Third Quarter 2016

Earnings Summary

November 4, 2016

Genworth®

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 future business and financial performance of Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth) and its consolidated subsidiaries. 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 at the end of this presentation, 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 26, 2016. Genworth undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Non-GAAP[1] And Other Items

All financial data is as of September 30, 2016 unless otherwise noted. For additional information, please see Genworth's third quarter of 2016 earnings release and financial supplement posted at genworth.com.

For important information regarding the use of non-GAAP and selected operating performance measures, see the Appendix.

Unless otherwise noted, all references in this presentation to net income (loss) and net operating income (loss) should be read as net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders and net operating income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders, respectively.

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

[1]U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Genworth®

Key Themes For The 3rd Quarter

Financial Performance

Completed Review Of Long Term Care Insurance (LTC) Claim Reserves Incorporating Additional Experience Resulting In Changes To Assumptions And Methodologies; Increase To Claim Reserves Of $435MM Pre-Tax Or $283MM After-Tax

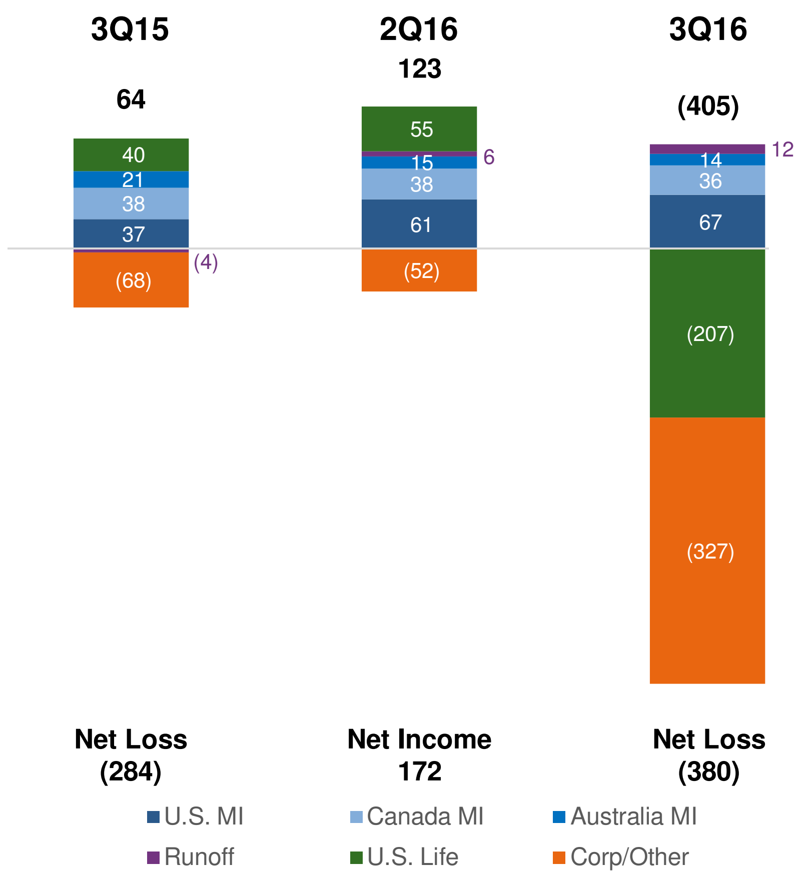
Non-Cash Charges Of $265MM Related To Deferred Tax Assets That Are Not Expected To Be Utilized Before Expiration

Solid U.S. & Canada Mortgage Insurance (MI) Loss Performance; Australia MI Loss Ratio Continues To Be Pressured By Commodity Dependent Regions; Solid Capital Ratios In All Three MI Platforms

Holding Company Cash & Liquid Assets Of $1,165MM, Including $175MM Dedicated For U.S. Life Restructuring

3Q16 Results Summary – Genworth Consolidated

Net Operating Income (Loss)[1] ($MM)



U.S. MI: $67
- Strong Loss Ratio Performance; Favorable Adjustment To Loss Reserves
- Continued Improvement To PMIERs[2] Buffer

Canada MI: $36
- Continued Strong Loss Ratio Performance
- Higher Earned Premiums From Increased Level Of New Insurance Written In Recent Years

Australia MI: $14
- Loss Ratio Increase Reflecting Continued Pressure In Mining Areas

U.S. Life Insurance: $(207)
- LTC Claim Reserves Updates Negatively Impacting Results By $283
- Continued LTC Rate Action Benefits
- Favorable Variable Investment Income

Runoff: $12
- Favorable Impact From Equity Markets & Interest Rates Versus Prior Quarter

Corporate And Other: $(327)
- Non-Cash Charge Related To Deferred Tax Assets

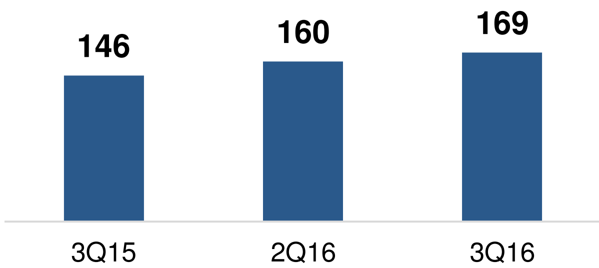
[1]Non-GAAP Measure, See Appendix For Additional Information [2]Private Mortgage Insurer Eligibility Requirements

Genworth

U.S. Mortgage Insurance

Premiums

($MM)

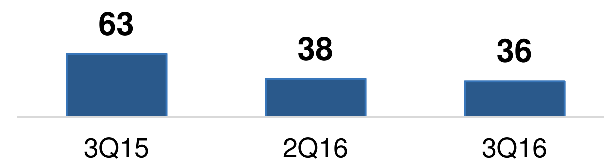


Flow NIW[1]	9,300	11,400	12,800

- Premiums Up Sequentially & Versus Prior Year On Continued Solid Growth In Insurance In Force
- Increase In NIW Sequentially & Versus Prior Year From Higher Purchase Originations And Refinance Market
- Single Premium NIW Mix Down Sequentially & Versus Prior Year On Selective Participation

Benefits/Changes In Policy Reserves

($MM)



Loss Ratio	43%	24%	21%
Primary Delqs (#)	32,989	25,798	25,803
Primary New Delqs (#)	10,192	8,265	9,609
Primary Paid Claims (#)	1,918	1,932	1,561
Primary Cures (#)	8,484	8,137	8,043
% Of RIF[2] 2009+[3]	65%	73%	75%

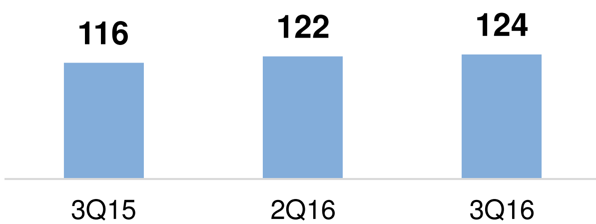
- Primary New Delinquencies Up 16% Sequentially On Seasonality & Down 6% Versus The Prior Year
- Net Favorable Adjustment To Loss Reserves Of $10MM Pre-Tax In 3Q16; Favorably Impacted Loss Ratio By 6 Points
- Year-To-Date 2016 Loss Ratio Of 23%

[1]New Insurance Written; [2]Risk In Force; [3]In 2Q16, All Flow RIF Metrics Were Based Upon More Current Loan Balances As Provided By Servicers, Lenders And Investors And Are Consistent With The Presentation Under PMIERs. 3Q15 Has Been Re-Presented To Reflect These Modified Metrics.

