Second Quarter 2012

Long Term Care, Australia Mortgage Insurance
& U.S. Mortgage Insurance
Investor Materials
August 1, 2012

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “will” or words of similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for Genworth Financial, Inc.’s (Genworth) future business and financial performance. 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 due to global political, economic, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including those discussed in the Appendix, as well as in the risk factors section of Genworth’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 27, 2012 and Genworth’s Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 4, 2012. Genworth undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Selected Operating Performance Measures

All financial data as of June 30, 2012 unless otherwise noted. For additional information, please see Genworth’s second quarter of 2012 earnings release and financial supplement posted at genworth.com.

For important information regarding the use of selected operating performance measures, see the Appendix.

Portions of this presentation should be used in conjunction with the accompanying audio or call transcript.

Long Term Care Agenda

1 **Business Model Evolution & In Force Block Profile**

2 **Levers To Improve Business Performance**

3 **New Business Strategy**

1 Business Model Evolution

	Old Generation	New Generation
Pricing Assumptions	**Earned Rate** 7.5% - 6.25%	**Earned Rate** 6.5% - 4.5%
	Lapse Rate (Ultimate) 5.5% - 4.0%	**Lapse Rate (Ultimate)** 2.0% - 1.0%
	Morbidity Based On Experience Of ~15 Yrs / 7,000 Claims (PCS I) ~18 Yrs / 25,000 Claims (PCS II)	**Morbidity** Based On Experience Of ~22 Yrs / 45,000 Claims (Choice 1) ~32 Yrs / 140,000 Claims (Current Product)
Underwriting Criteria	**Maximum Issue Age** 84	**Maximum Issue Age** 79
	Guidelines Medical Records (1980's) Cognitive Screens (1990's) Decline Stroke (1996) Decline Insulin Dependent Diabetes (1997)	**Guidelines** Broader Cognitive Testing Tighter Build Guidelines Further Tightening Of Uninsurable Conditions (Heart Disease + Diabetes; Tobacco Use + Diabetes) Prescription Drug Database Check

Performance Metrics — Old Generation

	'08	'09	'10	'11
Loss Ratio (%)	90	90	96	104
Premiums ($MM)[1]	754	733	697	653

Performance Metrics — New Generation

	'08	'09	'10	'11
Loss Ratio (%)	49	48	50	51
Premiums ($MM)[1]	1,067	1,141	1,198	1,308

[1]Net Of Reinsurance

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1 In Force Block Profile

Block Profile[1]

Old Generation		
Issue Years[2]	1974-1994	1994-2003
Lives In Force (000)	94	280
In Force Premium ($MM)[3]	93	532
Average Attained Age	82.6	75.0
% Lifetime Policies	57%	34%

New Generation		
Issue Years[2]	2001-2006[4]	2003-Current
Policies In Force (000)	284	482
In Force Premium ($MM)[3]	510	992
Average Attained Age	65.9	61.4
% Lifetime Policies	33%	14%

Old Generation Blocks Have Experienced Significant Losses…
Pricing Lapse Assumptions Greater Than Actual Lapse Experience

Policies With Lifetime Benefits Projected To Perform Worse Than Policies With Non-Lifetime Benefits

Earlier Issued Policies In New Generation Profitable, But Below Pricing

[1]As Of December 31, 2011
[2]Timing Of State Approvals/Implementation Can Cause Multiple Products To Be Marketed At The Same Time
[3]Gross Of Reinsurance/Direct Basis Only
[4]Earlier Series Of New Generation Policies

2 Performance Improvement Levers

2007

Average 10% Increase On Older Generation Policies

Annual Premium Increase Of $50-60MM

2010

Average 18% Increase On Certain Older Generation Policies[1]

Annual Premium Increase Of $60-70MM When Fully Implemented

2011

Seeking An Average Premium Increase In Excess Of 50% On Older Generation Policies & An Average Premium Increase In Excess of 25% On An Earlier Series Of Newer Generation Policies Over 5 Years

Annual Premium Increase Of $200-300MM When Fully Implemented

9%-20% Increase On Most New Product Sales To Further Adjust For Low Interest Rate Environment … Expanded Wellness & Care Coordination Services

2012

Discount Changes[2]
Reduced Couples Discount From 40% To 20%[3]
Eliminated Preferred Health From 20% To 0%

Feature Changes[2]
Suspended Lifetime Benefit Option
Suspended Limited Pay Options

