



Notice of 2017 Annual Meeting and Proxy Statement

Genworth Financial, Inc.

November 3, 2017

Dear Stockholder,

You are invited to attend the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Genworth Financial, Inc. to be held at 9:00 a.m. local time on Wednesday, December 13, 2017, at The Westin Richmond, 6631 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

As previously announced, on October 21, 2016, we entered into an agreement and plan of merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with Asia Pacific Global Capital Co., Ltd. (“Parent”), a limited liability company incorporated in the People’s Republic of China, and Asia Pacific Global Capital USA Corporation, a Delaware corporation and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, a subsidiary of China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (together with its affiliates, “Oceanwide”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Oceanwide has agreed to acquire all of our outstanding common stock for a total transaction value of approximately \$2.7 billion, or \$5.43 per share in cash. At a special meeting held on March 7, 2017, our stockholders voted on and approved a proposal to adopt the Merger Agreement.

Genworth and Oceanwide remain committed to satisfying the closing conditions under the Merger Agreement as soon as possible, subject to receipt of the required regulatory approvals. Because the pending transaction has not yet been completed, the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders has been scheduled in order to ensure that we remain in compliance with the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, which require each listed issuer to hold an annual meeting of stockholders no later than one year after the end of the issuer’s fiscal year.

The 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders will include a report on our business operations, discussion and voting on the matters set forth in the accompanying Notice of 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement, and discussion and voting on any other business matters properly brought before the meeting.

The compensation information included in the Proxy Statement reflects compensation paid to our directors and named executive officers in 2016. This information was previously disclosed in an amendment to our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 3, 2017.

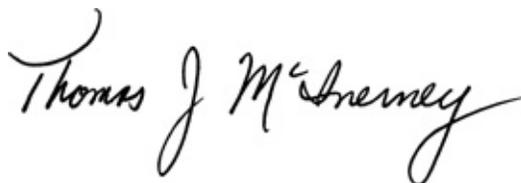
We use the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission rule that permits companies to furnish proxy materials to their stockholders over the Internet. We believe this expedites stockholders receiving proxy materials, lowers our costs and conserves natural resources. Therefore, we are mailing to many of our stockholders a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials, rather than a paper copy of the Proxy Statement and our 2016 Annual Report. The Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials explains how to access the proxy materials online, vote online and obtain a paper copy of our proxy materials.

Whether or not you plan to attend the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, you can ensure your shares are represented at the meeting by promptly submitting your proxy by telephone, by Internet or by completing, signing, dating and returning your proxy card.

Cordially,



James S. Riepe
Non-Executive Chairman of the Board



Thomas J. McInerney
President and Chief Executive Officer

NOTICE OF 2017 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

9:00 a.m., December 13, 2017
The Westin Richmond
6631 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23230

November 3, 2017

To our Stockholders:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Genworth Financial, Inc.'s 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at The Westin Richmond, 6631 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230, on Wednesday, December 13, 2017, at 9:00 a.m. local time, to address all matters that may properly come before the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. In addition to receiving a report on our business operations, stockholders will be asked:

- (1) to elect the 10 nominees named in this Proxy Statement as directors until the next annual meeting;
- (2) to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of our named executive officers;
- (3) to approve, on an advisory basis, the frequency of the advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers;
- (4) to re-approve the material terms of performance goals for qualified performance-based awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan;
- (5) to ratify the selection of KPMG LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017; and
- (6) to transact such other business as may properly come before the 2017 Annual Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20, 2017 will be entitled to vote at the meeting and any adjournments. In accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission rule, we are furnishing this Proxy Statement and our 2016 Annual Report to our stockholders over the Internet. We believe that posting these materials on the Internet enables us to provide stockholders with the information that they need more quickly. In addition, it lowers our costs of printing and delivering these materials, and reduces the environmental impact of our 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials sent to many of our stockholders explains how to access the proxy materials online, vote online and obtain a paper copy of our proxy materials.

We urge you to participate in the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, either by attending and voting in person or by voting through other acceptable means as promptly as possible. You may vote by telephone, through the Internet or by mailing your completed and signed proxy card (or voting instruction form, if you hold your shares through a broker, bank or other nominee). Each share of Class A Common Stock issued and outstanding as of the record date is entitled to one vote on each matter to be voted upon at our 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Your vote is important and we urge you to vote.

This Notice, the Proxy Statement and proxy card are first being made available or mailed to stockholders on or about November 3, 2017.

Cordially,



Michael J. McCullough
Corporate Secretary

**IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS FOR THE
2017 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS TO BE HELD ON DECEMBER 13, 2017**

**GENWORTH'S NOTICE OF 2017 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, PROXY
STATEMENT AND 2016 ANNUAL REPORT ARE AVAILABLE, FREE OF CHARGE, AT:
WWW.PROXYVOTE.COM**

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• To be voted on at the meeting

**Every stockholder’s vote is important. Please complete, sign,
date and return your proxy card, or submit your
proxy by telephone or by Internet.**

PROXY SUMMARY

This summary highlights information about Genworth Financial, Inc. (the “company,” “Genworth,” “we,” “our” and “us”) and certain information contained elsewhere in this proxy statement (“Proxy Statement”) for Genworth’s 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “2017 Annual Meeting”). This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider, and you should read the entire Proxy Statement carefully before voting.

The compensation information included in the Proxy Statement reflects compensation paid to our directors and named executive officers in 2016, which was previously disclosed in Amendment No. 1 to our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 3, 2017 (“Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-K”). Certain information, including corporate governance, director independence, our policy for related party transactions, and accounting fees and services, were also disclosed in Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-K.

2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders Information

Date and Time: Wednesday, December 13, 2017 at 9:00 a.m. local time
Place: The Westin Richmond, 6631 West Broad St., Richmond, Virginia 23230
Record Date: October 20, 2017
Voting Rights: Each share of Class A Common Stock issued and outstanding as of the record date is entitled to one vote for each director nominee and one vote for each of the other proposals properly presented at the meeting.

