

Third Quarter 2011

Investor Materials

November 3, 2011



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,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “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 25, 2011. 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

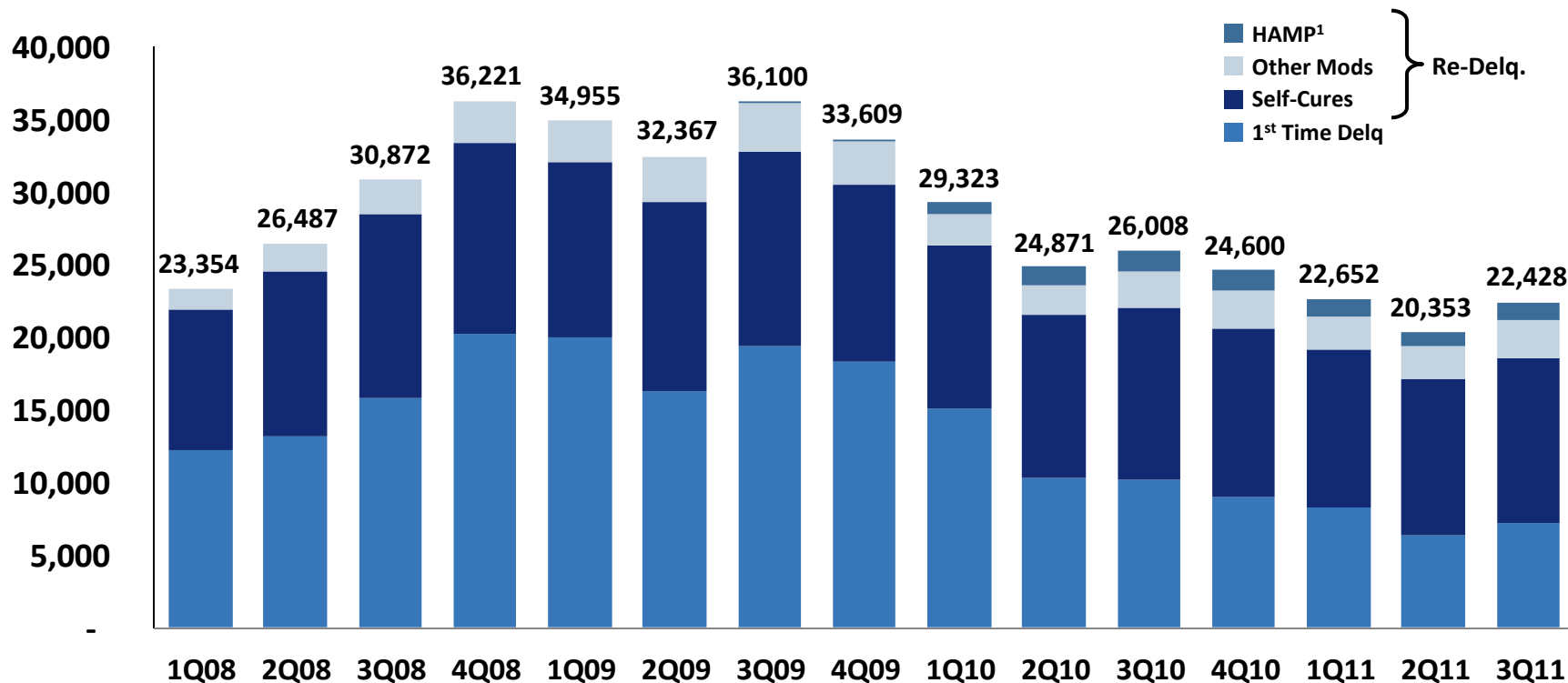
All financial data as of September 30, 2011 unless otherwise noted. For additional information, please see Genworth’s third quarter of 2011 earnings release and financial supplement posted at genworth.com.