Underwriting Changes[2]
Family History Required On All Applications
Schizophrenia History
Cardiovascular Disease & Tobacco Use

- Premium Rate Increases
- Product Changes

[1]As Of June 30, 2012, The Company Had Received Approvals For Price Increases In 45 States, Representing Approximately 80 Percent Of The Targeted Premiums.
[2]Changes Apply To Most Policies, Effective July 30, 2012.
[3]As Of June 30, 2012, 22 States Had Approved

3 New Business Strategy

2013 Product Changes

Gender-Based Pricing For Singles

Reflects Relative Claims Experience

Consistent With Other Insurance Products

Eliminate Lifetime Benefits

Capitates Tail Risk

Investment Yield Reflecting Low Rate Environment

More Segmented Approach Drives Lower Lapse Assumption

Reflects Consumer Need

2013 Risk Selection Changes

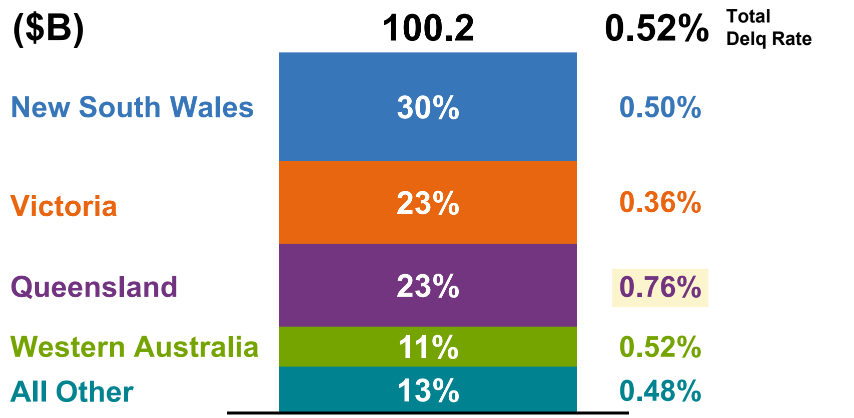
Use Of Blood & Labs As Underwriting Criteria

Lower Maximum Issue Age From 79 To 75

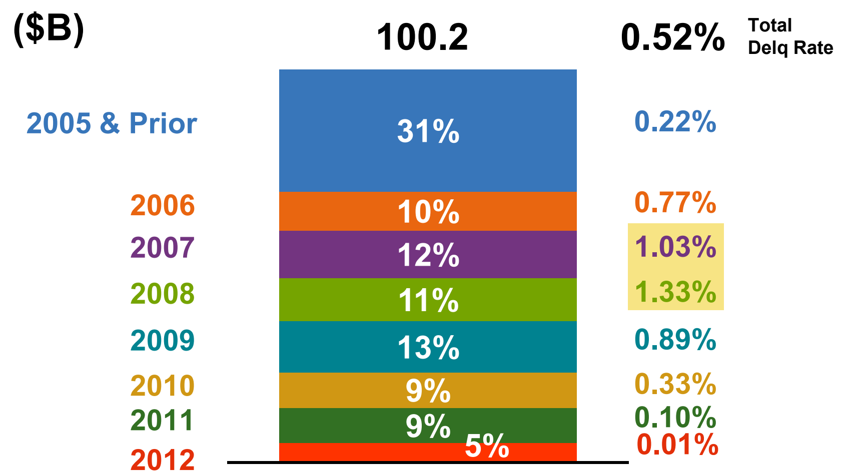
Australia Mortgage Insurance

Australia Portfolio Segmentation

Risk In Force By State



Risk In Force By Vintage



Observations

Geographic Dispersion In Line With Population

Overall Delinquency Rate Improved 2bps Sequentially To 0.52%

Delinquency Rates In Pressured Segments Remain Elevated... But Stable

Segment	4Q11	1Q12	2Q12
2007-2008	1.28%	1.25%	1.17%
Queensland	0.81%	0.80%	0.76%
Coastal Queensland	1.12%	1.13%	1.05%