2016 Company Performance and its Impact on Executive Compensation

We aligned named executive officer incentives in 2016 with the execution of financial and other strategic initiatives that would improve our operating performance, enable strategic flexibility of our life and long-term care insurance businesses, and increase returns in our mortgage insurance businesses. We met or exceeded our key operational, strategic and financial objectives for 2016 across all businesses, except for our Australia mortgage insurance business which experienced loss ratio pressures in certain commodity dependent regions.

Additionally, and following an active and extensive strategic review process over two years, the company entered into a definitive agreement in the fourth quarter of 2016 with subsidiaries of China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (together with its affiliates, “Oceanwide”) under which Oceanwide has agreed to acquire all of the outstanding shares of the company. The transaction has been approved by Genworth’s stockholders, and is subject to other closing conditions, including the receipt of regulatory approvals.¹

¹ This Proxy Summary, as well as certain compensation disclosures included in this Proxy Statement, are presented without regard to the terms of the proposed merger with Oceanwide. For further information regarding the terms, conditions and interests of certain persons under the proposed merger, see our proxy statement for the special meeting of stockholders held on March 7, 2017, which was filed on January 25, 2017.

2016 Company Performance

Below is a summary of our key performance results for 2016:

Mortgage Insurance

- Our U.S. and Canada mortgage insurance businesses significantly exceeded their goals with respect to adjusted operating income² and operating return on equity (“operating ROE”)³, while our Australia mortgage insurance business ended the year slightly below target;
- We exceeded our internal goals for our private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements (“PMIERS”) in our U.S. mortgage insurance business and were above plan for new business pricing returns and market share; and
- We maintained prudent top-line growth in our Canada mortgage insurance business within risk tolerances, and maintained strong portfolio quality.

Life Insurance

- We exceeded our goals for premium rate increases on our blocks of long-term care insurance, and continued execution of our multi-year rate action filing plan;
- We successfully executed bondholder consents to provide the company strategic flexibility to take actions to separate and isolate our long-term care insurance business;
- We made meaningful progress toward the separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business through reinsurance, repatriation and other transactions in 2016; and
- We achieved our internal target expense run-rate goal for 2016.

Corporate and Other

- We had strong investment portfolio performance, exceeding our goals for net investment income, impairments and trading losses for the year; and
- We ended the year with holding company cash and cash equivalents of \$1,098 million⁴, which remained above our target of one and one-half times annual debt service, plus a \$350 million buffer.

Impact of 2016 Performance on Compensation

Our operating performance in 2016, as well as our trailing three-year performance, have directly impacted our named executive officer compensation, as follows:

- The company met or exceeded most of our annual financial and operating goals, except in Australia, resulting in an annual incentive award to our CEO for 2016 that was above target;
- Annual incentive awards for our other named executive officers were also above target, and differentiated based on performance for their respective areas of responsibility and contributions made toward our strategic priorities;
- Our trailing three-year performance from 2014 through 2016 was significantly below target, resulting in the cancellation of our 2014-2016 Performance Stock Units (“PSUs”) without any payout; and

² “Adjusted operating income (loss)” equals income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income attributable to non-controlling 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.

³ “Operating ROE” for each of our mortgage insurance businesses is defined in the table outlining key financial metrics on page 38.

⁴ Comprises cash and cash equivalents of \$998 million and U.S. government bonds of \$100 million as of December 31, 2016.

- The value of outstanding long-term equity awards (both vested and unvested) held by our named executive officers continues to be significantly below targeted values, consistent with the decline in our stock price and company performance over that same three-year time period.

Voting Matters and Board Recommendations

<u>Proposals</u>	<u>Board Recommendation</u>	<u>Page Number for Additional Information</u>
1. Election of Directors	FOR each nominee	9
2. Advisory Vote to Approve Named Executive Officer Compensation	FOR	66
3. Advisory Vote on the Frequency of the Advisory Vote to Approve the Compensation of Our Named Executive Officers	Annual	67
4. Re-Approval of the Material Terms of Performance Goals for Qualified Performance-Based Awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan	FOR	68
5. Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	FOR	80

Our Director Nominees

The table below sets forth information about our director nominees, each of whom is an incumbent member of the Genworth Financial, Inc. Board of Directors (the “Board” or the “Board of Directors”), including their ages, length of service on our Board and relevant experience. The Board has determined that nine of the 10 nominees are independent directors under the New York Stock Exchange listing requirements and our Governance Principles.

<u>Director Nominee</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Director Since</u>	<u>Experience</u>
William H. Bolinder	74	2010	Former President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Acadia Trust N.A.
G. Kent Conrad	69	2013	Former U.S. Senator
Melina E. Higgins	50	2013	Former Partner at The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.
Thomas J. McNerney	61	2013	President and Chief Executive Officer of Genworth Financial, Inc.
David M. Moffett	65	2012	Former Chief Executive Officer and a director of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
Thomas E. Moloney	73	2009	Former Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of John Hancock Financial Services, Inc.
James A. Parke	71	2004	Former Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of GE Capital Services and former Senior Vice President of General Electric Company
Debra J. Perry*	66	2016	Former Executive at Moody’s Investor Service, Inc.
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.*	67	2016	Former Chairman and President and Chief Executive Officer of State Auto Financial Corporation
James S. Riepe+	74	2006	Former Vice Chairman of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.