Canada Mortgage Insurance

Premiums

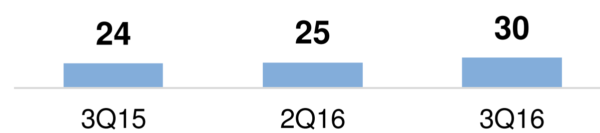
($MM)



	3Q15	2Q16	3Q16
Flow NIW	6,600	4,400	5,300
Bulk NIW	4,800	19,700	5,100

Benefits/Changes In Policy Reserves

($MM)



	3Q15	2Q16	3Q16
Loss Ratio	21%	20%	24%
Total Delqs (#)	1,715	1,961	2,027
New Delqs (#)	1,056	1,164	1,252
Paid Claims (#)	391	425	427
Cures (#)	616	812	759

Unfavorable $2MM Impact From Foreign Exchange Versus Prior Year

Flow NIW Increased Versus Prior Quarter From A Seasonably Larger Originations Market But Decreased Versus Prior Year From Targeted Underwriting Changes In Select Markets And A Smaller Market Size

Bulk NIW Down Versus Prior Quarter; 2Q16 Demand Driven By Large Bank Demand Ahead Of July 1st Regulatory Changes

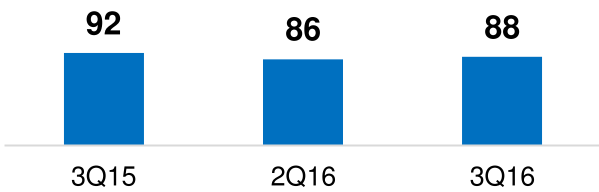
Loss Ratio Up Sequentially From Increase In New Delinquencies, Net Of Cures, (Up 141) Driven By Oil-Producing Regions

Year-To-Date 2016 Loss Ratio Of 23%

Australia Mortgage Insurance

Premiums

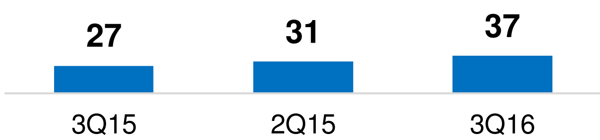
($MM)



	3Q15	2Q16	3Q16
Flow NIW	6,300	5,000	4,600
Bulk NIW	-	800	-

Benefits/Changes In Policy Reserves

($MM)



	3Q15	2Q15	3Q16
Loss Ratio	29%	36%	42%
Total Delqs (#)	5,804	6,413	6,844
New Delqs (#)	2,782	3,215	3,214
Paid Claims (#)	325	286	321
Cures (#)	2,553	2,405	2,462

Favorable $1MM Impact From Foreign Exchange Versus Prior Quarter & Versus The Prior Year

Flow NIW Down Sequentially & Versus Prior Year Primarily From A Smaller High Loan-To-Value Originations Market

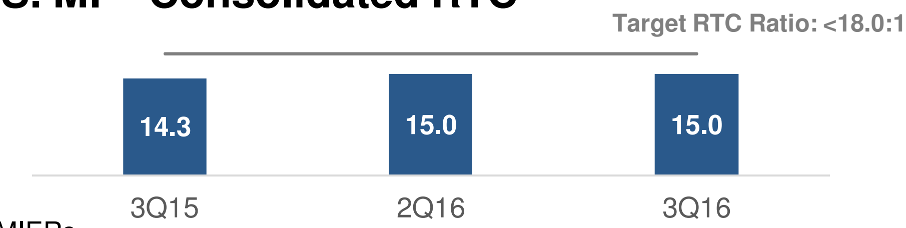
New Delinquencies Remain Elevated In 3Q16 On Continued Pressure In Mining Regions; Up 16% Versus Prior Year

Actuarial Update In Prior Year Unfavorably Impacted Loss Ratio By 7 Pts In 3Q15

Year-To-Date 2016 Loss Ratio Of 35%

MI Businesses -- Capital Adequacy[1]

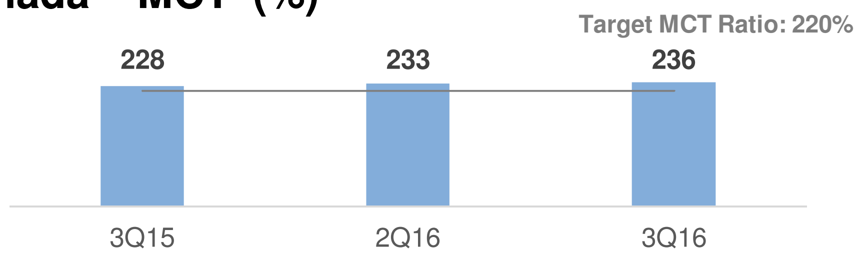
U.S. MI – Consolidated RTC[2]



	3Q15	2Q16	3Q16
PMIERs Sufficiency[3]	N/A	115%	117%

Sequential Improvement In PMIERs Sufficiency Due To Higher Invested Assets & 2016 Book Year Reinsurance Execution

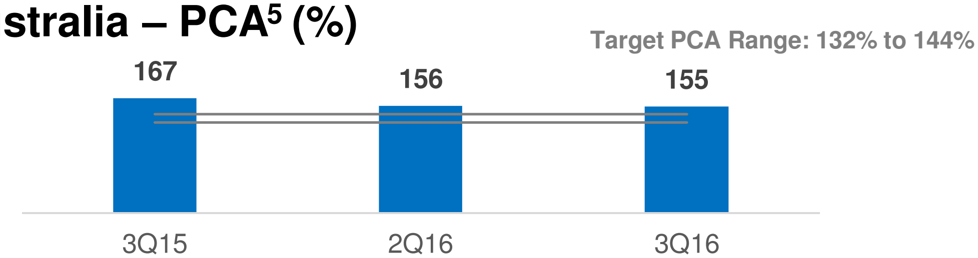
Canada – MCT[4] (%)



MCT Ratio Up From Prior Quarter & Prior Year On Strong Earnings Performance

The Company Expects To Be Compliant With The New Regulatory Capital Framework Effective January 1, 2017

Australia – PCA[5] (%)



