferability.** The RSUs awarded pursuant to this Award Agreement may not be sold, transferred, pledged, assigned, or otherwise alienated or hypothecated ("Transfer"), other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, except as provided in the Plan. If any prohibited Transfer, whether voluntary or involuntary, of the RSUs is attempted to be made, or if any attachment, execution, garnishment, or lien shall be attempted to be issued against or placed upon the RSUs, your right to such RSUs shall be immediately forfeited to the Company, and this Award Agreement shall be null and void.

11. **Requirements of Law.** The granting of the RSUs and the issuance of Shares under the Plan shall be subject to all applicable laws, rules and regulations, and to such approvals by any governmental agencies or national securities exchanges as may be required. The RSUs shall be null and void to the extent the grant, vesting or conversion of RSUs is prohibited under the laws of the country of your residence.

12. **Administration.** This Award Agreement and your rights hereunder are subject to all the terms and conditions of the Plan, as the same may be amended from time to time, as well as to such rules and regulations as the Committee may adopt for administration of the Plan. It is expressly understood that the Committee is authorized to administer, construe, and make all determinations necessary or appropriate to the administration of the Plan and this Award Agreement, all of which shall be binding upon you, the Participant. The Committee's interpretation of the Plan and this Award Agreement, and all decisions and determinations by the Committee with respect to the Plan and this Award Agreement, shall be final, binding, and conclusive on all parties.

13. **No Guarantee of Employment.** This Award Agreement shall not confer upon you any right to continuation of employment by the Company, nor shall this Award Agreement interfere in any way with the Company's right to terminate your employment at any time, for any lawful reason.

14. **Plan; Prospectus and Related Documents; Electronic Delivery.**

   a. A copy of the Plan is available for your reference on the stock plan administrator's website and will be furnished upon written or oral request made to the Human Resources Department, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 W. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23230, or telephone (804) 281- 6000.

   b. As required by applicable securities laws, the Company is delivering to you a prospectus in connection with this Award, which delivery is being made electronically. A paper copy of the prospectus may also be obtained without charge by contacting the Human Resources Department at the address or telephone number listed above. By accepting this Award Agreement, you shall be deemed to have consented to receive the prospectus electronically.

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c. The Company will deliver to you electronically a copy of the Company's Annual Report to Stockholders for each fiscal year, as well as copies of all other reports, proxy statements and other communications distributed to the Company's stockholders. You will be provided notice regarding the availability of each of these documents, and such documents may be accessed by going to the Company's website at www.genworth.com and clicking on "Investors" and then "SEC Filings & Financial Reports" (or, if the Company changes its web site, by accessing such other web site address(es) containing investor information to which the Company may direct you in the future) and will be deemed delivered to you upon posting or filing by the Company. Upon written or oral request, paper copies of these documents (other than certain exhibits) may also be obtained by contacting the Company's Human Resources Department at the address or telephone number listed above or by contacting the Investor Relations Department, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 W. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23230, or telephone.

d. By accepting this Award, you agree and consent, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in lieu of receiving documents in paper format to accept electronic delivery of any documents that the Company may be required to deliver in connection with this Award and any other Awards granted to you under the Plan. Electronic delivery of a document may be via a Company e-mail or by reference to a location on a Company intranet or internet site to which you have access.

15. **Amendment, Modification, Suspension, and Termination.** The Board of Directors shall have the right at any time in its sole discretion, subject to certain restrictions, to alter, amend, modify, suspend, or terminate the Plan in whole or in part, and the Committee shall have the right at any time in its sole discretion to alter, amend, modify, suspend or terminate the terms and conditions of any Award; *provided*, *however*, that no such action shall adversely affect in any material way your Award without your written consent.

16. **Entire Agreement.** Except as set forth in Section 17 below, this Award Agreement, the Plan, and the rules and procedures adopted by the Committee contain all of the provisions applicable to the RSUs and no other statements, documents or practices may modify, waive or alter such provisions unless expressly set forth in writing, signed by an authorized officer of the Company and delivered to you.

17. **Compensation Recoupment Policy.** Notwithstanding Section 16 above, this Award shall be subject to any compensation recoupment policy or policies of the Company that are applicable to you and to Awards of this type.

18. **Severability.** The provisions of this Award Agreement are severable and if any one or more provisions are determined to be illegal or otherwise unenforceable, in whole or in part, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless be binding and enforceable.