Guideline Changes In 2008/1H09 Eliminated Certain Products

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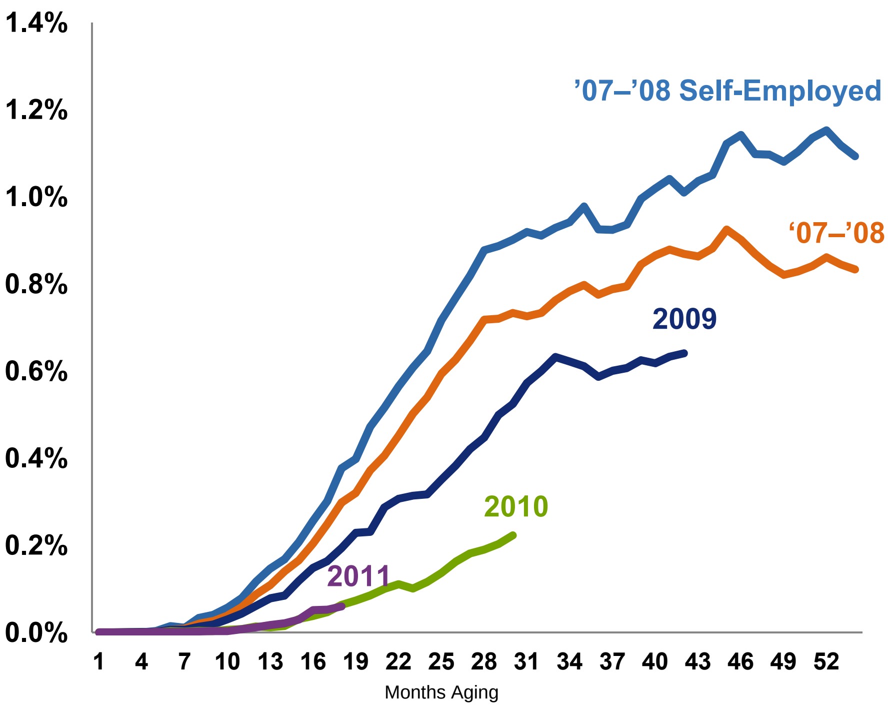
Australia Portfolio Update

Delinquency Rates



Observations

Delinquency Trends Stabilizing As Portfolio Seasons

2007/2008 Vintages Under Performing Other Books

Small Business/Self-Employed Continue To Feel Pressure

Strong Performance In Recent Vintages

Australia Direct Business Only

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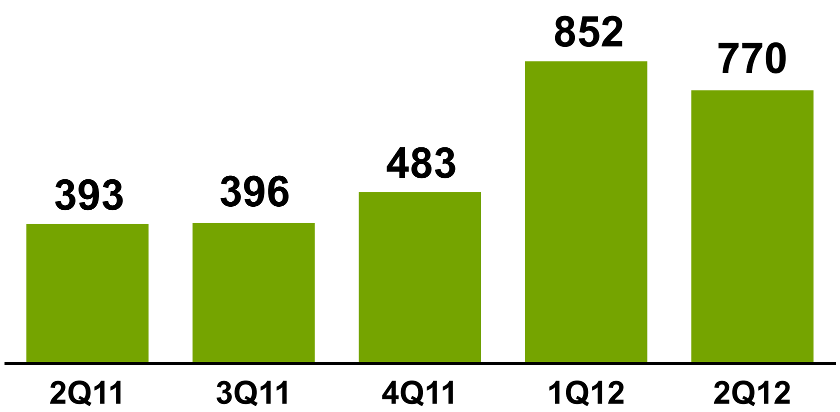
Australia Paid Claims

Of Claims Paid



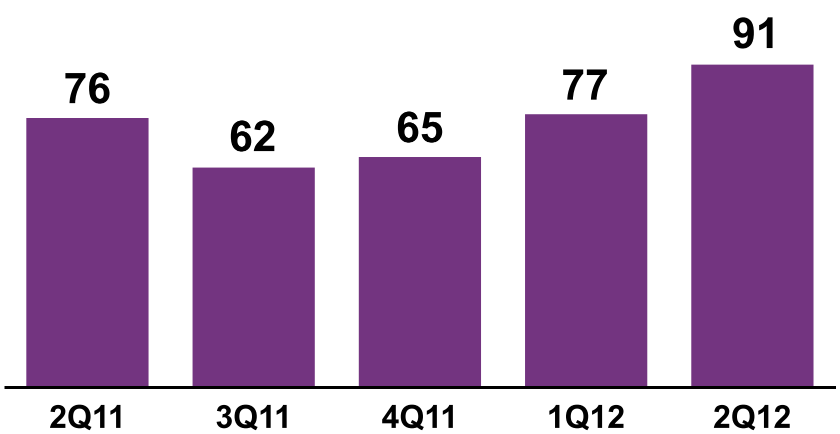
Observations

Paid Claims Remain Elevated… As Expected

2Q12 Claims Paid Covered By 1Q12 Reserve Strengthening

Queensland, 2007/2008 Vintages & SB/SE[1] Remain Key Drivers

Average Paid Claim (A$, K)