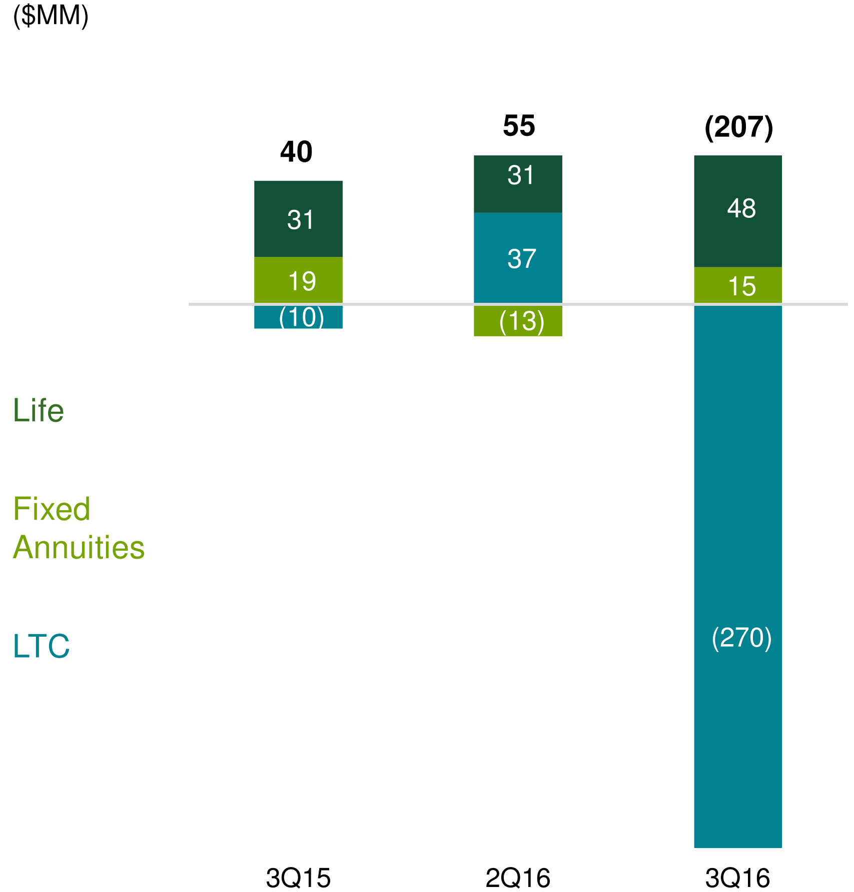
PCA Ratio Consistent With Prior Quarter

Portfolio Seasoning Offset By Dividends Paid

[1]Company Estimate For 3Q16, Due To Timing Of The Filing Of Statutory Statements; [2]Risk-To-Capital; [3]Calculated As Available Assets Divided By Required Assets As Defined Within PMIERs. As of September 30, 2016 and June 30, 2016, The PMIERs Sufficiency Ratios Were In Excess Of $400 Million And $350 Million, Respectively, Of Available Assets Above The PMIERs Requirements. Company Estimate For 3Q16; [4]Minimum Capital Test; [5]Prescribed Capital Amount

3Q16 Summary -- U.S. Life Insurance

Net Operating Income (Loss)



Highlights

LTC

- Claim Reserves Strengthening Impact Of $283MM After-Tax Driving 3Q16 Results
- Increase In New Claims Severity Versus Prior Quarter & Prior Year Driven Primarily By Assumption And Methodology Changes As Well As A Continued Shift In Claims Mix
- $29MM Net Unfavorable Items In Prior Quarter & $21MM Net Unfavorable Items In Prior Year

Life Insurance

- Lower Reinsurance Expenses Versus Prior Year
- Favorable Variable Investment Income Versus Prior Quarter & Prior Year
- Favorable In Force Performance & Lower Expenses Versus Prior Quarter

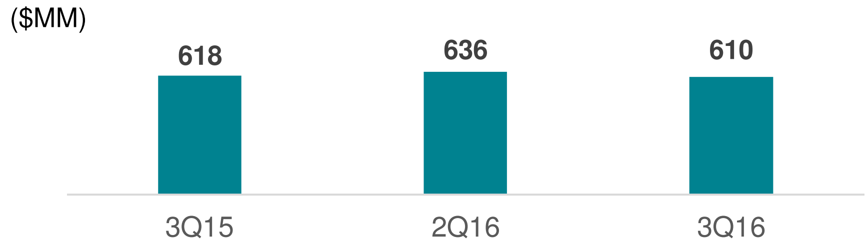
Fixed Annuities

- Unfavorable $8MM After-Tax Correction Related To State Guaranty Funds Partially Offset By Favorable Variable Investment Income
- 2Q16 Items Include $21MM After-Tax Unfavorable Impact From Loss Recognition Testing & $7MM Third Party Recapture Impact

Genworth

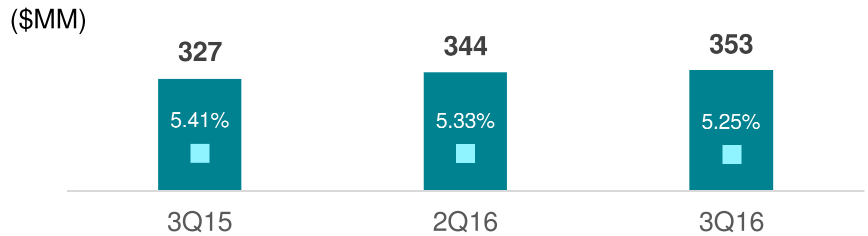
Long Term Care Insurance

Premiums



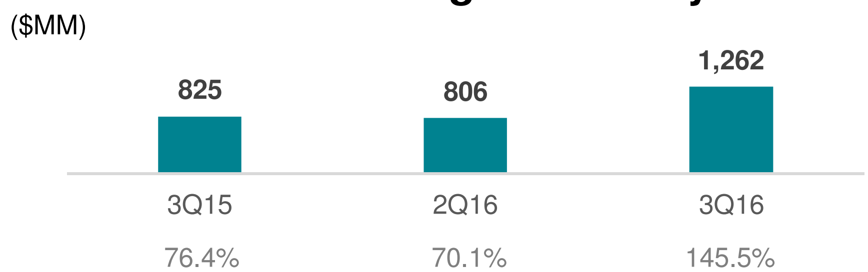
$96MM Estimated Pre-Tax Benefit In 3Q16 From Implemented In Force Premium Rate Actions[1]

Net Investment Income & Yield



Results Reflect Low Interest Rate Environment & Variability In Prepayment Speeds, Limited Partnership Performance & Bond Call Income

Benefits & Other Changes In Policy Reserves & Loss Ratio (%)



Claim Reserves Strengthening Of $435MM Pre-Tax In 3Q16

$65MM In 3Q16 Estimated Pre-Tax Favorable Impact From In Force Premium Rate Actions Implemented In 3Q16[1]