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

U.S. MI New Flow Delinquency Trends

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

(Delinquency Count)

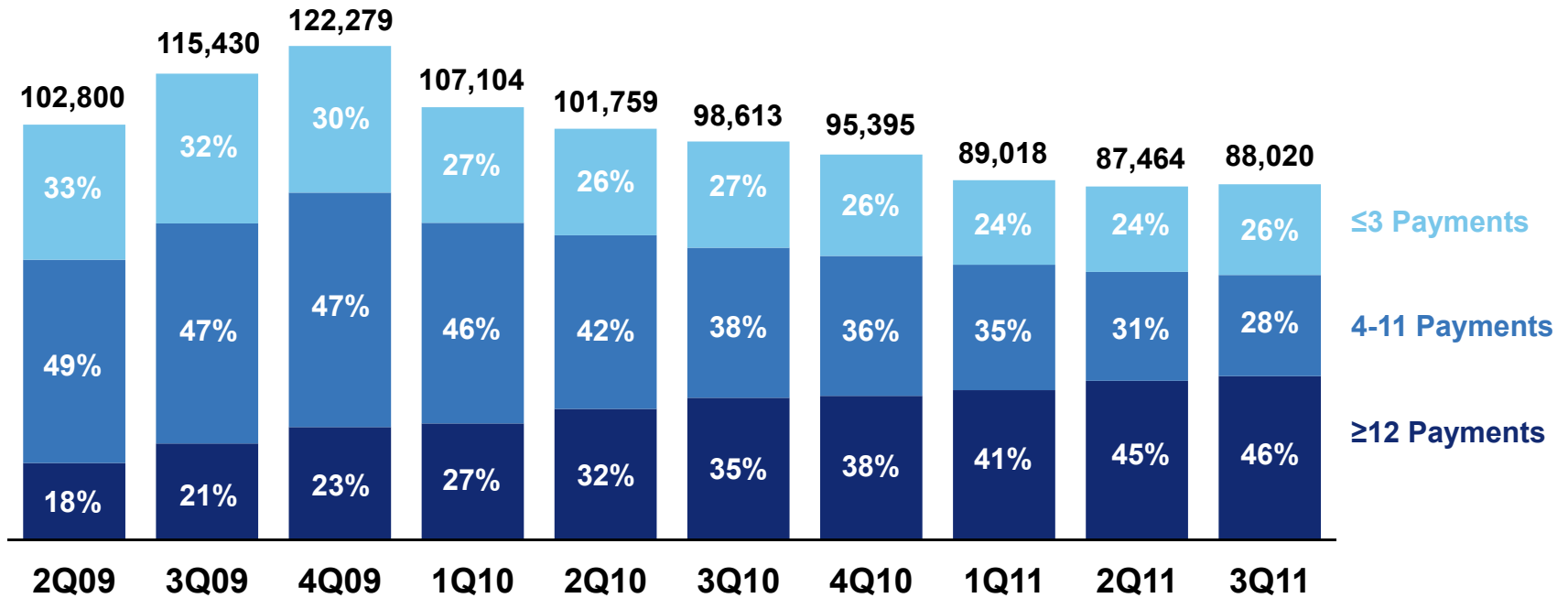


¹Home Affordable Modification Program

New Delinquency / Re-Delinquency Trends Favorable

U.S. MI Delinquencies Aging

Primary Delinquencies



Flow Average Reserve Per Delq (\$K)

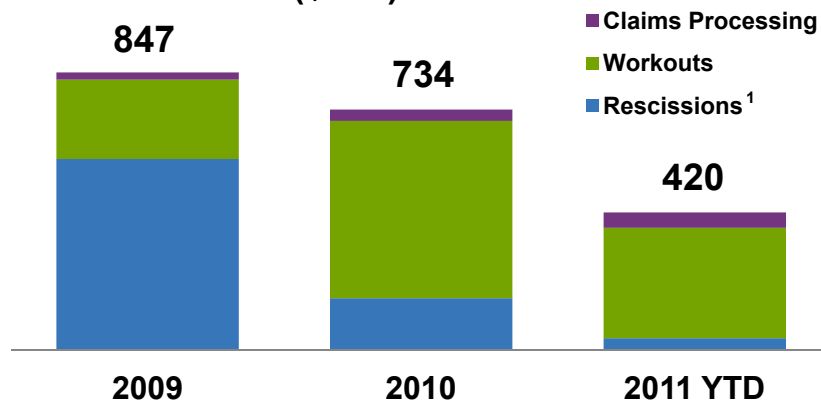
22.9	20.0	18.9	19.2	19.5	20.4	24.3	25.4	29.2	28.8
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Burn-Out Of 2005-2007 Vintages / Slow-Down In Cures Affecting Aging