* Elected to the Board of Directors on December 14, 2016

+ Non-Executive Chairman of the Board

Our Corporate Governance Facts

Size of Board as of November 3, 2017	10
Number of Independent Directors as of November 3, 2017	9
Board Committees Consist Entirely of Independent Directors	Yes
All Directors Attended at least 75% of Meetings Held in 2016	Yes
Annual Election of All Directors	Yes
Majority Voting for Directors	Yes
Separate Independent Chairman and CEO	Yes
Independent Directors Meet Regularly in Executive Session	Yes
Annual Board and Committee Self-Evaluations	Yes
Stockholders Holding at least 40% of Outstanding Common Stock Have Ability to Call Special Meeting	Yes
Stock Ownership Requirements for Directors	Yes
Anti-Hedging and Anti-Pledging Policies for Directors and Executive Officers	Yes
Corporate Social Responsibility Section of Our Corporate Website	Yes
Poison Pill	No

Additional Executive Compensation Governance Facts

Annual Advisory Approval of Executive Compensation	Yes
Use of Performance-Vested Stock in Long-Term Incentives	Yes
Stock Ownership Requirements for Executive Officers	Yes
Stock Ownership Requirement for CEO, as a Multiple Of Base Salary	7x
Retention Requirements for Equity Awards	Yes
Clawback Policy	Yes
Double-Trigger for Change of Control Benefits	Yes
Excise Tax Gross-Ups for Change of Control Benefits	No

Our Executive Compensation Philosophy and Practices

Our executive compensation programs utilize a balanced mix of base salary, annual and long-term incentives and customary benefits to attract and retain highly qualified executives and maintain a strong relationship between executive pay and company performance. As evidenced by the results of our “say-on-pay” votes at our 2016, 2015 and 2014 Annual Meetings of Stockholders, with over 82%, 97% and 96%, respectively, of shares represented at the meeting and entitled to vote voting in favor, we believe that stockholders have indicated strong support for the structure and execution of our named executive officer compensation programs.

Highlights of our named executive officer compensation programs, as described in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section below, include:

- compensation programs that are performance-based and align executive officer incentives with stockholder interests over multiple timeframes;
- annual incentives that are earned based on performance measured against specific financial and operational objectives for an executive’s area of responsibility, together with a qualitative assessment of performance;
- at-risk pay and compensation design that reflect an executive officer’s impact on company performance over time; and
- appropriate risk management practices, including a clawback policy, anti-hedging policy, anti-pledging policy, stock ownership requirements, net share retention ratio and net hold requirements with respect to equity grants.

PROXY STATEMENT

Genworth Financial, Inc.
6620 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23230

As previously announced, on October 21, 2016, we entered into an agreement and plan of merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with Asia Pacific Global Capital Co., Ltd. (“Parent”), a limited liability company incorporated in the People’s Republic of China, and Asia Pacific Global Capital USA Corporation, a Delaware corporation and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, a subsidiary of China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (together with its affiliates, “Oceanwide”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Oceanwide has agreed to acquire all of our outstanding common stock for a total transaction value of approximately \$2.7 billion, or \$5.43 per share in cash. At a special meeting held on March 7, 2017, our stockholders voted on and approved a proposal to adopt the Merger Agreement.

Genworth and Oceanwide remain committed to satisfying the closing conditions under the Merger Agreement as soon as possible, subject to receipt of the required regulatory approvals. Because the pending transaction has not yet been completed, the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders has been scheduled in order to ensure that we remain in compliance with the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, which require each listed issuer to hold an annual meeting of stockholders no later than one year after the end of the issuer’s fiscal year.

This Proxy Statement is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by Genworth on behalf of the Board of Directors for the 2017 Annual Meeting. The Notice of 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the Proxy Statement and proxy card are first being made available or mailed to stockholders on or about November 3, 2017.

Your vote is important. Whether or not you plan to attend the 2017 Annual Meeting, please take the time to vote your shares as soon as possible. You can ensure that your shares are voted at the meeting by submitting your proxy by telephone, by Internet or by completing, signing, dating and returning the proxy card. Submitting your proxy by any of these methods will not affect your right to attend the meeting and vote. A stockholder who gives a proxy may revoke it by voting in person at the 2017 Annual Meeting, by delivering a subsequent proxy or by notifying Genworth’s Corporate Secretary in writing of such revocation. Attendance at the meeting alone will not revoke a previously submitted proxy.

INTERNET AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS

We are making this Proxy Statement and our 2016 Annual Report, which includes our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (the “2016 Annual Report”), available to our stockholders on the Internet. We mailed to many of our stockholders a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials containing instructions on how to access our proxy materials, including this Proxy Statement and our 2016 Annual Report. The Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials also provides instructions on how to vote online, by mail or by telephone. If you received a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials by mail, you will not receive a printed copy of the proxy materials in the mail unless you specifically request these materials. Other stockholders, in accordance with their prior requests, have received e-mail notification of how to access our proxy materials and vote online, or have been mailed paper copies of our proxy materials and a proxy card (or a voting instruction form from their broker, bank or other nominee).

Internet distribution of proxy materials is designed to expedite receipt by stockholders, lower the costs associated with our 2017 Annual Meeting, and reduce the environmental impact of our 2017 Annual Meeting. However, if you received a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials by mail and would like to receive a printed copy of our proxy materials, please follow the instructions for requesting such materials contained on the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials. If you have previously elected to receive our proxy materials electronically, you will continue to receive these materials via e-mail unless you elect otherwise.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE 2017 ANNUAL MEETING AND PROXY VOTING

What matters are to be voted on at the 2017 Annual Meeting?

Genworth intends to present the following proposals for stockholder consideration and voting at the 2017 Annual Meeting:

- (1) to elect the 10 nominees named in this Proxy Statement as directors until the next annual meeting;
- (2) to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of our named executive officers;
- (3) to approve, on an advisory basis, the frequency of the advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers;
- (4) to re-approve the material terms of performance goals for qualified performance-based awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan;
- (5) to ratify the selection of KPMG LLP (“KPMG”) as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017; and
- (6) to transact such other business as may properly come before the 2017 Annual Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

What is the recommendation of the Board of Directors with respect to each proposal?