Segment	1Q12	2Q12
07-08 SB/SE	107	129
SB/SE	115	119
Coastal Queensland	132	128
Queensland	88	97

[1]Small Business/Self-Employed

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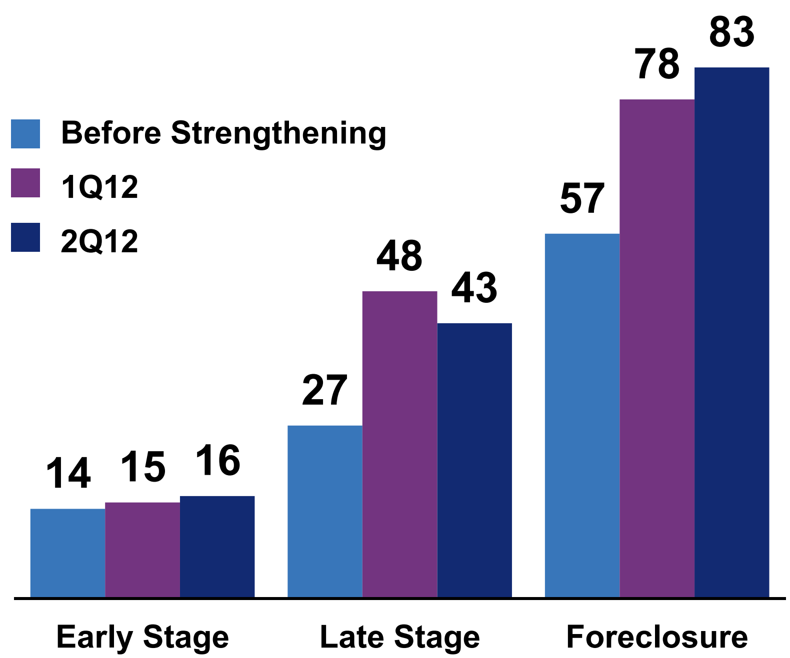
Australia Loss Reserve Update

% Of Effective RIF[1] Reserved



Total Loss Reserves @ 2Q12: A$312MM

Observations

Delinquency Mix Influencing % Of Effective RIF… Late Stage Delinquencies Transitioning To Foreclosure

Continue To Supplement Quarterly Actuarial Review With Loan-By-Loan Analysis

[1]Risk In Force

Australia Delinquency Roll

Quarterly Trends

	2Q11	3Q11	4Q11	1Q12	2Q12
Beginning Balance	**7,557**	**8,193**	**8,464**	**7,874**	**7,837**
New	3,983	4,040	3,100	3,555	3,556
Cures	(2,954)	(3,373)	(3,207)	(2,740)	(3,096)
Paid Claims	(393)	(396)	(483)	(852)	(770)
Ending Balance	**8,193**	**8,464**	**7,874**	**7,837**	**7,527**
Change In Delqs	**636**	**271**	**(590)**	**(37)**	**(310)**
Delinquency Rate	**0.56%**	**0.59%**	**0.55%**	**0.54%**	**0.52%**

