(dollars in millions)

December 31, 2022	**Less Than 12 Months**		**12 Months or Longer**	
	Unrealized Losses	**Fair Value of Investments with Unrealized Losses**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value of Investments with Unrealized Losses**
U.S. government and agency securities	$(448)	$5,338	$(329)	$2,499
Residential MBS	(431)	4,569	(174)	1,165
Commercial MBS	(222)	3,513	(88)	584
Other MBS and ABS	(139)	1,974	(257)	2,475
U.S. state and municipal	(284)	4,374	(302)	1,664
Corporate and other	(1,705)	19,321	(1,948)	10,073
Foreign government securities	(123)	2,541	(282)	2,248
Total Securities Available for Sale	$(3,352)	$41,630	$(3,380)	$20,708

As of March 31, 2023, there were 7,362 securities that were in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer. The Company monitors the difference between the amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturity securities to ascertain whether declines in value are temporary in nature. The Company currently does not have the intent to sell these securities and has determined it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell these fixed maturity securities before they recover their fair value.

The following table is a roll-forward of the allowance for credit losses for fixed income securities:

	2023
Balance at January 1,	$-
Credit losses on securities not previously reported	11
Net increase/(decrease) on credit losses on securities previously reported	-
Reductions of allowance related to sales	-
Write-offs	(11)
Balance at March 31,	$-

The Company believes the unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2023, does not contain credit loss because (i) the Comany did not intend to sell these fixed maturity AFS securities; (ii) it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the fixed maturity AFS securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis; and (iii) the difference between the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security and the amortized cost basis of the security was due to factors other than credit loss.

As of March 31, 2023, the unrealized losses associated with the U.S. government and agency securities, U.S. state and municipal, and foreign government securities were attributable primarily to movement in interest rates and does not reflect a deterioration in the credit quality of the issuers. Based on the Company's analysis, no credit loss exists in any of these securities.

Credit ratings express opinions of the credit quality of a security. Securities rated investment grade (those rated BBB- or higher by S&P or Baa3 or higher by Moody's) are generally considered to have a low credit risk. As of March 31, 2023, 87% of the fair value of the Company's corporate bond and other securities was rated investment grade, and the portion of the Company's corporate bond and other securities rated below investment grade had an amortized cost basis of $4,670 and a fair value of $4,278. Based on the Company's analysis, no credit loss exists in any of these securities.

As of March 31, 2023, the unrealized losses associated with the Company's MBS and ABS securities were attributable primarily to movement in interest rates. The Company assessed allowance for credit losses using the present value of expected cash flows which incorporates key assumptions, including credit spreads for the security, adverse conditions related to the security, the industry, or geographic area and assessment of the issuer being able to make payments. Based on the Company's analysis, no credit loss exists in any of these securities.

Accrued interest is excluded from the amortized cost basis of the securities and is reported in the "Other assets" line item of the Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of March 31, 2023, accrued interest was $429. For identifying and measuring an impairment, the Company monitors accrued interest receivables and writes them off by reversing interest income, and as of March 31, 2023, this written-off amount was $0.

Starting January 1, 2023, the Company has a portfolio monitoring process to assess whether a credit loss exists. For an available for sale security in an unrealized loss position, the Company assesses whether management with the appropriate authority has decided to sell or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell before recovery of the amortized cost basis. If the security meets either of these criteria, the allowance for credit losses is written off and the amortized cost basis is written down to the debt security's fair value at the reporting date with any incremental impairment reported in earnings. If the Company does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the Company utilizes both qualitative and quantitative inputs to determine if a credit loss is expected. These factors include:

- the extent to which fair value is less than the amortized cost basis
- Credit Spreads for the security
- adverse conditions related to the security, the industry, or geographic area,
- assessment of the issuer being able to make payments,

When developing estimate of cash flows expected to be collected, the Company considers available information relevant to the collectability of the security, including information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This information includes:

- remaining payment terms of the security,
- prepayment speeds,
- value of the underlying collateral.

These considerations are part of the Company's portfolio monitoring process which includes a quarterly review of all securities to identify those whose fair value fell below their amortized cost basis by internally established thresholds. The securities identified, along with other securities for which the Company may have a concern, are evaluated to determine whether a credit loss exists. If the company determines that a credit loss exists, an allowance for credit losses is recorded in the Net realized (losses) gains line item of the statement of income, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than amortized cost basis. The Company calculates the present value of cash flows expected to be collected using the effective interest rate implicit in the security at the date of acquisition and compares it with the amortized cost basis of the security. The portion of the unrealized loss related to factors other than credit loss remains in OCI. Write-offs are deducted from the allowance in the period in which the securities are deemed uncollectible. Recoveries are recognized when received.

Prior to January 1, 2023, the Company reviewed fixed maturity securities and other investments for impairment on a quarterly basis. These investments were reviewed for both quantitative and qualitative considerations including, but not limited to: (a) the extent of the decline in fair value below book value, (b) the duration of the decline, (c) significant adverse changes in the financial condition or near term prospects of the investment or issuer, (d) significant change in the business climate or credit ratings of the issuer, (e) general market conditions and volatility, (f) industry factors, (g) the past impairment of the security holding or the issuer and (h) impact of foreign exchange rates on foreign currency denominated securities. For fixed maturity securities that the Company does not intend to sell or for which it is more likely than not that the Company would not be required to sell before an anticipated recovery in value, the Company separates impairments into credit loss and non-credit loss components. The determination of the credit loss component of the impairment charge is based on the Company's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected from the fixed maturity security compared to its amortized cost and is reported as part of net realized gains. The non-credit component, the residual difference between the credit impairment component and the fair value, is recognized in other comprehensive income. The factors considered in making an evaluation for credit versus non-credit other-than-temporary impairment include the following: (a) failure of the issuer of the security to make scheduled interest or principal payments (including the payment structure of the fixed maturity security and the likelihood the issuer will be able to make payments that increase in the future), (b) performance indicators of the underlying assets in the security (including default and delinquency rates), (c) vintage, (d) geographic concentration and (e) industry analyst reports, sector credit ratings, and volatility of the security's fair value. In addition, the Company's accounting policy for other-than-temporary impairment recognition requires an other-than-temporary impairment charge be recorded when it is determined the security will be sold or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of the security's amortized cost basis (all fixed maturity securities and certain preferred equity securities) or the Company does not have the intent and ability to hold certain equity securities for a period of time that is sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

The Company is required to review its natural resource and other equity method investments when facts and circumstances indicate that carrying values may not be recoverable. In performing a quarterly review, the fair value of the Company's investment is estimated using indicators including, but not limited to, market comparables and analyses, commodity prices, and discounted cash flows, and a realized loss is recognized for the excess, if any, of the investment's carrying value over its estimated fair value.

Mortgage Loans

The Company's mortgage loans are commercial mortgage loans collateralized by real estate properties and totaled $3,564 net of credit loss allowances. Loan to value ratio and debt service coverage ratio are considered key credit quality indicators when estimating expected credit loss allowance for mortgage loans. Payments on mortgage loans were current as of March 31, 2023.