The Board of Directors recommends votes:

- **FOR** the election of the 10 nominees named in this Proxy Statement as directors;
- **FOR** the approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of our named executive officers;
- **FOR** the approval, on an advisory basis, of an annual advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers;
- **FOR** the re-approval of the material terms of performance goals for qualified performance-based awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan; and
- **FOR** the ratification of the selection of KPMG as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017.

Will any other matters be presented for a vote at the 2017 Annual Meeting?

At this time, we are not aware of any other matters that will be presented for a vote at the 2017 Annual Meeting. However, if another matter were to be properly presented, the proxies would use their own judgment in how to vote on that matter.

Who is entitled to vote at the 2017 Annual Meeting?

All holders of our Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.001 (our “common stock”), issued and outstanding at the close of business on October 20, 2017 (the “record date”) are entitled to vote at the 2017 Annual Meeting. As of the record date, there were 499,158,848 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. Each share outstanding on the record date will be entitled to one vote.

How do I vote my shares?

Record Holders. Stockholders of record may vote their shares in person at the 2017 Annual Meeting, or may submit a proxy to cause their shares to be represented and voted at the 2017 Annual Meeting. Stockholders of record may grant a proxy with respect to their shares by mail, by telephone or by Internet. Granting a proxy by telephone or by Internet will be available through 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on December 12, 2017. Voting instructions appear on your proxy card. If you grant a proxy by telephone or by Internet, please have your proxy card available.

Beneficial Holders. If you are the beneficial owner, but not the record owner, of our common stock, you will receive instructions about voting from the bank, broker or other nominee that is the stockholder of record of your shares. Your ability to vote over the Internet or by telephone depends on the voting procedures of your bank, broker or other nominee. If you wish to attend the 2017 Annual Meeting to vote in person, you will have to contact your bank, broker or other nominee to obtain its proxy, and bring that document with you to the meeting.

Retirement Plan Holders. If you hold shares of our common stock through the Genworth Financial, Inc. Retirement and Savings Plan (the “Retirement and Savings Plan”), the Genworth Financial Canada Stock Savings Plan (the “Canada Plan”) or the Genworth Financial Share Participation Scheme in Ireland (the “Ireland Plan”), you will receive instructions about how to direct the trustee of your plan to vote your shares. Please review these voting instructions to determine your ability to vote over the Internet or by telephone.

Proxies or voting instruction forms submitted by mail, telephone or Internet will be voted in the manner indicated by the individuals named on the proxy or the voting instruction form.

What if I sign and return my proxy or voting instructions but do not specify how to vote my shares?

Record Holders. If you submit a proxy but do not specify how your shares are to be voted, the proxies will vote your shares:

- **FOR** the election of the 10 nominees named in this Proxy Statement as directors;
- **FOR** the approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of our named executive officers;
- **FOR** the approval, on an advisory basis, of an annual advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers;
- **FOR** the re-approval of the material terms of performance goals for qualified performance-based awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan; and
- **FOR** the ratification of the selection of KPMG as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017.

Beneficial Holders. If you submit a voting instruction form to your bank, broker or other nominee but do not specify how to vote your shares, your shares will be voted in the bank, broker or other nominee’s discretion with respect to the ratification of KPMG but such shares will not be voted with respect to the election of directors, the proposal to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of our named executive officers, the proposal to approve, on an advisory basis, the annual advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers, or the proposal to re-approve the material terms of performance goals for qualified performance-based awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan.

Retirement Plan Holders. If you hold your shares through the Retirement and Savings Plan and submit your voting instruction form but do not specify how to vote your shares, the shares credited to your account will be voted by the trustee in the same proportion that it votes shares in other accounts for which it received timely instructions. If, however, you hold shares through the Canada Plan or the Ireland Plan, and, in either case, you do not direct how to vote those shares, those shares will not be voted.

May I change or revoke my proxy after it is submitted?

Yes, you may change or revoke your proxy before the 2017 Annual Meeting by:

- subsequently granting a proxy by telephone or by Internet;
- returning a later-dated proxy card;
- sending your notice of revocation to our Corporate Secretary; or
- attending the 2017 Annual Meeting and voting in person.

If you submit your changed proxy or revocation by telephone or by Internet, it must be received by 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on December 12, 2017. If you submit your changed proxy or revocation by another method specified above, it must be received before the polls close for voting. Attendance at the meeting alone will not revoke a previously submitted proxy.

Who can attend the 2017 Annual Meeting?

You are entitled to attend the 2017 Annual Meeting only if you are a holder of record or a beneficial owner of our common stock as of the record date, or you hold a valid proxy for the 2017 Annual Meeting.

If you are a Genworth stockholder of record and wish to attend the meeting, please so indicate on the proxy card or as prompted by the telephone or Internet voting system. Your name will be verified against the list of stockholders of record prior to your being admitted to the 2017 Annual Meeting.

If you are a beneficial owner of Genworth shares and a bank, broker or other nominee is the record owner of your shares, you will need to have proof that you are the beneficial owner to be admitted to the meeting. A recent statement or letter from your bank or broker confirming your ownership as of the record date, or presentation of a valid proxy from a bank, broker or other nominee that is the record owner of your shares, would be acceptable proof of your beneficial ownership.

You should be prepared to present photo identification for admittance. If you do not provide photo identification or comply with the other procedures outlined above upon request, you may not be admitted to the 2017 Annual Meeting.

What is a quorum?

In order for business to be conducted at the 2017 Annual Meeting, a quorum must be present. A quorum will be present if stockholders of record holding a majority in voting power of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote at the meeting are present in person or are represented by proxies.

What vote is required for the items of business at the 2017 Annual Meeting?

Holders of our common stock will vote as a single class and will be entitled to one vote per share with respect to each matter to be presented at the 2017 Annual Meeting.