Observations

2Q12 New Delinquencies Consistent With 1Q12 Levels

Improving Cure Trend Across Portfolio

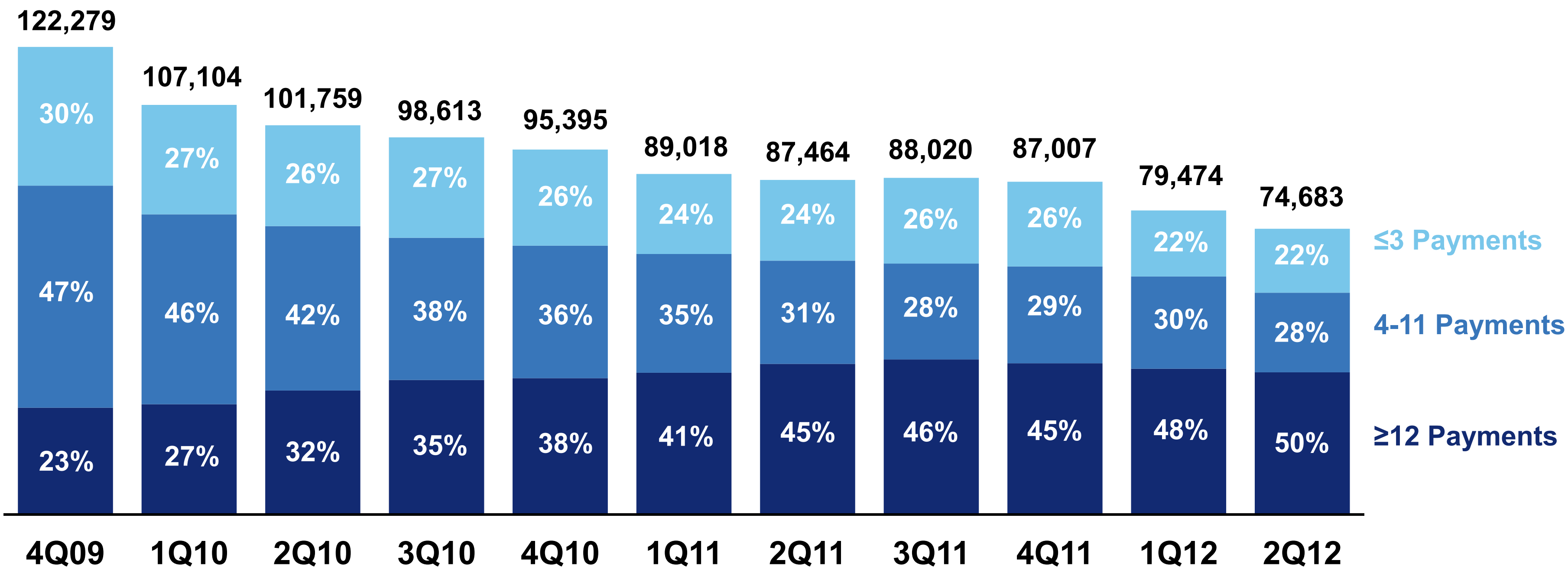
Number Of Paid Claims In 2Q12 Remained Elevated Relative To 2011

Anticipate Modest Decline In Delinquency Inventory In 2H12

U.S. Mortgage Insurance

Delinquencies By Aging Category

Primary Delinquencies



Flow Average Reserve Per Delq ($K)