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Please refer any questions you may have regarding your Restricted Stock Unit Award to the Executive Vice President of Human Resources.

Acceptance Date:

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Exhibit 10.2

2021 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan
2024-2026 Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement

Dear #ParticipantName#:

You have been selected to receive a Performance Stock Unit Award ("Award") under the 2021 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), on the terms and conditions set forth below. This Award Agreement and the Plan together govern your rights under this Award and set forth all of the conditions and limitations affecting such rights. Unless the context otherwise requires, capitalized terms used in this Award Agreement shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Plan. If there is any inconsistency between the terms of this Award Agreement and the terms of the Plan, the Plan's terms shall supersede and replace the conflicting terms of this Award Agreement.

1. **Grant of Performance Stock Units.** You are hereby granted performance stock units ("Units"), representing the right to earn, on a one-for-one basis, Shares of Genworth Financial, Inc. (together with its affiliates, the "Company") Class A common stock ("Shares"), all in accordance with the terms of this Award Agreement, the Plan, and any rules and procedures adopted by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Genworth Financial, Inc. Board of Directors (the "Committee"). The Units represent the right to earn from 0% to 200% of the Target Award, based on (i) your continued future employment, and (ii) the Company's level of achievement of the Performance Goals during the Performance Period, in accordance with the terms of this Award Agreement.

   a. **Grant Date.** The "Grant Date" of your Units is #GrantDate#.
   b. **Target Award.** The "Target Award" of Shares subject to this Award is #QuantityGranted#.
   c. **Performance Goals.** The "Performance Goals" are as set forth on Exhibit A.
   d. **Performance Period**. The "Performance Period" is as set forth on Exhibit A with respect to each Performance Goal.

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2. **Agreement to Participate.** By accepting this Award, you acknowledge that you have reviewed the Plan and this Award Agreement, and you fully understand all of your rights under the Plan and this Award Agreement, the Company's remedies if you violate the terms of this Award Agreement, and all of the terms and conditions which may limit your eligibility to retain and receive the Units and/or Shares issued pursuant to the Plan and this Award Agreement. The Plan and the accompanying prospectus are available for your reference on the stock plan administrator's website. You may also request a copy of the Plan or the prospectus at any time by contacting Human Resources at the address or telephone number set forth in Section 12(a).

   You may accept this Award Agreement by accessing and following the procedures set forth on the stock plan administrator's website. If you do not wish to accept the Units and participate in the Plan and be subject to the provisions of the Plan and this Award Agreement, please contact the Human Resources Department, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 W. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23230, or at (804) 281- 6000, within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Award Agreement. If you do not respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Award Agreement, the Award Agreement is deemed accepted. If you choose to participate in the Plan, you agree to abide by all of the governing terms and provisions of the Plan and this Award Agreement.

3. **Earning and Vesting of Units.** The Units shall not provide you with any rights or interests therein until the Units have been earned and vested. Not later than March 15 following the end of the Performance Period (the "Vesting Date"), the Committee shall determine and certify the level of achievement of the Performance Goals and determine the number of Units earned and vested ("Confirmed Units"). Any Units that fail to vest in accordance with the terms of this Award Agreement will be forfeited and reconveyed to the Company without further consideration or any act or action by you.

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4. **Conversion to Shares.** The Confirmed Units shall automatically convert to Shares on the Vesting Date (the "Conversion Date"). These Shares will be registered on the books of the Company in your name as of the Conversion Date.

   If for any reason the Committee is unable to certify the level of achievement of the Performance Goals by March 15 following the end of the Performance Period, then the Vesting Date shall be March 15 following the end of the Performance Period, but the determination of the number of Confirmed Units and the Conversion Date shall be delayed, in the discretion of the Committee, for such period as may be required for the Committee to certify the level of achievement of the Performance Goals, but in no event shall the Conversion Date extend beyond December 31 following the end of the Performance Period.

5. **Treatment of Units Upon Termination of Employment.** Subject to Section 6 below, the Units shall be immediately and automatically cancelled upon termination of your service with the Company prior to the Vesting Date, for any reason other than (i) a "Layoff," as such term is defined or described in the Genworth Layoff Payment Plan (a "**Layoff**"), (ii) your death or Total Disability, or (iii) Retirement. If your service with the Company terminates prior to the Vesting Date as a result of (i) a Layoff, (ii) your death or Total Disability, or (iii) Retirement, then the Award shall vest as of your termination date, and you (or your estate, in the event of your death) shall receive a pro rata payout on the regular Conversion Date following completion of the Performance Period, determined by multiplying the Confirmed Units that otherwise would have paid out based on actual performance for the entire Performance Period, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days elapsed from the first day of the Performance Period until the date of your termination, and the denominator of which is the number of days in the Performance Period.