Election of directors. Under our Bylaws, each of the nominees for director receiving a majority of votes cast by holders of our common stock at the meeting, in person or by proxy, shall be elected to our Board of Directors, unless the election is contested, in which case directors shall be elected by a plurality of votes properly cast. An election shall be contested if, as determined by the Board of Directors, the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected. A majority of votes cast means that the number of votes cast for a director exceeds the number of votes cast against that director, with abstentions and “broker non-votes” counting as votes neither for nor against such director’s election. Under our Bylaws, any incumbent director who is a nominee in an uncontested election who does not receive a majority of votes cast shall promptly tender his or her resignation from the Board of Directors following the certification of the stockholder vote. Any resignation so received will not be made effective until it is acted upon by the Board of Directors. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will assess the appropriateness of the nominee continuing to serve as a director and will recommend to the Board of Directors whether to accept or reject the resignation, or whether other action should be taken. The Board of Directors will act on the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee’s recommendation and publicly disclose its decision and the reason for the decision. The director resignation procedures set forth in our Bylaws do not apply to contested elections of directors.

The Board of Directors has proposed 10 nominees for election. No other nominees for election to the Board of Directors have been submitted for election in accordance with the Bylaws. Thus, the Board of Directors has not determined that the election will be contested, and each director will be elected by a majority of votes cast.

Advisory vote to approve named executive officer compensation. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of shares of our common stock present at the meeting, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote on the matter is required for the non-binding, advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers. The vote is advisory, and therefore not binding on the company, the Management Development and Compensation Committee or our Board of Directors. However, the Management Development and Compensation Committee will review the voting results and take them into consideration when making future decisions regarding executive compensation as it deems appropriate.

Advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote to approve named executive officer compensation. The non-binding, advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers will be determined by the affirmative vote of a plurality of the total votes cast by the holders of shares of our common stock. This means that the option (every one, two or three years) receiving the highest number of votes cast by stockholders will be considered the frequency that has been selected by the stockholders. The vote is advisory, and therefore not binding on the company, the Management Development and Compensation Committee or our Board of Directors. However, the Board of Directors will review the voting results and take them into consideration when making future decisions regarding the frequency of the advisory vote to approve named executive officer compensation as it deems appropriate.

Re-Approval of the Material Terms of Performance Goals for Qualified Performance-Based Awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan. The affirmative vote of a majority of the total votes cast by the holders of shares of our common stock present at the meeting, in person or by proxy, is required for the re-approval of the material terms of performance goals for qualified performance-based awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan.

Ratification of the selection of KPMG as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of shares of our common stock present at the meeting, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote on the matter is required for the ratification of the selection of KPMG as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017.

Other matters. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of shares of our common stock present at the meeting, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote on the matter is required for approval of any other matters.

How are abstentions and broker non-votes counted?

Because the election of directors is uncontested, directors will be elected by a majority of votes cast, as provided under our Bylaws. Abstentions will not be counted in determining whether a director has received a majority of the votes cast for his or her election. Abstentions will not have any effect on the advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on named executive officer compensation or the proposal to re-approve the material terms of performance goals for qualified performance-based awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan. Abstentions will have the same effect as votes “against” the advisory vote to approve named executive officer compensation and the proposal to ratify the selection of KPMG as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017.

If a bank, broker or other nominee returns a proxy card indicating that it does not have discretionary authority to vote as to a particular matter (“broker non-votes”), those shares will be treated as not entitled to vote on that matter. Brokers do not have the discretionary authority to vote on the election of directors. Broker non-votes do not count as votes and, therefore, will not be counted in determining whether a director has received a majority of the votes cast for his or her election.

Brokers also do not have the discretionary authority to cast: (i) an advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on named executive officer compensation, (ii) an advisory vote on named executive officer

compensation, or (iii) a vote to re-approve the material terms of performance goals for qualified performance-based awards under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan. As a result, brokers will not be treated as entitled to vote on these matters and, therefore, will not have any effect on the outcome of the proposals.

The ratification of the selection of KPMG as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017 is deemed to be a discretionary matter and brokers will be permitted to vote uninstructed shares as to such matter.

Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted as shares present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

Who counts the votes?

The Board will continue, as it has in past years, to retain an independent tabulator to receive and tabulate the proxies and appoint an independent inspector of election to certify the results.

What are the costs for soliciting proxies for the 2017 Annual Meeting?

Proxies will be solicited on behalf of the Board of Directors by mail, telephone, other electronic means or in person, and we will pay the solicitation costs. Copies of proxy materials and of the 2016 Annual Report will be supplied to brokers, dealers, banks and voting trustees, or their nominees, for the purpose of soliciting proxies from beneficial owners, and we will reimburse such record holders for their reasonable expenses. Georgeson Inc. has been retained to assist in soliciting proxies at a fee of \$16,000, plus distribution costs and other costs and expenses.

What is the deadline for submission of stockholder proposals for the 2018 Annual Meeting?

Although Genworth and Oceanwide remain committed to satisfying the closing conditions under the Merger Agreement as soon as possible, if we hold a 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "2018 Annual Meeting"), we expect that such meeting would be held on or about May 17, 2018, consistent with the timing of prior years' annual meetings. Further, if we were to hold the 2018 Annual Meeting, we would expect to deliver the proxy materials for such meeting commencing on or about April 6, 2018. The rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") establish the eligibility requirements and the procedures that must be followed for a stockholder's proposal to be included in a public company's proxy materials. Under those rules, the deadline for submitting stockholder proposals would be December 7, 2017, if we had held our 2017 Annual Meeting on a similar date in May 2017. However, because we will have moved the 2018 meeting date by more than 30 days from the anniversary of the 2017 Annual Meeting, proposals submitted for inclusion in Genworth's 2018 proxy materials must be received a reasonable time before we print and send our proxy materials. Genworth is requesting that any stockholder proposals for inclusion in the 2018 proxy materials be submitted no later than December 31, 2017. Proposals for inclusion in our 2018 proxy materials must comply with all requirements of the rules of the SEC.