4Q09	1Q10	2Q10	3Q10	4Q10	1Q11	2Q11	3Q11	4Q11	1Q12	2Q12
18.9	19.2	19.5	20.4	24.3	25.4	29.2	28.8	29.1	30.6	30.6

Reserve Strengthening While Delinquencies Trend Lower

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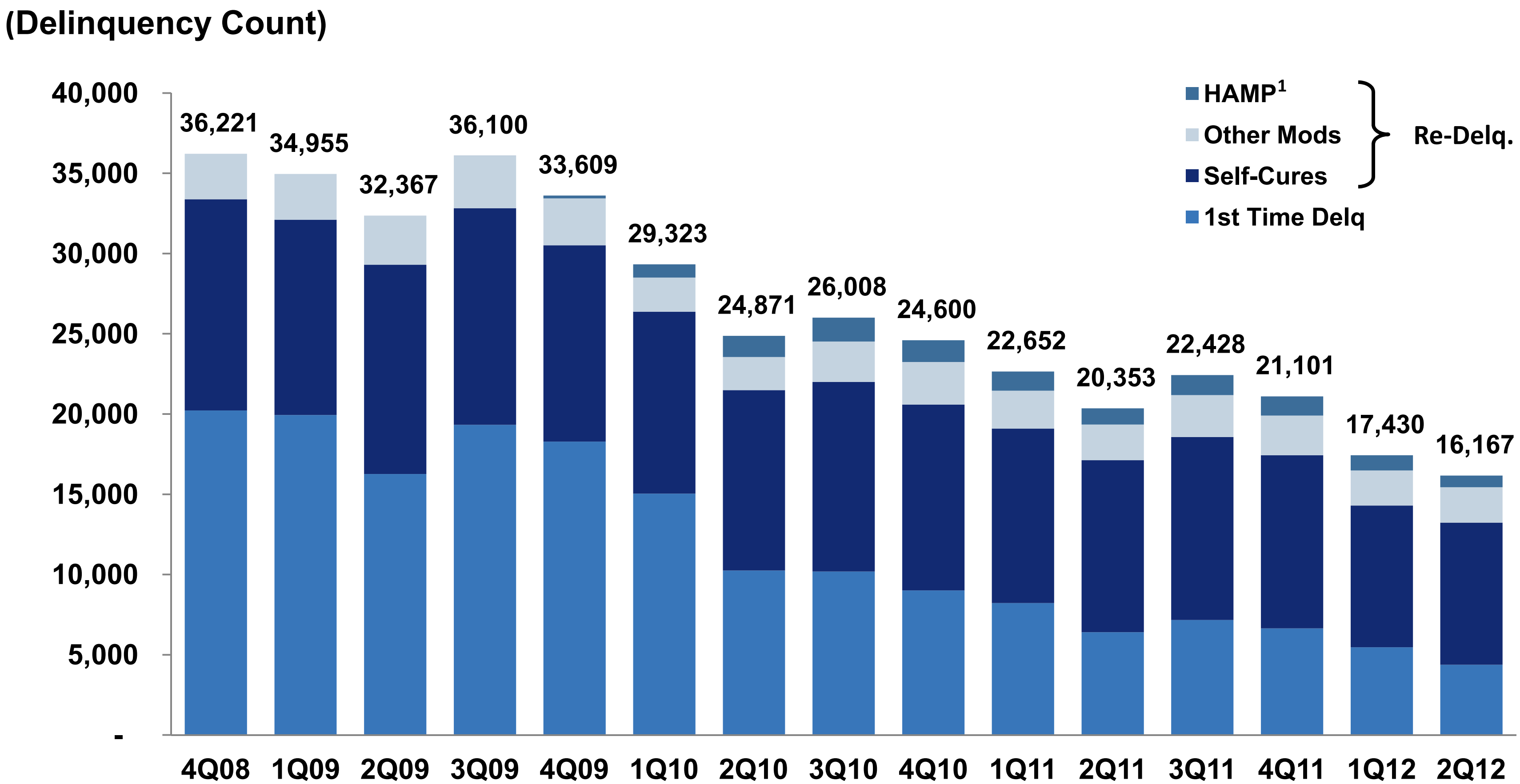
Flow New Delinquency Trends