U.S. MI Loss Mitigation Plans On Track

Modification Focus

U.S. MI Benefits (\$MM)



**2011 YTD Loss Mitigation Savings \$420MM
On Track For Full Year Of \$400-\$500MM**

Modification Re-defaults: ~25-30%

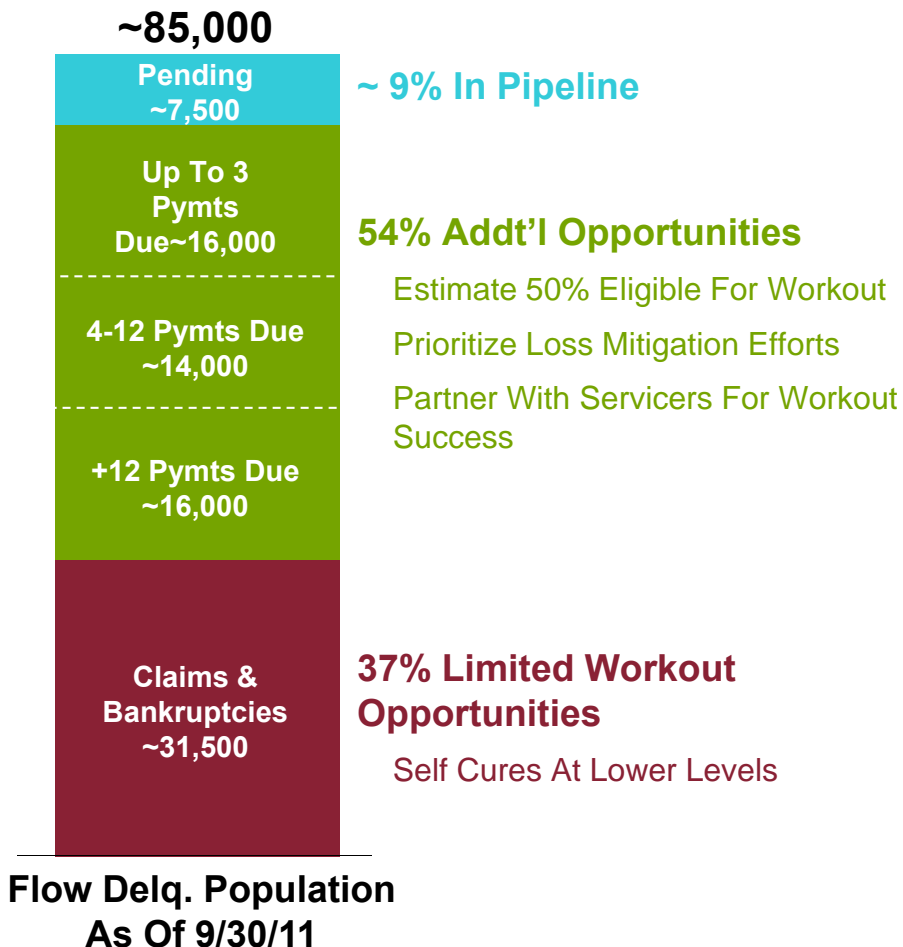
**Opportunity Remains In 54% Of Existing
Delinquency Population**

**Actively Identifying Workout Opportunities
For HAMP & Non-HAMP Programs**

¹Net Of Reinstatements

Flow Delq. Inventory Segmentation

(Count)