[1]$153MM Pre-Tax (Or $99MM After-Tax) Impact From Rate Actions In 3Q16 Includes $(8)MM Impact From Commissions, Premium Tax & Other Adjustments

Genworth

LTC In Force Premium Rate Increase

Rate Action Progress

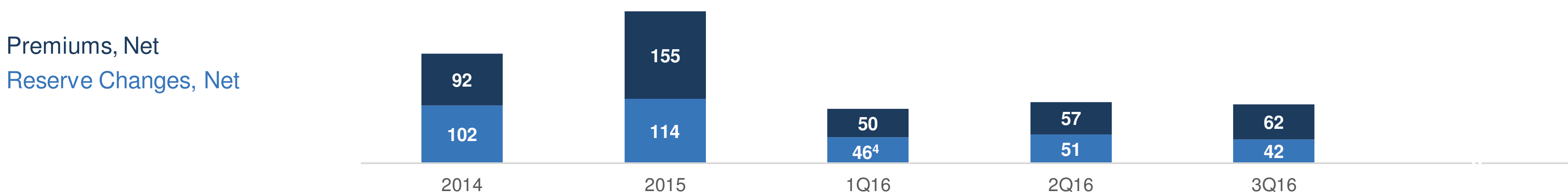
Approved Filings	FY15 Actual	1Q16 Actual	2Q16 Actual	3Q16 Actual	Comments
State Filings Approved[1]	69	21	31	24	2016 Approvals Tracking To In Force Rate Actions Assumed in 2015 Margin Testing
Impacted In Force Premium ($MM)	739	144	200	240	
Weighted Average % Rate Increase Approved on Impacted In Force	29%	30%	21%	36%	

Filings Submitted	FY15 Actual	1Q16 Actual	2Q16 Actual	3Q16 Actual	Comments
State Filings Submitted	79	19	26	26	2016 Filings In Line With Expectations In 2015 Margin Testing
In Force Premium Submitted ($MM)	546	206	348	56	

[1]2015 State Filings Approved Were Previously Reported On A Rate Action Basis By Including Multiple Product Filings In A Number Of States (i.e. 2012 Rate Action, Which Included Combined Approvals For Pre-PCS, PCS1, PCS2 And Choice 1, And/Or 2013 Rate Action For Choice 2). State Filings Approved On That Basis For 2015 Was 35. 2015 And 2016 State Filings Approved Reporting Reflects Individual Product Filings (i.e. Individually For Pre-PCS, PCS1, PCS2, Choice 1 And Choice 2).

Estimated Impact To Net Operating Income From Rate Actions & Key Drivers[2]

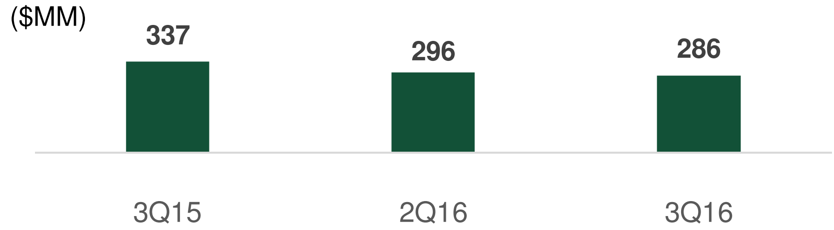
Estimated Net Operating Income From Rate Actions[3] ($MM)	186	255	92	103	99



[2]Includes All Implemented Rate Actions Since 2012. Earned Premium & Reserve Change Estimates Reflect Certain Simplifying Assumptions That May Vary Materially From Actual Historical Results, Including But Not Limited To, A Uniform Rate Of Co-Insurance & Premium Taxes In Addition To Consistent Policyholder Behavior Over Time. Actual Behavior May Differ Significantly From These Assumptions; [3]Estimated Net Operating Income From Rate Actions Includes Estimates For Commissions & Premium Taxes, Net Of Tax Of $(8)MM, $(14)MM, $(4)MM, $(5)MM & $(5)MM, Respectively; [4]1Q16 Included ($4MM) After-Tax Unfavorable Correction Related To The Calculation For Reduced Benefit Options

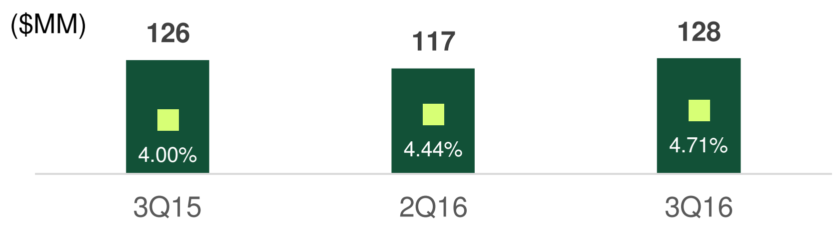
Life Insurance

Premiums & Policy Fees And Other Income



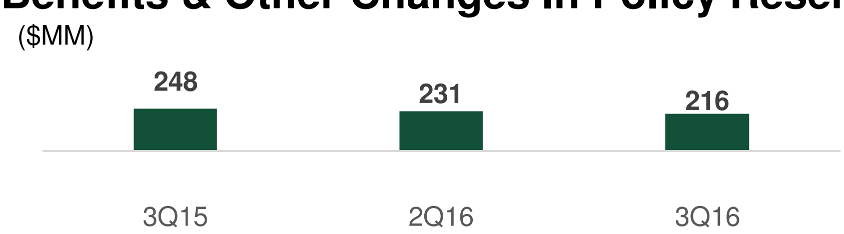
Lower Premiums From Reinsurance Transactions Completed In Early 2016

Net Investment Income & Yield



3Q16 Results Reflect Favorable Prepayment Speed Adjustments; 2Q16 Results Reflect Unfavorable Prepayment Speed Adjustment

Benefits & Other Changes In Policy Reserves



Favorable Impact From Reinsurance Transactions Completed In Early 2016

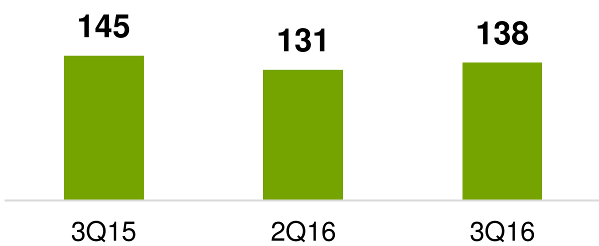
Mortality In Line Versus The Prior Quarter & Versus The Prior Year

Genworth

Fixed Annuities

Net Investment Spread[1]

($MM)