Flow New Delqs Slowing Since 3Q09 -- Seasonality In 3Q10 & 3Q11



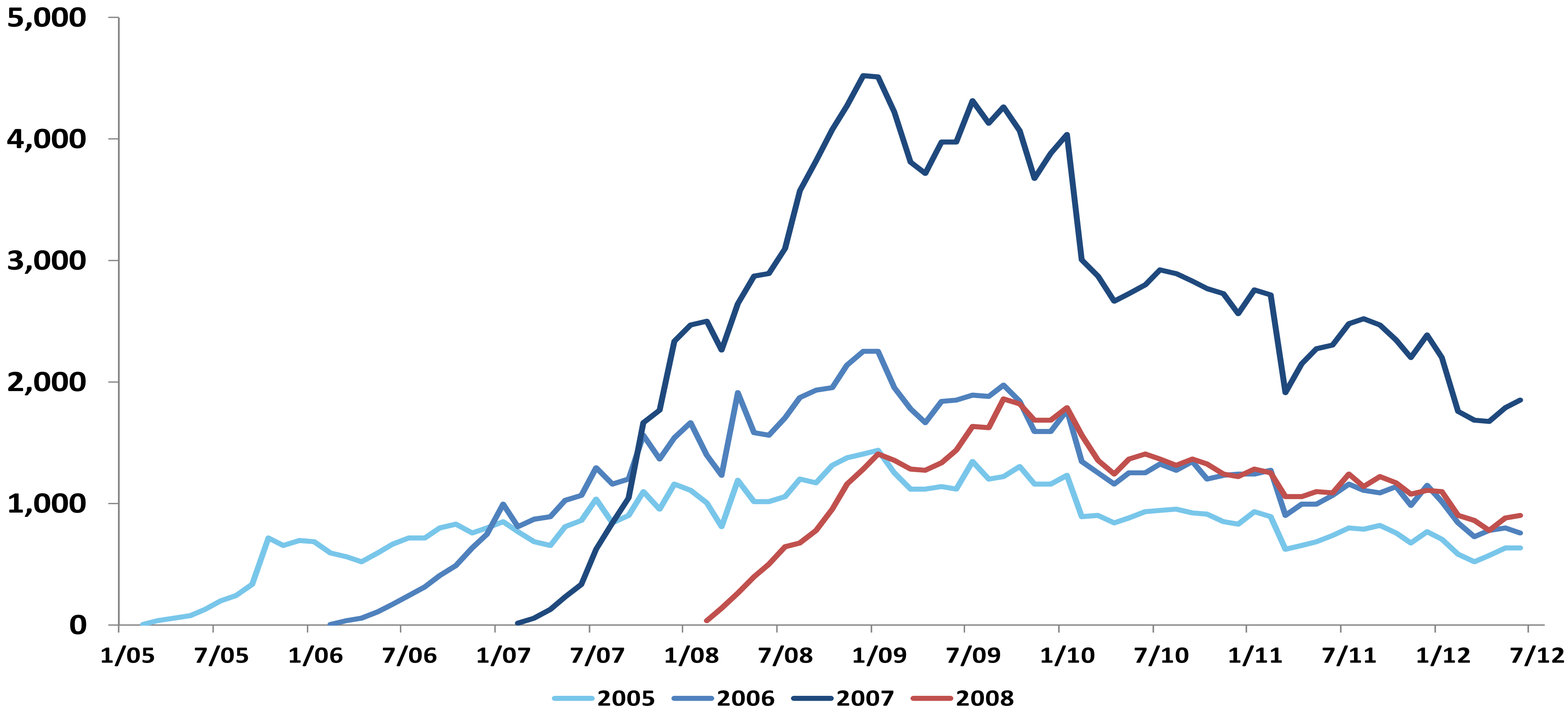
[1]Home Affordable Modification Program

New Delinquency / Re-Delinquency Trends Favorable

New Delinquencies -- Bad Books Run Off

2005–2008 Books Peaked In 4Q09

 # Of New Delinquencies



Burn-Out Is Gradual But Meaningful… Historical Seasonal Drop In 1Q

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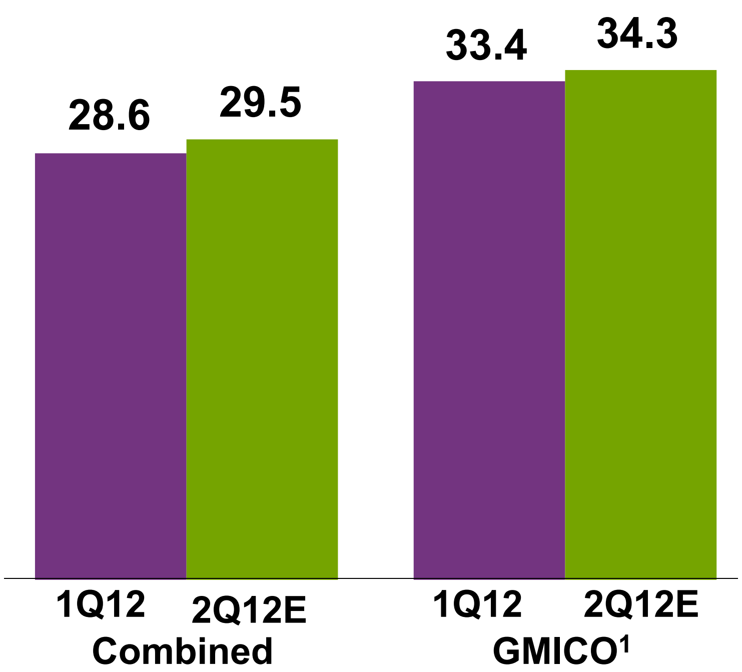
Capital Strategy

Regulatory Capital Position

Risk To Capital Ratio X:1



[1]Genworth Mortgage Insurance Company

Maintaining Capital Flexibility

25:1 Waivers – North Carolina Statutory Capital Waiver Extended Through July 31, 2014

- Waivers Or No Action In Place From 44 States
- 50 State Production Flexibility Maintained

Contingency Plans In Place With GRMAC[2]; Requires GSE[3] Approval

- Currently Writing Business In 5 States: OH, KS, ID, MO, FL

Discussions On Potential Alternative Structures

[2]Genworth Residential Mortgage Assurance Corporation
[3]Government Sponsored Entity

2Q12 Risk To Capital Is An Estimate Due To Timing Of Filing Of Statutory Financial Statements

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Appendix

Definition Of Selected Operating Performance Measures

Management uses selected operating performance measures including "sales," and "insurance in force" or "risk in force" which are commonly used in the insurance and investment industries as measures of operating performance.