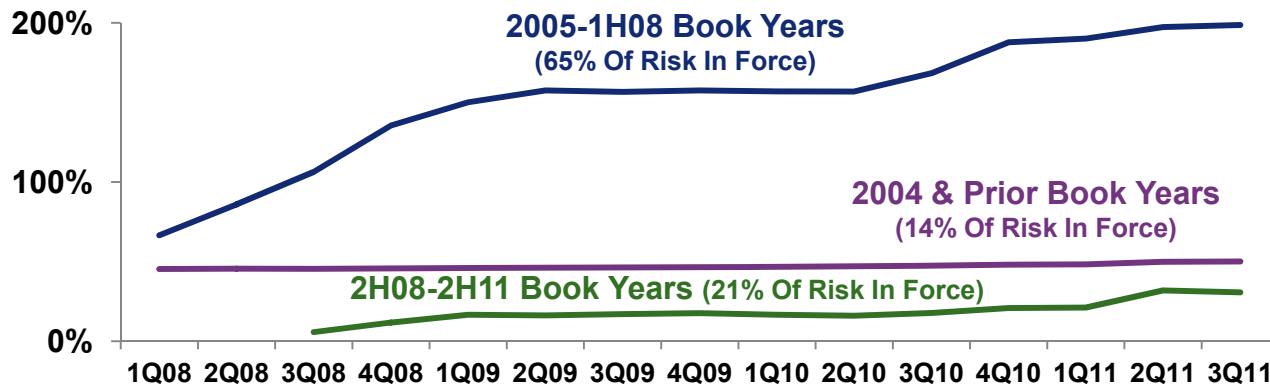


U.S. MI New Business: Strong Performance

	Risk		Price			Trends
Prior Risks	Certain "Exotic" Products (Alt-A, A Minus)	High % Delegated U/W	Stable Pricing History	Limited Risk Adders	Captive Insurance	Early Stage Delqs
Today	Core Products	Low Delegated U/W (Tight Controls)	20%+ Base Rate ↑	Higher Gross & Net Pricing	Minimal Ceded Premium ~15% Price ↑	2010 Vintage 93 Delqs

20%+ New Business ROE

Loss Ratio Comparison

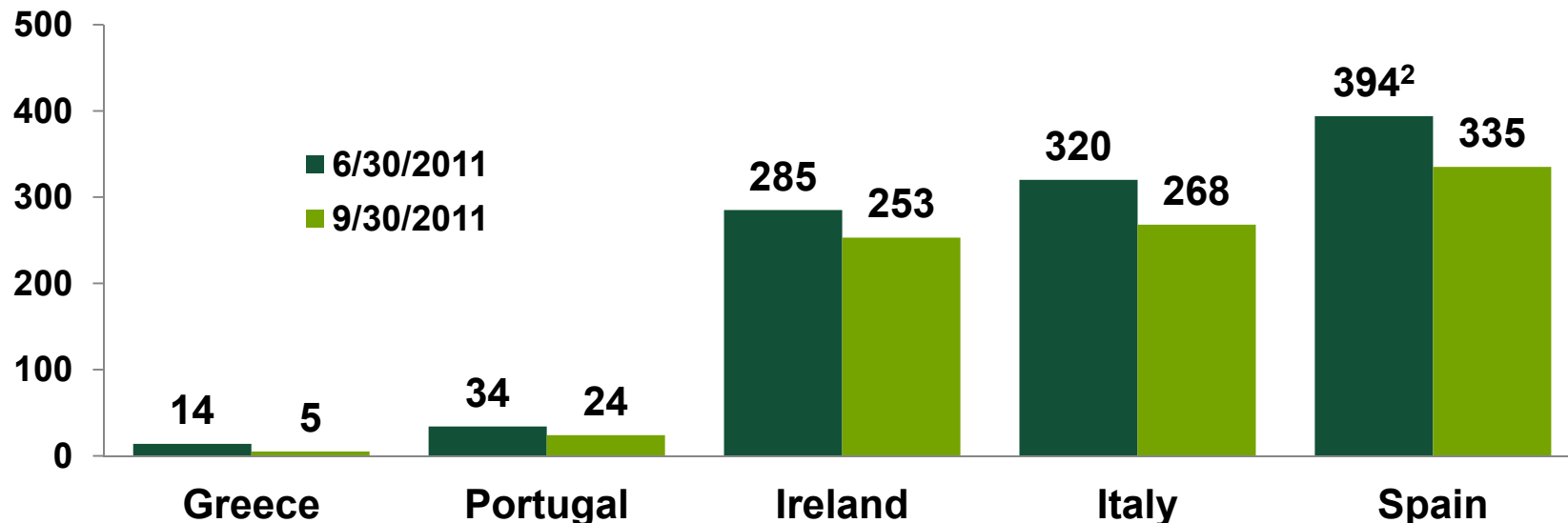


2H08 To 2011 Books Delivering Strong Gross Margins With Better Than Pricing Loss Trends In An Adverse Environment

European Periphery Exposure

Reduction Since 6/30/11

(\$MM, Market Value¹ As Of 9/30/11)