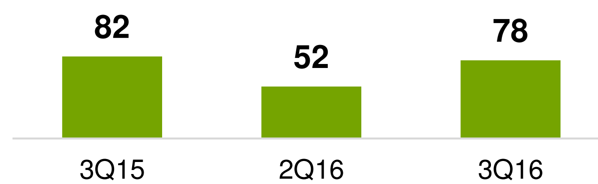


	3Q15	2Q16	3Q16
SPDA[2] Spread	1.62%	1.48%	1.61%
SPIA[3] Spread	1.08%	0.69%	1.16%

Fixed Annuity Spreads In 3Q16 Positively Impacted By Favorable Prepayment Speed, Limited Partnership Performance & Bond Call Income

Benefits/Changes In Policy Reserves & SPIA Mortality

($MM)



	3Q15	2Q16	3Q16
SPIA Mortality G/(L)[4]	(9)	(11)	(7)

Mortality Favorable Versus Prior Quarter & Prior Year

2Q16 Results Included Impact From Third Party SPIA Recapture

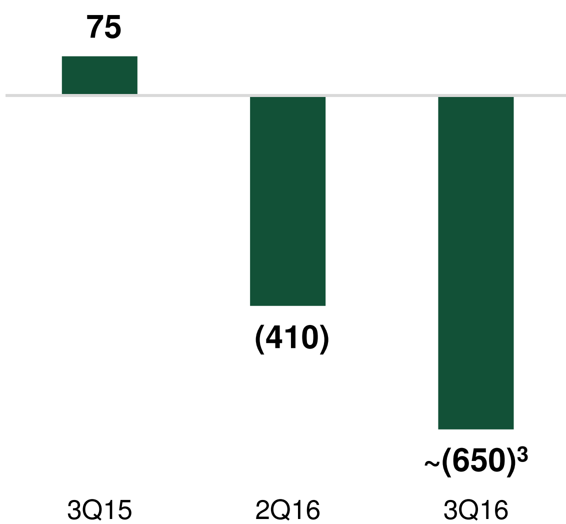
[1]Net Investment Income Less Interest Credited; [2]Single Premium Deferred Annuities; Excludes Fixed Indexed Annuities; [3]Single Premium Immediate Annuities; Includes Both Paid & Unpaid Interest Credited; [4]Excludes Incurred But Not Reported; Mortality Gain (Loss) Represents The Pre-Tax Income Impact Of The Product's Actual Mortality Experience Compared To The Mortality Assumptions Embedded In The Reserves Of The Product

Genworth

U.S. Life Insurance Company Statutory Results

GLIC[1] Unassigned Surplus

($MM)



	3Q15	2Q16	3Q16
U.S. Life Ins. Co RBC[2] Ratio	444%	373%	~345%[3]
After-Tax Stat Op Income (Loss)[4]	(91)	(4)	(164)[3]
After-Tax Stat Net Income (Loss)[5]	(104)	(59)	(155)[3]

Highlights

3Q16 Unassigned Surplus & RBC Ratio Decline Versus Prior Quarter & Prior Year Primarily From The LTC Claim Reserve Review

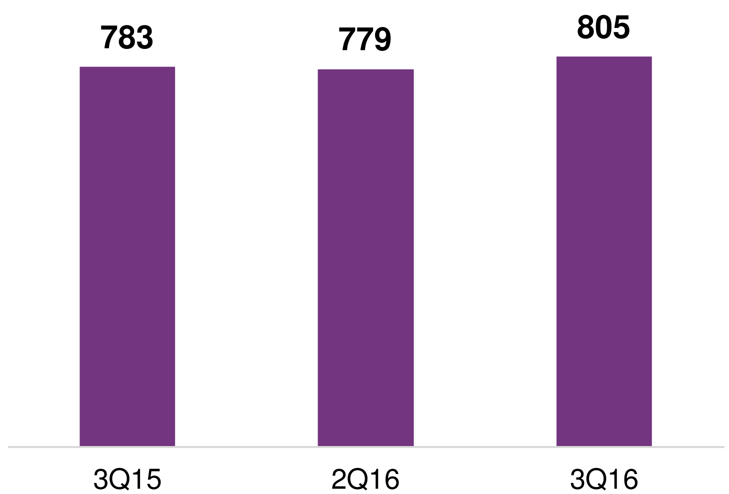
3Q16 GLAIC Estimated RBC Ratio Of ~605%[2] & Unassigned Surplus Of ~$135MM[2] Up From ~$100MM; Both Impacted By Dividends/Return Of Capital From Life Reinsurance Subsidiaries & Favorable In Force Annuity Performance

[1]Genworth Life Insurance Company; [2]Risk-Based Capital; [3]Company Estimate For 3Q16, Due To Timing Of The Filing Of Statutory Statements; [4]Consolidated Life Companies; Statutory Annual Statement Line 33; [5]Consolidated Life Companies; Statutory Annual Statement Line 35

Net Investment Income

Net Investment Income

($MM)



	3Q15	2Q16	3Q16
GNW Reported Yield	4.47%	4.48%	4.62%
GNW Core Yield[1]	4.40%	4.48%	4.51%
U.S. Life Ins. Segment Reported Yield	4.90%	4.91%	4.99%
Impairments	(9)	(22)	(2)

Highlights

Variability In Net Investment Income From Prepayment Speeds, Limited Partnership Performance & Bond Call Income

$3.1B Of Purchases In 3Q16

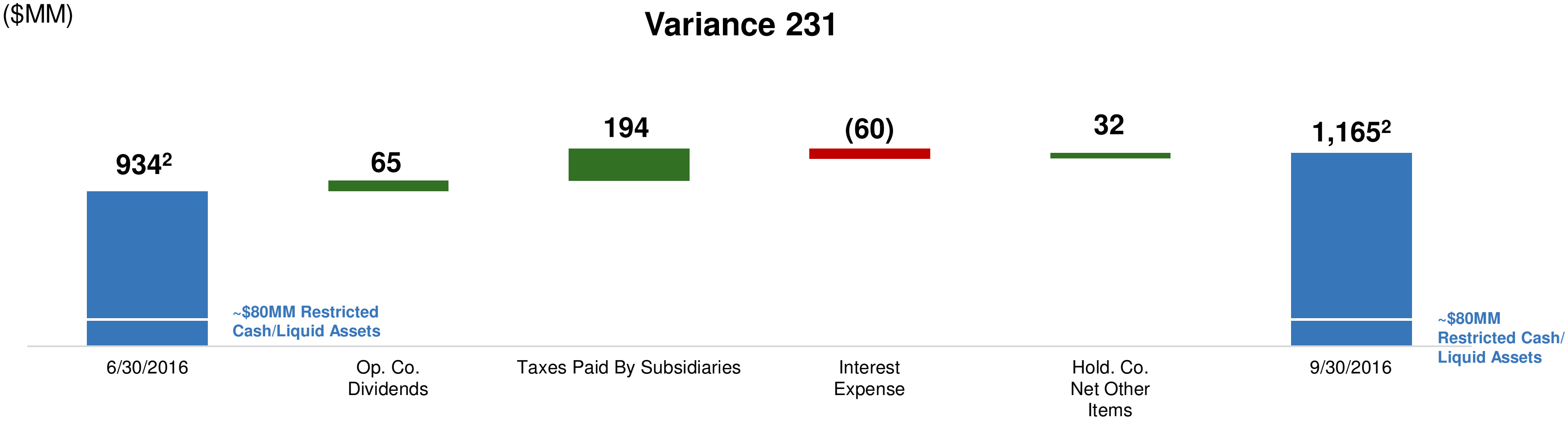
- ~$2.4B Primarily In Investment Grade Public Corporates & Investment Grade Structured Securities With Average Yield Of ~2.96%
- ~$700MM In Short-Term Holdings & Temporary U.S. Treasuries With An Average Yield Of 1.55%