In addition, our Bylaws establish an advance notice procedure with regard to director nominations and other business proposals by stockholders intended to be presented at the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. For these nominations or other business proposals to be properly brought before the meeting by a stockholder, since we expect that, if held, the 2018 Annual Meeting will occur on a date that is more than 30 days before the anniversary of the 2017 Annual Meeting, the stockholder must deliver written notice to us not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the tenth (10th) day following the day on which we first publicly announce the date of such meeting. Such nominations and other business proposals must comply with all requirements set forth in our Bylaws. Our Bylaws provide that business proposals that comply with all rules and requirements of the SEC and are included in our Proxy Statement are deemed to comply with the advance notice procedures in our Bylaws.

All notices of intention to present director nominations or other business proposals at the 2018 Annual Meeting, whether or not intended to be included in our proxy materials, should be addressed to: Corporate Secretary, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

Where can I find the voting results of the 2017 Annual Meeting?

The preliminary voting results will be announced at the 2017 Annual Meeting. In addition, within four business days following the 2017 Annual Meeting, we intend to file the final voting results with the SEC on Form 8-K. If the final voting results have not been certified within that four-day period, we will report the preliminary voting results on Form 8-K at that time and will file an amendment to the Form 8-K to report the final voting results within four business days of the date that the final results are certified. The final voting results will also be posted in the corporate governance section of our website. To view the results, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance” and finally select “2017 Annual Meeting Results.”

May I request electronic delivery of proxy statements and annual reports in the future?

Stockholders of record may elect to receive future proxy statements and annual reports electronically by providing consent to electronic delivery online at www.proxyvote.com. Should you choose to receive your proxy materials electronically, your choice will remain in effect until you notify Genworth or Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., in accordance with applicable law, that you wish to resume mail delivery of these documents. If you hold your Genworth common stock through a bank, broker or other nominee, refer to the information provided by that entity for instructions on how to receive your proxy materials electronically.

Where can I view this Proxy Statement and Genworth’s 2016 Annual Report electronically?

This Proxy Statement and Genworth’s 2016 Annual Report may be viewed online at www.proxyvote.com.

How can I get a copy of Genworth’s Annual Report on Form 10-K?

To obtain a copy of Genworth’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, including Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-K, without charge, address your request to Investor Relations, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230. In addition, they may be accessed at our website. To view, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “SEC Filings” and finally select “Annual Filings.” Our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, including Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-K, also may be accessed at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

INFORMATION ABOUT COMMUNICATIONS WITH GENWORTH AND OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

How may I communicate directly with Genworth and the Board of Directors?

The Board of Directors has established a process for stockholders and other interested persons to communicate directly with Genworth and its non-management directors. Information regarding this process, including how to email or write our non-management directors, may be found on our website. To view this process, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance” and finally select “Contact the Board.” Concerns relating to accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters may also be submitted confidentially and anonymously through the methods specified on our website. You may direct your communications to our non-management directors as a group or individually, or to any committee of the Board of Directors. The Corporate Secretary or Genworth’s ombudsman monitor, review and sort all written communications to the non-management directors. Communications related to matters that are within the scope of the responsibilities of the Board of Directors are forwarded to the Board of Directors, the relevant committee of the Board or an individual director, as appropriate.

The Corporate Secretary or Genworth's ombudsman forward correspondence related to routine business and customer service matters to the appropriate management personnel. The Corporate Secretary or Genworth's ombudsman will immediately consult with the Audit Committee Chairman, who will determine whether to communicate further with the Audit Committee and/or the full Board of Directors with respect to the correspondence received relating to accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters or officer conduct.

Letters may be sent to the non-management directors as a group or individually, care of the Corporate Secretary, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Building #1, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

In addition, letters may be sent directly to Genworth, care of the Corporate Secretary or Investor Relations, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Building #1, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Currently, 10 directors serve on our Board of Directors, the terms for whom all expire at the 2017 Annual Meeting. At the 2017 Annual Meeting, 10 directors are to be elected to hold office until the 2018 Annual Meeting and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified or until the earlier of their resignation or removal in a manner provided for in the Bylaws. Working through its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, our Board of Directors continually evaluates the optimal size for the Board and may consider the addition of one or more independent directors to the Board.

The 10 nominees for election at the 2017 Annual Meeting are listed on pages 10 – 14 with brief biographies, a list of their current committee memberships and descriptions of their qualifications and skills to serve as our directors. See the *Board of Directors and Committees—Board Composition* section below for a description of how our directors' blend of backgrounds benefits our company. The Board of Directors has determined that nine of the 10 nominees are independent directors under the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") listing requirements and our Governance Principles, which are discussed below in the *Corporate Governance* section.

All of the nominees named in this Proxy Statement have been nominated by our Board of Directors to be elected by holders of our common stock. We are not aware of any reason why any nominee would be unable to serve as a director. If a nominee for election is unable to serve, the shares represented by all valid proxies will be voted for the election of any other person that our Board of Directors may nominate as a substitute.

Our Governance Principles state that directors generally will not be nominated for election to our Board of Directors after their 73rd birthday, although the Board may nominate candidates over 73 for special circumstances. The Board of Directors has determined that special circumstances exist to nominate each of Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moloney and Mr. Riepe for election to the Board after his 73rd birthday. Each of Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moloney and Mr. Riepe have served in key leadership roles while providing financial and/or insurance industry expertise to our Board. In addition, they each have actively participated in our two-year strategic review process and we believe that their background and knowledge of our businesses and strategy is important at this time to provide Board continuity as Genworth pursues actions to maximize stockholder value. As a result, the Board believes that retaining each of Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moloney and Mr. Riepe on the Board of Directors is in the best interest of our stockholders, and has nominated each of Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moloney and Mr. Riepe for the election of directors to hold office until the 2018 Annual Meeting and until his successor has been elected and qualified.



William H. Bolinder, 74, former President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Acadia Trust N.A. Director since October 2010.