   For purposes of this Award Agreement, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

   "Retirement" shall mean your resignation other than for Cause on or after the date on which you have attained age sixty (60) and accumulated five (5) or more years of "continuous service" as defined under the Company's "Continuous Service Policy" or equivalent.

   "Total Disability" shall mean a permanent disability that would make you eligible for benefits under the long-term disability program maintained by the Company (without regard to any time period during which the disabling condition must exist) or in the absence of any such program, such meaning as the Committee shall determine.

6. **Change of Control.** In the event of a Change of Control of the Company (as defined in the Plan), the Units shall be treated as set forth in this Section 6.

   a. **Qualifying Change of Control and Awards are Not Assumed.** Upon the occurrence of a Qualifying Change of Control (as defined below) in which the Successor Entity fails to Assume and Maintain this Award of Units, the Units shall immediately vest as of the effective date of such Qualifying Change of Control; shall be deemed earned based on an assumed achievement of all relevant Performance Goals at "target" levels; shall be distributed or paid to you in full within thirty (30) days following the date of the Qualifying Change of Control in cash, Shares (based on the value of the Shares as of the effective date of the Change of Control), other securities, or any combination, as determined by the Committee; and shall thereafter terminate, provided that the circumstances giving rise to such Qualifying Change of Control meet the definition of a "change in control event" under Code Section 409A.

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b. **<u>Employment Termination without Cause or for Good Reason within 12 Months of a Qualifying Change of Control</u>**. If a Qualifying Change of Control occurs and the Successor Entity Assumes and Maintains this Award of Units, and if your service with the Successor Entity and its Affiliates is terminated by the Successor Entity or one of its Affiliates without Cause (other than such termination resulting from your death or Total Disability) or by you for Good Reason (as such terms are defined below) within twelve (12) months following the effective date of such Qualifying Change of Control, then the Units shall immediately vest as of the date of termination of your service with the Successor Entity and its Affiliates; shall be deemed earned based on an assumed achievement of all relevant Performance Goals at "target" levels; shall be distributed or paid to you in full, subject to Section 6(d), within thirty (30) days following the date of termination of your service with the Successor Entity and its Affiliates; and shall thereafter terminate.

c. **<u>Employment Termination without Cause or for Good Reason within 12 Months of a Non-Qualifying Change of Control</u>**. If a Non-Qualifying Change of Control (as defined below) occurs and if your service with the Company is terminated by the Company without Cause (other than such termination resulting from your death or Total Disability) or by you for Good Reason within twelve (12) months following the effective date of the Non-Qualifying Change of Control, then the Units shall immediately vest as of the date of termination of your service with the Company; shall be deemed earned based on an assumed achievement of all relevant Performance Goals at "target" levels; shall be distributed or paid to you in full, subject to Section 6(d), within thirty (30) days following the date of termination of your service with the Company l; and shall thereafter terminate.

d. **<u>Delay in Payment in Certain Circumstances</u>.** If the Units become vested upon your separation from service pursuant to Sections 6(b) or 6(c) during a period in which you are a "specified employee" (as defined below), then, to the extent delivery of Shares would constitute non-exempt "deferred compensation" under Section 409A of the Code, your right to receive the Shares will be delayed until the earlier of your death or the first day of the seventh month following your separation from service.

e. **<u>Defined Terms</u>**. For purposes of this Award Agreement:

(i) **"<u>Business Unit Sale</u>"** shall mean the Company's sale or disposition of all or any portion of a business unit.

(ii) **"<u>Cause</u>"** shall mean (i) your willful and continued failure to substantially perform your duties with the Company (other than any such failure resulting from your Total Disability); (ii) your commission, conviction or pleading guilty or nolo contendere (or any similar plea or admission) to any felony or any act of fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement; (iii) your willful engagement in conduct (other than conduct covered under clause (i) above) which, in the good faith judgment of the Committee, is injurious to the Company, monetarily or otherwise; or (iv) your material violation or breach of any Company policy, or any noncompetition, confidentiality, or other restrictive covenant with respect to the Company, that applies to you; *provided*, *however*, that for purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of this definition, no act, or failure to act, on your part shall be deemed "willful" unless done, or omitted to be done, by you not in good faith and without reasonable belief that the act, or failure to act, was in the best interests of the Company.