[1]Non-GAAP Measure, See Appendix

Genworth

Holding Company Cash & Liquid Assets[1]

Cash & Liquid Assets Roll Forward



$65MM Received From Australia MI & Canada MI In 3Q16; YTD International MI Dividends Total $213MM

$194MM Intercompany Tax Payments The Majority Of Which Are From Life Block Transaction Completed In 1Q16; $175MM Committed To Facilitate The Separation And Isolation Of The LTC Business

$32MM Holding Company Net Other Items Include Expense Reimbursements, Other Miscellaneous Items & Additional Cleared Cash For Derivative Trades

[1]Holding Company Cash & Liquid Assets Comprise Assets Held In Genworth Holdings, Inc. (The Issuer Of Outstanding Public Debt) Which Is A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Of Genworth Financial, Inc.; [2] Comprises Cash & Cash Equivalents Of $834MM & U.S. Government Bonds Of $100MM As Of 6/30/16 & Comprises Cash & Cash Equivalents Of $1,065MM & U.S Government Bonds Of $100MM As Of 9/30/16

2016 Goals & Drivers – MI Businesses

Goals

		Goal	3QYTD Results
Dividends	Australia MI & Canada MI	$200MM[1]	$213MM
Capital Ratios	U.S. MI – Combined RTC	< 18.0:1	~15.0:1[2]
	Canada MI – MCT	$\geq$ 220%	~236%[2]
	Australia MI – PCA	132-144%	~155%[2]
Portfolio Concentration	U.S. MI – 2009+ Books RIF%	70-80%	75%
	U.S. MI – 2009+ Books + HARP[3] RIF%	80-90%	86%

Drivers

		Goal	3QYTD Results
Loss Ratio	U.S. MI	30-40%	23%
	Canada MI	25-35%[4]	23%
	Australia MI	25-35%	35%

[1]Updated From $100-$150MM; [2]Company Estimate For 3Q16, Due To Timing Of The Filing Of Statutory Statements; [3]Home Affordable Refinance Program; [4]Updated From 25-40%

2016 Goals – U.S. Life Insurance & Holding Co.

U.S. Life Insurance

		Results
LTC Rate Action	Continued Execution Of Current Rate Actions & Begin Execution Of Multi-Year Rate Action Filing Plan	24 Approvals On ~$240MM Annualized In Force Premiums At ~36% Average In 3Q16
U.S. Life Restructuring Plan	Complete Cash Expense Reduction Of $100MM By First Half 2016 Complete ~$50MM Expense Reduction From Suspending Sales Of Traditional Life Insurance & Fixed Annuity Products Recapture/Repatriate All Business From Bermuda Meaningful Progress Toward The Separation And Isolation Of LTC	Achieved Cash Expense Reduction Goal Of ~$150MM Pre-Tax On Annualized Basis In 2Q16 Completed Repatriation Of Bermuda Subsidiary Effective 10/1/16

Holding Company

Liquidity	Cash Above 1.5x Annual Debt Service Plus $350MM Buffer At Quarter End Points	~$720MM Buffer Above 1.5x Annual Debt Service

Genworth

Appendix

Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s Stockholders' Equity (GAAP)

($MM)	3Q16	2Q16	1Q16	4Q15	3Q15
U.S. MI	**2,089**	**2,015**	**1,814**	**1,703**	**1,654**
Canada MI	**1,601**	**1,592**	**1,551**	**1,443**	**1,465**
Australia MI	**687**	**706**	**773**	**763**	**762**
U.S. Life Insurance	**12,897**	**11,868**	**11,280**	**9,851**	**10,194**
LTC[1]	8,957	8,155	7,666	6,690	6,741
Life Insurance[1]	2,892	2,640	2,584	2,096	2,358
Fixed Annuities[1]	1,048	1,073	1,030	1,065	1,095
Runoff[1]	**616**	**557**	**675**	**704**	**618**
Corporate & Other[1,2,3]	**(3,019)**	**(1,605)**	**(2,038)**	**(1,640)**	**(1,114)**
Total	**14,871**	**15,133**	**14,055**	**12,824**	**13,579**

[1]Includes Estimate Of Allocated Deferred Tax Balances By Product Line; [2]Includes Value Of Long-Term Borrowings Of Genworth Holdings, Inc.; [3]Includes Equity Related To Businesses Held For Sale, Which Include The Lifestyle Protection (Prior To Sale On December 1, 2015) & Europe MI (Prior To Sale On May 9, 2016) Businesses, Of Zero, Zero, Zero, Zero & $498, Respectively

Use Of Non-GAAP Measures

This presentation includes the non-GAAP financial measure entitled "net operating income (loss)." The chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of net operating income (loss). The company defines net operating income (loss) as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), goodwill impairments, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, gains (losses) on insurance block transactions, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. Gains (losses) on insurance block transactions are defined as gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of non-recourse funding obligations, early termination fees for other financing restructuring and/or resulting gains (losses) on reinsurance restructuring for certain blocks of business. The company excludes net investment gains (losses) and infrequent or unusual non-operating items because the company does not consider them to be related to the operating performance of the company's segments and Corporate and Other activities. A component of the company's net investment gains (losses) is the result of impairments, 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 the company's discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. Goodwill impairments, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, gains (losses) on insurance block transactions and restructuring costs are also excluded from net operating income (loss) because, in the company's opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. Infrequent or unusual non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income (loss) if, in the company's opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends.

While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders in accordance with GAAP, the company believes that net operating income (loss) and measures that are derived from or incorporate net operating income (loss) 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 net operating income (loss) 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 net operating income (loss) have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Net operating income (loss) is a not substitute for net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the company's definition of net operating income (loss) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) attributable to Genworth's common stockholders and net operating income (loss) assume a 35 percent tax rate (unless otherwise indicated) and are net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net investment gains (losses) are also adjusted for deferred acquisition costs and other intangible amortization and certain benefit reserves.

In June 2016, the company completed the sale of its term life insurance new business platform and recorded a pre-tax gain of $12 million. In May 2016, the company completed the sale of its mortgage insurance business in Europe and recorded an additional pre-tax loss of $2 million. The company also incurred a tax charge of $7 million in the third quarter of 2015 from potential business portfolio changes related to this business. These transactions were excluded from net operating income (loss) for the periods presented as they related to a gain (loss) on the sale of businesses.