Mr. Bolinder retired in June 2006 from serving as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Acadia Trust N.A., positions he had held since 2003. He had previously been a member of the Group Management Board for Zurich Financial Services Group from 1994 to 2002. Mr. Bolinder joined Zurich American Insurance Company, USA in 1986 as Chief Operating Officer and became Chief Executive Officer in 1987. Mr. Bolinder also previously served on the boards of directors of Endurance Specialty Holdings Ltd. (“Endurance”) from December 2001 to March 2017 (Endurance was acquired in 2017) and Quanta Capital Holding Ltd. from January 2007 to October 2008. Mr. Bolinder has also served on the board of the American Insurance Association, American Institute for Chartered Property Casualty Underwriting, Insurance Institute for Applied Ethics, Insurance Institute of America, Insurance Services Office, Inc. and the National Association of Independent Insurers. Mr. Bolinder received a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth.

Committees

Nominating and Corporate Governance (Chair)

Risk

Qualifications: Mr. Bolinder offers extensive experience in the insurance and financial services industry, including a combined 16 years serving in various positions with one of the world’s largest insurance companies and its U.S. subsidiary, and three years as president, chief executive officer and director of an investment advisory and trustee company. Mr. Bolinder’s current and former directorships with underwriters of specialty lines of insurance and reinsurance provide valuable knowledge regarding the international financial services sector.



G. Kent Conrad, 69, former U.S. Senator. Director since March 2013.

Sen. Conrad served as a U.S. Senator representing the State of North Dakota from January 1987 to January 2013. He served as the Chair of the Senate Budget Committee from 2006 until his retirement. Prior to serving in the U.S. Senate, Sen. Conrad served as the Tax Commissioner for the State of North Dakota from 1981 to 1986 and as Assistant Tax Commissioner from 1974 to 1980. Sen. Conrad holds an A.B. degree in Political Science from Stanford University and an M.B.A. degree from George Washington University.

Committees

Nominating and Corporate Governance

Risk

Qualifications: Sen. Conrad’s 26 years of experience as a U.S. Senator, including serving as Chair of the Senate Budget Committee for approximately six years, provides the Board with extensive information and insight into public policy, fiscal affairs, governmental relations and legislative and regulatory issues.



Melina E. Higgins, 50, former Partner at The Goldman Sachs Group. Director since September 2013.

Ms. Higgins retired in 2010 from a nearly 20-year career at The Goldman Sachs Group Inc., where she served as a Managing Director from 2001 and a Partner from 2002. During her tenure at Goldman Sachs, Ms. Higgins served as Head of the Americas and Co-Chairperson of the Investment Advisory Committee for the GS Mezzanine Partners funds, which managed over \$30 billion of assets. She also served as a member of the Investment Committee for the Principal Investment Area, which oversaw and approved global private equity and private debt investments. Goldman’s Principal Investment Area was one of the largest alternative asset managers in the world. Ms. Higgins has served as a director of Mylan N.V. since February 2013. Ms. Higgins has also served as non-executive chairman of the board of Antares Midco, Inc. since January 2016 and is a member of the Women’s Leadership Board of Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government. Ms. Higgins received a B.A. in Economics and Spanish from Colgate University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Committees

Management
Development and
Compensation

Nominating and
Corporate Governance

Qualifications: Ms. Higgins’ extensive finance and investment experience, having spent nearly 20 years with The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as well as serving as a director for both public and private companies, provides the board with significant insight in connection with our restructuring and turnaround initiatives.



Thomas J. McInerney, 61, President and Chief Executive Officer of Genworth Financial, Inc. Director since January 2013.

Mr. McInerney has been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a director since January 2013. Before joining our company, Mr. McInerney had served as a Senior Advisor to the Boston Consulting Group from June 2011 to December 2012, providing consulting and advisory services to leading insurance and financial services companies in the United States and Canada. From October 2009 to December 2010, Mr. McInerney was a member of ING Groep’s Management Board for Insurance, where he was the Chief Operating Officer of ING’s insurance and investment management business worldwide. Prior to that, he served in a variety of senior roles with ING Groep NV after serving in many leadership positions with Aetna, where he began his career as an insurance underwriter in June 1978. Mr. McInerney is a member of the Board of the American Council of Life Insurers, and the Financial Services Roundtable. Mr. McInerney received a B.A. in Economics from Colgate University and an M.B.A. from the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College.

Qualifications: Mr. McInerney offers insight into our company from his current role as the President and Chief Executive Officer. He also brings extensive knowledge of the insurance and financial services industries gained through almost 40 years of experience serving in significant leadership positions with Genworth, ING Groep NV and Aetna.



David M. Moffett, 65, former Chief Executive Officer and director of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. Director since December 2012.

Mr. Moffett was the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation from September 2008 until his retirement in March 2009. Prior to this position, Mr. Moffett served as a Senior Advisor with the Carlyle Group LLC from May 2007 to September 2008. Mr. Moffett also served as the Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of U.S. Bancorp from 2001 to 2007, after its merger with Firststar Corporation, having previously served as Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of Firststar Corporation from 1998 to 2001 and as Chief Financial Officer of StarBanc Corporation, a predecessor to Firststar Corporation, from 1993 to 1998. Mr. Moffett has served as a director of CSX Corporation since May 2015, and PayPal Holdings, Inc. since July 2015 (currently serving as its Lead Director). He also previously served on the boards of directors of CIT Group Inc. from July 2010 to May 2016, eBay Inc. from July 2007 to July 2015, MBIA Inc. from May 2007 to September 2008, The E.W. Scripps Company from May 2007 to September 2008 and Building Materials Holding Corporation from May 2006 to November 2008. Mr. Moffett also serves as a trustee on the boards of Columbia Fund Series Trust I and Columbia Funds Variable Insurance Trust, overseeing approximately 52 funds within the Columbia Funds mutual fund complex. He also serves as a trustee for the University of Oklahoma Foundation. Mr. Moffett holds a B.A. degree in Economics from the University of Oklahoma and an M.B.A. degree from Southern Methodist University.