Market Value Down \$162MM To \$885MM; Total Unrealized Loss \$50MM

Majority Of Reduction Driven By Active Management

Only \$18MM Run-Off, \$17MM Written Down

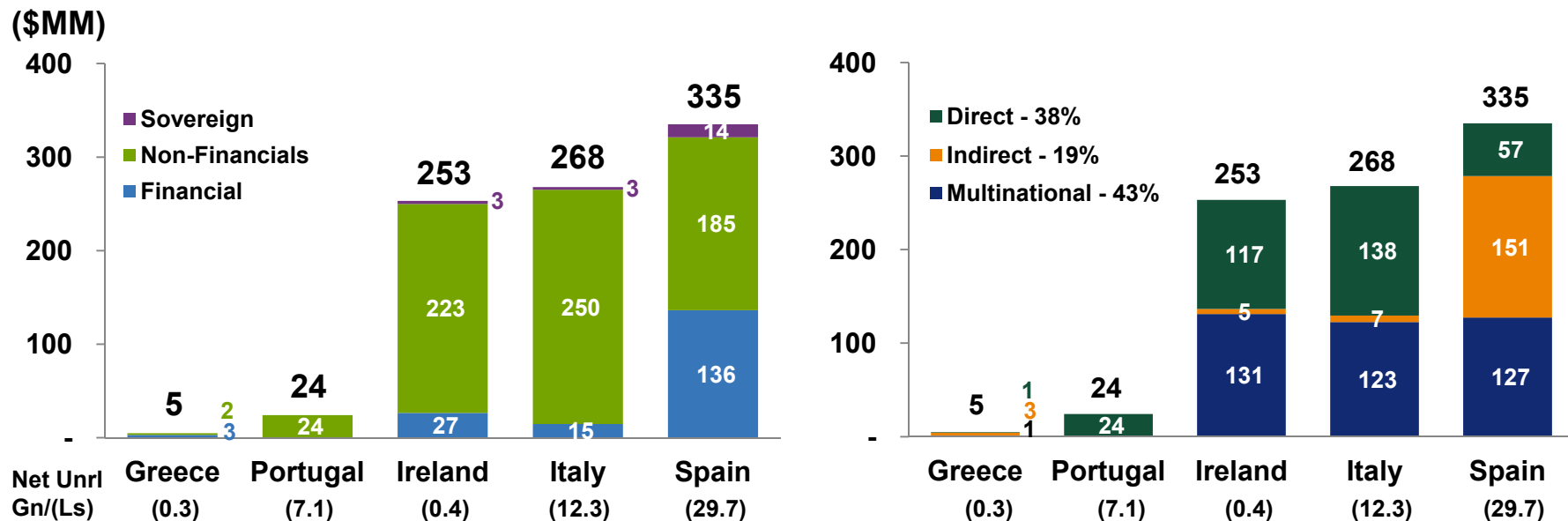
Of \$5MM Greece Exposure, Less Than \$1MM Direct Exposure

¹Excludes U.S. Government Guaranteed Debt

²6/30/11 Value Reduced Due To Reclassification

European Periphery Exposure

Market Value As Of 9/30/11¹



Total Exposure \$885MM, 1.2% Of Portfolio
No Sovereign Exposure In Greece & Portugal;
Sovereign Positions In Ireland & Italy Each Less Than \$4MM

All Spain Financial Holdings Are Diversified Global Banks

Direct: Primary Exposure To Local Economy, Holdings Primarily Utilities, Communications & Capital Goods

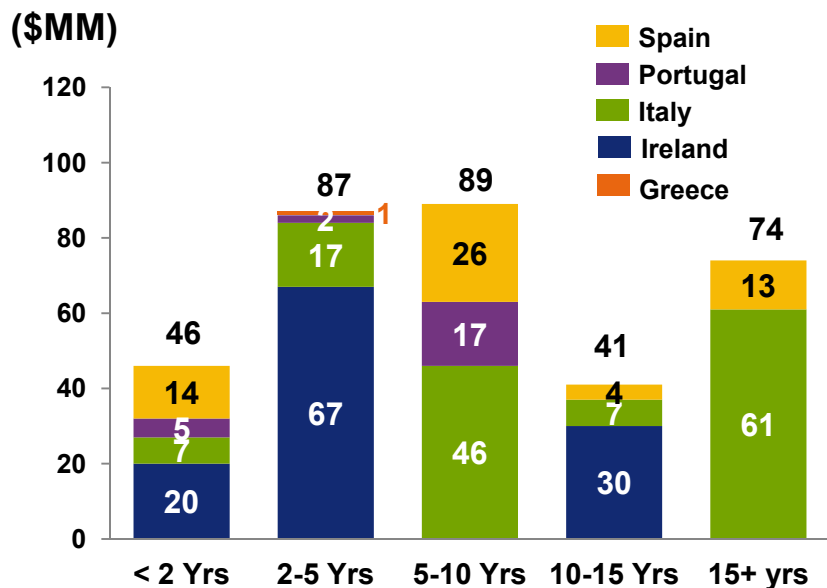
Indirect: Debt Issued By Subsidiaries Outside Of Country