In June 2016, the company settled restricted borrowings of $70 million related to a securitization entity and recorded a $64 million pre-tax gain related to the early extinguishment of debt. In the third quarter of 2015, the company paid an early redemption payment of approximately $1 million, net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests, related to the early redemption of Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited's notes that were scheduled to mature in 2021. In the third quarter of 2015, the company also repurchased approximately $50 million principal amount of Genworth Holdings, Inc.'s notes with various maturity dates for a pre-tax loss of $1 million. These transactions were excluded from net operating income (loss) for the periods presented as they related to a gain (loss) on the early extinguishment of debt.

In the third quarter of 2015, the company recorded a pre-tax DAC impairment of $455 million on certain term life insurance policies in connection with entering into an agreement to complete a life block transaction.

In the third and second quarters of 2016, the company recorded a pre-tax expense of $2 million and $5 million, respectively, related to restructuring costs as part of an expense reduction plan as the company evaluates and appropriately sizes its organizational needs and expenses.

There were no infrequent or unusual items excluded from net operating income (loss) during the periods presented.

This presentation includes the non-GAAP financial measure entitled "core yield" as a measure of investment yield. The company defines core yield as the investment yield adjusted for items that do not reflect the underlying performance of the investment portfolio. Management believes that analysis of core yield enhances understanding of the investment yield of the company. However, core yield is not a substitute for investment yield determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the company's definition of core yield may differ from the definitions used by other companies. A reconciliation of core yield to reported GAAP yield is included in this appendix.

Reconciliation Of Net Operating Income (Loss) To Net Income (Loss)

(Amounts in millions)	2016 3Q	2016 2Q	2015 3Q
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment	$ 67	$ 61	$ 37
Canada Mortgage Insurance segment	36	38	38
Australia Mortgage Insurance segment	14	15	21
U.S. Life Insurance segment:			
Long-Term Care Insurance	(270)	37	(10)
Life Insurance	48	31	31
Fixed Annuities	15	(13)	19
Total U.S. Life Insurance segment	(207)	55	40
Runoff segment	12	6	(4)
Corporate and Other	(327)	(52)	(68)
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(405)	123	64
ADJUSTMENTS TO NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS):			
Net investment gains (losses), net (see below for reconciliation)	18	39	(33)
Gains (losses) on sale of businesses	-	10	-
Gains (losses) on early extinguishment of debt	-	64	(2)
Gains (losses) from life block transactions	-	-	(455)
Expenses related to restructuring	(2)	(5)	-
Fees associated with bond consent solicitation	-	-	-
Taxes on adjustments	(6)	(38)	163
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	(395)	193	(263)
Add: income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	48	48	46
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(347)	241	(217)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	15	(21)	(21)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	(332)	220	(238)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	48	48	46
NET INCOME (LOSS) AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	$ (380)	$ 172	$ (284)

Reconciliation of net investment gains (losses):	2016 3Q	2016 2Q	2015 3Q
Net investment gains (losses), gross	$ 20	$ 30	$ (51)
Adjustments for:			
Deferred acquisition costs and other intangible amortization and certain benefit reserves	-	6	10
Net investment (gains) losses attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	3	8
Net investment gains (losses), net	$ 18	$ 39	$ (33)

Reconciliation Of Core Yield To Reported Yield

		2016		2015
	(Assets - amounts in billions)	3Q	2Q	3Q
	Reported - Total Invested Assets and Cash	$ 78.3	$ 77.6	$ 75.6
	Subtract:			
	Securities lending	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Unrealized gains (losses)	7.7	7.6	5.4
	Adjusted end of period invested assets and cash	$ 70.2	$ 69.7	$ 69.8
(A)	**Average Invested Assets and Cash Used in Reported Yield Calculation**	$ 69.7	$ 69.5	$ 70.0
	Subtract:			
	Restricted commercial mortgage loans and other invested assets related to securitization entities[1]	0.3	0.1	0.2
(B)	**Average Invested Assets and Cash Used in Core Yield Calculation**	$ 69.4	$ 69.4	$ 69.8
	(Income - amounts in millions)			
(C)	**Reported - Net Investment Income**	$ 805	$ 779	$ 783
	Subtract:			
	Bond calls and commercial mortgage loan prepayments	14	5	12
	Other non-core items[2]	8	(6)	1
	Restricted commercial mortgage loans and other invested assets related to securitization entities[1]	1	2	2
(D)	**Core Net Investment Income**	$ 782	$ 778	$ 768
(C) / (A)	**Reported Yield**	4.62%	4.48%	4.47%
(D) / (B)	**Core Yield**	4.51%	4.48%	4.40%

Note: Yields have been annualized.

[1] Represents the incremental assets and investment income related to restricted commercial mortgage loans and other invested assets.
[2] Includes cost basis adjustments on structured securities and various other immaterial items.

Genworth®

Results Of Operations By Segment

The company allocates the consolidated provision for income taxes to its operating segments. The allocation methodology applies a specific tax rate to the pre-tax income (loss) of each segment, which is then adjusted in each segment to reflect the tax attributes of items unique to that segment such as foreign income. 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 activities. 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.

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 industry 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 new insurance written for mortgage insurance. Sales do not include renewal premiums on policies or contracts written during prior periods. The company considers 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 mortgage insurance businesses is a measure of the aggregate original loan balance for outstanding insurance policies as of the respective reporting date. Risk in force for the U.S. mortgage insurance business is based on the coverage percentage applied to the estimated current outstanding loan balance. For risk in force in the mortgage insurance businesses in Canada and Australia, 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 mortgage insurance businesses in Canada and Australia. In Australia, the company has certain risk share arrangements where it provides pro-rata coverage of certain loans rather than 100% coverage. As a result, for loans with these risk share arrangements, the applicable pro-rata coverage amount provided is used when applying the factor. The company considers insurance in force and risk in force to be measures of the company's operating performance because they represent measures of the size of the business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than measures of the company's revenues or profitability during that period.

Management also regularly monitors and reports a loss ratio for the company's businesses. For the mortgage insurance businesses, the loss ratio is the ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. For the long term care insurance business, the loss ratio is the ratio of benefits and other changes in reserves less tabular interest on reserves less loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. The company considers the loss ratio to be a measure of underwriting performance in these businesses and helps to enhance the understanding of the operating performance of the businesses.

An assumed tax rate of 35% is utilized in certain adjustments to net operating income (loss) and in the explanation of specific variances of operating performance and investment results.