Management regularly monitors and reports sales metrics as a measure of volume of new and renewal business generated in a period. Sales refer to (1) annualized first-year premiums for long term care insurance and (2) new insurance written for mortgage insurance. Sales do not include renewal premiums on policies or contracts written during prior periods. The company considers annualized first-year premiums and new insurance written to be a measure of the company's operating performance because they represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies or contracts during a specified period, rather than a measure of the company's revenues or profitability during that period.

Management regularly monitors and reports insurance in force and risk in force. Insurance in force for the international mortgage business is a measure of the aggregate face value of outstanding insurance policies as of the respective reporting date. For the risk in force in the international mortgage insurance business, the company has computed an “effective” risk in force amount, which recognizes that the loss on any particular loan will be reduced by the net proceeds received upon sale of the property. Effective risk in force has been calculated by applying to insurance in force a factor of 35% that represents the highest expected average per-claim payment for any one underwriting year over the life of the company’s businesses in Canada and Australia. The company considers insurance in force and risk in force to be a measure of the company’s operating performance because they represent a measure of the size of the business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than a measure of the company’s revenues or profitability during that period.

These operating measures enable the company to compare its 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.

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•*Risks relating to the company's businesses*, including downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets; downgrades or potential downgrades in the company's financial strength or credit ratings; interest rate fluctuations and levels; adverse capital and credit market conditions; the impact on the potential extension, replacement or refinancing of the company's credit facilities; the valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities; defaults, downgrades or other events impacting the value of the company's fixed maturity securities portfolio; defaults on the company's commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying the company's investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance; goodwill impairments; defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; an adverse change in risk based capital and other regulatory requirements; insufficiency of reserves; legal constraints on dividend distributions by the company's subsidiaries; competition; availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance; loss of key distribution partners; regulatory restrictions on the company's operations and changes in applicable laws and regulations; legal or regulatory investigations or actions; the failure of or any compromise of the security of the company's computer systems; the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic; the effect of the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; changes in the accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard-setting bodies; impairments of or valuation allowances against the company's deferred tax assets; changes in expected morbidity and mortality rate; accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits; reputational risks as a result of rate increases on certain in force long term care insurance products; medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation; unexpected changes in persistency rates; ability to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of statutory reserve requirements; the failure of demand for long term care insurance to increase; political and economic instability or changes in government policies; foreign exchange rate fluctuations; unexpected changes in unemployment rates; unexpected increases in mortgage insurance default rates or severity of defaults; the significant portion of high loan to value insured international mortgage loans which generally result in more and larger claims than lower loan-to-value ratios; competition with government owned and government sponsored enterprises offering mortgage insurance; changes in international regulations reducing demand for mortgage insurance; increases in mortgage insurance default rates; failure to meet, or have waived to the extent needed, the minimum statutory capital requirements and hazardous financial condition standards; uncertain results of continued investigations of insured U.S. mortgage loans; possible rescissions of coverage and the results of objections to the company's rescissions; the extent to which loan modifications and other similar programs may provide benefits to the company; unexpected changes in unemployment and underemployment rates in the United States; further deterioration in economic conditions or a further decline in home prices in the United States; problems associated with foreclosure process defects in the United States that may defer claim payments; changes to the role or structure of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac); competition with government owned and government sponsored enterprises offering U.S. mortgage insurance; changes in regulations that affect the U.S. mortgage insurance business; the influence of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and a small number of large mortgage lenders and investors; decreases in the volume of high loan to value mortgage originations or increases in mortgage insurance cancellations in the United States; increases in the use of alternatives to private mortgage insurance in the United States and reductions by lenders in the level of coverage they select; the impact of the use of reinsurance with reinsurance companies affiliated with U.S. mortgage lending customers; legal actions under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974; and potential liabilities in connection with the company's U.S. contract underwriting services;

•*Other risks*, including the risk that adverse market or other conditions might further delay or impede the planned initial public offering (IPO) of the company's mortgage insurance business in Australia; the possibility that in certain circumstances the company will be obligated to make payments to General Electric Company (GE) under the tax matters agreement with GE even if the company's corresponding tax savings are never realized and payments could be accelerated in the event of certain changes in control; and provisions of the company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the tax matters agreement with GE may discourage takeover attempts and business combinations that stockholders might consider in their best interests; and

•*Risks relating to the company's common stock*, including the suspension of dividends and stock price fluctuations.

The company undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.