Multinational: Companies With Majority Of Revenues Coming From Outside The Country Of Domicile

¹Excludes U.S. Government Guaranteed Debt

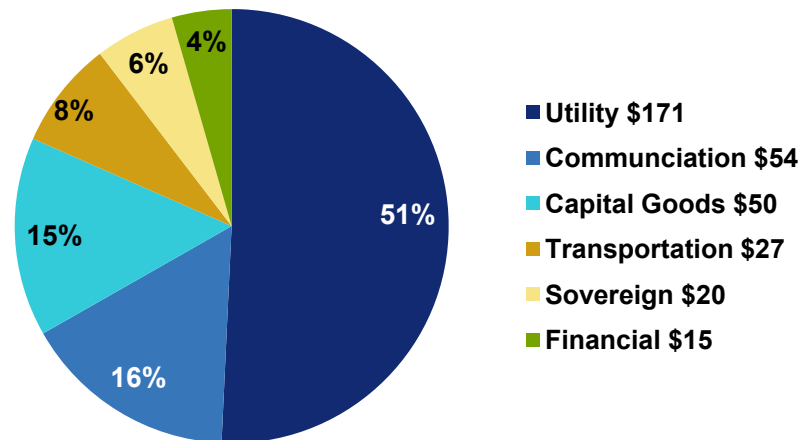
European Periphery Detail -- Investments

Direct Exposure Maturity Profile¹



14% Of Total Exposure Matures Within 2 Yrs
40% Of Total Exposure Matures Within 5 Yrs

Direct Exposure Sector Profile¹



More Stable Utilities Comprise 51% Of Direct Exposure

- Ireland: \$84MM
- Portugal: \$24MM
- Italy: \$45MM
- Spain: \$18MM

Sovereign Holdings

- Spain: \$14MM
- Ireland: \$3MM
- Italy: \$3MM

¹Market Value As Of 9/30/11

Appendix

Definition Of Selected Operating Performance Measures

This presentation includes information related to loss mitigation activities for the U.S. mortgage insurance business. The company defines loss mitigation activities as rescissions, cancellations, borrower loan modifications, repayment plans, lender- and borrower-titled pre-sales, claims administration and other loan workouts. Estimated savings related to rescissions are the reduction in carried loss reserves, net of premium refunds and reinstatement of prior rescissions. Estimated savings related to loan modifications and other cure related loss mitigation actions represent the reduction in carried loss reserves. For non-cure related actions, including pre-sales, the estimated savings represent the difference between the full claim obligation and the actual amount paid. The company believes that this information helps to enhance the understanding of the operating performance of the U.S. mortgage insurance business as loss mitigation activities specifically impact current and future loss reserves and level of claim payments.

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Risks relating to the company’s businesses, including downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets, downgrades in the company’s financial strength or credit ratings, interest rate fluctuations and levels, adverse capital and credit market conditions, the valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities, defaults, downgrade 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, default 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 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 and impairments of or valuation allowances against the company’s deferred tax assets;

Risks relating to the Retirement and Protection segment, including changes in morbidity and mortality, 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 and the failure of demand for long-term care insurance to increase;

Risks relating to the International segment, including 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 and changes in regulations;

Risks relating to the U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, including 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, further deterioration in economic conditions or a further decline in home prices, problems associated with foreclosure process defects 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 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, increases in the use of alternatives to private mortgage insurance and reductions by lenders in the level of coverage they select, the impact of the use of reinsurance with reinsurance companies affiliated with 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 delay or impede the planned initial public offering 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.