(iii) **"<u>Good Reason</u>"** shall mean any material reduction in the aggregate value of your cash compensation (i.e., base salary and target cash bonus), or a substantial reduction in the aggregate value of benefits provided to you; provided, however, that Company-initiated across-the-board reductions in compensation or benefits affecting all similarly situated employees shall alone not be considered Good Reason.

(iv) **"<u>Non-Qualifying Change of Control</u>"** shall mean a Change of Control of the Company (as defined in the Plan) that results from a Business Unit Sale, provided that following such Change of Control (i) the Company remains in existence as a publicly-traded company (separate and apart from any Successor Entity resulting from the Change of Control, and regardless of whether the Company continues to use the name "Genworth Financial, Inc." or a different name), (ii) your employment with the Company is not terminated by the Company without Cause in connection with the Change in Control, and (iii) the Units subject to this Award Agreement remain outstanding.

(v) **"<u>Qualifying Change of Control</u>"** shall mean a Change of Control of the Company (as defined in the Plan) that is not a Non-Qualifying Change of Control.

(vi) **"<u>Specified Employee</u>"** shall have has the meaning given such term in Internal Revenue Code Section 409A and the final regulations thereunder ("<u>Final 409ARegulations</u>"), provided, however, that, as permitted in the Final 409A Regulations, the Company's Specified Employees and its application of the six-month delay rule of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) shall be determined in accordance with rules adopted by the Company's Board of Directors or a committee thereof, which shall be applied consistently with respect to all nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements of the Company, including this Award Agreement.

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7. **Restrictive Covenants.** As a condition to receiving payment of the Award, you agree to the following:

a. **Non-Disparagement.** Subject to any obligations you may have under applicable law, you will not make or cause to be made any statements that disparage, are inimical to, or damage the reputation of the Company or any of its agents, officers, directors or employees. Nothing in this section shall limit your ability to provide truthful testimony or information in response to a subpoena, court order, or investigation by a government agency.

b. **Non-Solicitation of Customers or Clients.** Unless waived in writing by the most senior Human Resources officer of the Company (or his or her successor), you will not, during and for a period of 12 months following the cessation of your employment with the Company for any reason, directly or through another person, solicit or contact any of the customers or clients of the Company with whom you had material contact during your employment, regardless of the location of such customers or clients, for the purpose of engaging in, providing, marketing, or selling any services or products that are competitive with the services and products being offered by the Company.

c. **Non-Solicitation of Company Employees.** Unless waived in writing by the most senior Human Resources officer of the Company (or his or her successor), you will not, during and for a period of 12 months following the cessation of your employment with the Company, directly or through another person, solicit or encourage any director, agent or employee of the Company to terminate his or her employment or other engagement with the Company.

8. **Payment of Taxes.** The Company has the authority and the right to deduct or withhold, or require you to remit to the employer, an amount sufficient to satisfy federal, state, and local taxes (including your FICA obligation), domestic or foreign, required by law to be withheld with respect to any taxable event arising as a result of the vesting or payment of this Award. With respect to such withholding, the employer may satisfy the tax withholding requirement by withholding Shares having a Fair Market Value as of the date that the amount of tax to be withheld is to be determined equal to the amount required to be withheld in accordance with applicable tax requirements, all in accordance with such procedures as the Committee establishes. The obligations of the Company under this Award Agreement will be conditional on such payment or arrangements, and the Company will, to the extent permitted by law, have the right to deduct in cash or Shares any such taxes from any payment of any kind otherwise due to you.

9. **Nontransferability.** This Award may not be sold, transferred, pledged, assigned, or otherwise alienated or hypothecated ("Transfer"), other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, except as provided in the Plan. If any prohibited Transfer, whether voluntary or involuntary, of the Award is attempted to be made, or if any attachment, execution, garnishment, or lien shall be attempted to be issued against or placed upon this Award, your right to receive any payment pursuant to the terms of this Award shall immediately and automatically be forfeited, and this Award Agreement shall be null and void.