These operating performance 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.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This press release 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 the company's 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, but not limited to, the following:

- *risks related to the proposed transaction with China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (China Oceanwide)* including: the company's inability to complete the transaction in a timely manner or at all; the company's inability to obtain stockholder or regulatory approvals, or the possibility that the parties may delay the transaction or that materially burdensome or adverse regulatory conditions may be imposed in connection with any such regulatory approvals; legal proceedings may be instituted against the company in connection with the proposed transaction; the proposed transaction may disrupt the company's current plans and operations; certain restrictions during the pendency of the transaction may impact the company's ability to pursue certain business opportunities or strategic transactions; there may be insufficient continued availability of capital and financing to the company before the consummation of the transaction; there may be further rating agency actions and downgrades in the company's financial strength ratings; there may be changes in applicable laws or regulations; the company may not recognize the anticipated benefits of the transaction; the amount of the costs, fees, expenses and other charges related to the transaction may be material; management's attention may be diverted from the company's ongoing business operations; the merger agreement may be terminated in circumstances that would require the company to pay China Oceanwide a fee; the company's ability to attract, recruit, retain and motivate current and prospective employees may be adversely affected; and disruptions and uncertainty relating to the transaction, whether or not it is completed, may harm the company's relationships with its employees, customers, distributors, vendors or other business partners, and may result in a negative impact on the company's business;
- *strategic risks in the event the proposed transaction with China Oceanwide is not consummated* including: the company's inability to successfully execute alternative strategic plans to effectively address its current business challenges (including with respect to the restructuring of its U.S. life insurance businesses, debt obligations, cost savings, ratings and capital); the company's inability to attract buyers for any businesses or other assets it may seek to sell, or securities it may seek to issue, in each case, in a timely manner on anticipated terms; failure to obtain any required regulatory, stockholder and/or noteholder approvals or consents, or the company's challenges changing or being more costly or difficult to successfully address than currently anticipated or the benefits achieved being less than anticipated; inability to achieve anticipated cost-savings in a timely manner; or adverse tax or accounting charges; and inability to increase the capital needed in the company's businesses in a timely manner and on anticipated terms, including through improved business performance, reinsurance or similar transactions, asset sales, securities offerings or otherwise, in each case as and when required;
- *risks relating to estimates, assumptions and valuations* including: risks related to the impact of the company's annual review of assumptions and methodologies related to its long term care insurance claim reserves in the third quarter of 2016 and its margin reviews in the fourth quarter of 2016, including risks that additional information obtained in finalizing its margin review in the fourth quarter of 2016 or other changes to assumptions or methodologies materially affect the impact on margins or that the company underestimates the magnitude of impact the updated claim reserves assumptions have on its margins; inadequate reserves and the need to increase reserves (including as a result of changes the company made to its assumptions in the third quarter of 2016 in connection with its annual review of its long term care insurance claim reserves and any changes the company may make in the future to its assumptions, methodologies or otherwise in connection with periodic or other reviews); inaccurate models; deviations from the company's estimates and actuarial assumptions or other reasons in its long term care insurance, life insurance and/or annuity businesses; accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs (DAC) and present value of future profits (PVFP) (including as a result of any changes the company made to its assumptions in the third quarter of 2016 in connection with its annual review of its long term care insurance claim reserves and any changes it may make in the future to its assumptions, methodologies or otherwise in connection with periodic or other reviews); adverse impact on the company's financial results as a result of projected profits followed by projected losses (as is currently the case with its long term care insurance business); and changes in valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities;

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

- *risks relating to economic, market and political conditions* including: downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets; interest rates and changes in rates (particularly given the historically low interest rate environment) have adversely impacted, and may continue to materially adversely impact, the company's business and profitability; deterioration in economic conditions or a decline in home prices that adversely affect the company's loss experience in mortgage insurance; political and economic instability or changes in government policies; and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and international securities markets;
- *regulatory and legal risks* including: extensive regulation of the company's businesses and changes in applicable laws and regulations; litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions; dependence on dividends and other distributions from the company's subsidiaries (particularly its international subsidiaries) and the inability of any subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to the company, including as a result of the performance of its subsidiaries and insurance, regulatory or corporate law restrictions; adverse change in regulatory requirements, including risk-based capital; changes in regulations adversely affecting the company's international operations; inability to meet or maintain the private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements (PMIERs); inability of the company's U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries to meet minimum statutory capital requirements and hazardous financial condition standards; the influence of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and a small number of large mortgage lenders on the U.S. mortgage insurance market and adverse changes to the role or structure of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; adverse changes in regulations affecting the company's mortgage insurance businesses; inability to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of statutory reserve requirements; impact of additional regulations pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act); and changes in accounting and reporting standards;
- *liquidity, financial strength ratings, credit and counterparty risks* including: insufficient internal sources to meet liquidity needs and limited or no access to capital (including the company's inability to replace its credit facility); recent or future adverse rating agency actions, including with respect to rating downgrades or potential downgrades or being put on review for potential downgrade (including in connection with the company's recent announcement of a material increase to the company's long term care insurance claim reserves), all of which could have adverse implications for the company, including with respect to key business relationships, product offerings, business results of operations, financial condition and capital needs, strategic plans, collateral obligations and availability and terms of hedging, reinsurance and borrowings; defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; defaults or other events impacting the value of the company's fixed maturity securities portfolio; and defaults on the company's commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying its investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance;
- *operational risks* including: inability to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees or senior management; ineffective or inadequate risk management in identifying, controlling or mitigating risks; reliance on, and loss of, key customer or distribution relationships; availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance to protect the company against losses; competition; competition in the company's mortgage insurance businesses from government and government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) offering mortgage insurance; material weakness in, or ineffective, internal control over financial reporting; and failure or any compromise of the security of the company's computer systems, disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans and failures to safeguard, or breaches of, its confidential information;
- *insurance and product-related risks* including: the company's inability to increase sufficiently, and in a timely manner, premiums on in force long-term care insurance policies and/or reduce in force benefits, and charge higher premiums on new policies, in each case, as currently anticipated and as may be required from time to time in the future (including as a result of the company's failure to obtain any necessary regulatory approvals or unwillingness or inability of policyholders to pay increased premiums), including to offset the impact on the company's margins of updated claim reserves assumptions in connection with its annual review of its long term care insurance claim reserves in the third quarter of 2016 and its margin reviews in the fourth quarter of 2016; the company's inability to reflect future premium increases and other management actions in its margin calculation as anticipated, including in connection with its margin reviews in the fourth quarter of 2016; failure to sufficiently increase new sales for the company's long term care insurance products; inability to realize anticipated benefits of the company's rescissions, curtailments, loan modifications or other similar programs in its mortgage insurance businesses; premiums for the significant portion of the company's mortgage insurance risk in force with high loan-to-value ratios may not be sufficient to compensate the company for the greater risks associated with those policies; 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 in the level of coverage selected; potential liabilities in connection with the company's U.S. contract underwriting services; and medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation that impact policyholder behavior in ways adverse to the company;
- *other risks* including: occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic; impairments of or valuation allowances against the company's deferred tax assets; 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 its 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 continued suspension of payment 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.