10. **Administration.** This Award Agreement and your rights hereunder are subject to all the terms and conditions of the Plan, as the same may be amended from time to time, as well as to such rules and regulations as the Committee may adopt for administration of the Plan. It is expressly understood that the Committee is authorized to administer, construe, and make all determinations necessary or appropriate to the administration of the Plan and this Award Agreement, all of which shall be binding upon you. The Committee's interpretation of the Plan and this Award Agreement, and all decisions and determinations by the Committee with respect to the Plan and this Award Agreement, shall be final, binding, and conclusive on all parties.

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11. **Limitation of Rights.** The Units do not confer to you or your beneficiary, executors or administrators any rights of a stockholder of the Company unless and until Shares are in fact issued to such person in connection with the Units. This Award Agreement shall not confer upon you any right to continuation of employment by the Company, nor shall this Award Agreement interfere in any way with the Company's right to terminate your employment at any time.

12. **Plan; Prospectus and Related Documents; Electronic Delivery.**

a. A copy of the Plan is available for your reference on the stock plan administrator's website and will be furnished upon written or oral request made to the Human Resources Department, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 W. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23230, or telephone (804) 281- 6000.

b. As required by applicable securities laws, the Company is delivering to you a prospectus in connection with this Award, which delivery is being made electronically. A paper copy of the prospectus may also be obtained without charge by contacting the Human Resources Department at the address or telephone number listed above. By accepting this Award Agreement, you shall be deemed to have consented to receive the prospectus electronically.

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c. The Company will deliver to you electronically a copy of the Company's Annual Report to Stockholders for each fiscal year, as well as copies of all other reports, proxy statements and other communications distributed to the Company's stockholders. You will be provided notice regarding the availability of each of these documents, and such documents may be accessed by going to the Company's website at www.genworth.com and clicking on "Investors" and then "SEC Filings & Financial Reports" (or, if the Company changes its web site, by accessing such other web site address(es) containing investor information to which the Company may direct you in the future) and will be deemed delivered to you upon posting or filing by the Company. Upon written or oral request, paper copies of these documents (other than certain exhibits) may also be obtained by contacting the Company's Human Resources Department at the address or telephone number listed above or by contacting the Investor Relations Department, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 W. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23230, or telephone.

d. By accepting this Award, you agree and consent, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in lieu of receiving documents in paper format to accept electronic delivery of any documents that the Company may be required to deliver in connection with this Award and any other Awards granted to you under the Plan. Electronic delivery of a document may be via a Company e-mail or by reference to a location on a Company intranet or internet site to which you have access.

13. **Amendment, Modification, Suspension, and Termination.** Subject to the terms of the Plan, this Award Agreement may be modified or amended by the Committee; provided that no such amendment shall materially and adversely affect your rights hereunder without your consent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, you hereby expressly agree to any amendment to the Plan and this Award Agreement to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law or changes to applicable law (including, but not limited to, Code Section 409A) and related regulations or other guidance and federal securities laws.

14. **Entire Agreement; Plan Controls.** This Award Agreement, the Plan, and the rules and procedures adopted by the Committee contain all of the provisions applicable to the Award and no other statements, documents or practices may modify, waive or alter such provisions unless expressly set forth in writing, signed by an authorized officer of the Company and delivered to you. In the event of any actual or alleged conflict between the provisions of the Plan and the provisions of this Award Agreement, the provisions of the Plan shall be controlling and determinative.

15. **Compensation Recoupment Policy.** This Award shall be subject to any compensation recoupment policy or policies of the Company that are applicable to you and to Awards of this type.

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16. **Successors**. This Award Agreement shall be binding upon any successor of the Company, in accordance with the terms of this Award Agreement and the Plan.

Please refer any questions you may have regarding your Performance Stock Unit Award to the Executive Vice President of Human Resources.

Acceptance Date:

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Thomas J. McInerney, certify that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated: November 9, 2023 May 3, 2024

/s/ Thomas J. McInerney

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

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jerome T. Upton, certify that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially

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affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

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

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

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

Dated: November 9, 2023 May 3, 2024

/s/ Jerome T. Upton

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

Exhibit 32.1

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

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

(1) the accompanying Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 (the "Report"), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

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

Dated: November 9, 2023 May 3, 2024

/s/ Thomas J. McInerney

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

Exhibit 32.2

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

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

(1) the accompanying Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 (the "Report"), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

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

Dated: November 9, 2023 May 3, 2024

/s/ Jerome T. Upton

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

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