Committees

- Management Development and Compensation (Chair)
- Nominating and Corporate Governance

Qualifications: Mr. Moffett has many years of experience as the chief financial officer of public financial services companies. He also has experience as the chief executive officer of an entity in the housing finance industry, including related public policy experience.



Thomas E. Moloney, 73, former Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of John Hancock Financial Services, Inc. Director since October 2009.

Mr. Moloney served as the interim Chief Financial Officer of MSC—Medical Services Company (“MSC”) from December 2007 to March 2008. He retired as the Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of John Hancock Financial Services, Inc. in December 2004. He had served in this position since 1992. Mr. Moloney served in various roles at John Hancock Financial Services, Inc. during his tenure from 1965 to 1992, including Vice President, Controller, and Senior Accountant. Mr. Moloney has served as a director of SeaWorld Entertainment, Inc. since January 2015. He also previously served as a director of MSC from 2005 to 2012 (MSC was acquired in 2012 and ceased to be a public company in 2008). Mr. Moloney is on the boards of Nashoba Learning Group and the Boston Children’s Museum (past Chairperson), both non-profit organizations. Mr. Moloney received a B.A. in Accounting from Bentley University and holds an Executive Masters Professional Director Certification from the Corporate Directors Group.

Committees

- Audit
- Risk (Chair)

Qualifications: Mr. Moloney provides almost 40 years of insurance industry and accounting experience, including having served as the chief financial officer of a public insurance company. He provides extensive knowledge of accounting and finance in regard to insurance products as well as risk assessment and risk oversight.



James A. Parke, 71, former Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of GE Capital Services and former Senior Vice President of General Electric Company. Director since May 2004.

Mr. Parke retired as Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of GE Capital Services and a Senior Vice President at General Electric Company (“GE”) in December 2005. He had served in those positions since 2002. From 1989 to 2002 he was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at GE Capital Services and a Vice President of GE. Prior thereto, from 1981 to 1989 he held various management positions in several GE businesses. He serves as a director of First Community Bancorp in Glasgow, Montana. He also serves on the board of buildOn, a not-for-profit corporation, and is active at Concordia College, serving as a member of its Investment Committee and as chairman of the Offutt School of Business Global Advisory Council. Mr. Parke received a B.A. in History, Political Science and Economics from Concordia College in Minnesota in 1968 and an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters in 2017.

Committees

Audit (Chair)

Management Development and Compensation

Qualifications: Mr. Parke offers extensive experience in the areas of finance, financial services and capital markets, gained in part through his 37 years of experience with GE and GE Capital Services, including having served as a former Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of GE Capital Services, where he helped build GE’s financial and insurance businesses.



Debra J. Perry, 66, former Executive at Moody’s Investor Service, Inc. Director since December 2016.

Ms. Perry worked at Moody’s Corporation from 1992 to 2004. From 2001 to 2004, Ms. Perry was a senior managing director in the Global Ratings and Research Unit of Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. where she oversaw the Americas Corporate Finance and U.S. Public Finance Groups. From 1999 to 2001, Ms. Perry served as Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Credit Officer, and from 1996 to 1999, she was a group managing director for the Finance, Securities and Insurance Rating Groups of Moody’s Corporation. Ms. Perry has also been a managing member of Perry Consulting LLC, an advisory firm specializing in credit risk management and governance within the financial industry, since 2008. Ms. Perry has served as a director of the Sanford C. Bernstein Fund, Inc., a mutual fund, since July 2011, Korn/Ferry International, a talent management and executive search firm, since 2008, and Assurant Inc., a provider of risk management solutions, since August 2017. She was a member of the board of PartnerRe, a Bermuda-based reinsurance company, from June 2013 to March 2016. She was also a trustee of the Bank of America Funds from June 2011 until April 2016. Ms. Perry served on the board of directors of CNO Financial Group, Inc. from 2004 to 2011. In 2014, Ms. Perry was named to the National Association of Corporate Directors’ Directorship 100, which recognizes the most influential people in the boardroom and corporate governance community. From September 2012 to December 2014, Ms. Perry served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee for Economic Development (“CED”) in Washington, D.C. a non-partisan, business-led public policy organization, until its merger with the Conference Board, and she continues as a member of CED. Ms. Perry received her B.A. in History from the University of Wisconsin and her M.A. in European History from Yale University.

Committees

Audit

Risk

Qualifications: Ms. Perry brings extensive knowledge of corporate governance as a result of her many years of board and board committee experience, including service on multiple audit committees, two of which she has chaired. Ms. Perry also has significant experience in executive management at a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization, or “NRSRO,” where she oversaw the financial analysis and assignment of credit and financial strength ratings to financial and industrial companies and public sector entities, including the global insurance industry.



Robert P. Restrepo Jr., 67, former Chairman and President and Chief Executive Officer of State Auto Financial Corporation. Director since December 2016.

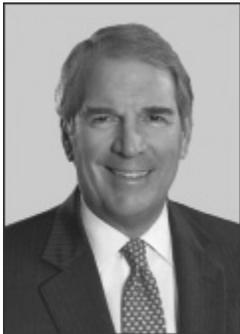
Mr. Restrepo retired from State Auto Financial Corporation in 2015, having served as its Chairman from 2006 to December 2015 and as its President and Chief Executive Officer from 2006 to May 2015. Mr. Restrepo has over 40 years of insurance industry experience, having held executive roles at Main Street America Group, Hanover Insurance Group Inc. (formerly Allmerica Financial Corp), Travelers and Aetna. Mr. Restrepo has served as a director of Majesco, a provider of insurance software and consulting services, since August 2015, and RLI Corp., a property and casualty insurance company, since July 2016. Mr. Restrepo also currently serves on the boards of directors of The Larry H. Miller Group of Companies and Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited. Mr. Restrepo received a B.A. in English from Yale University.

Committees

Audit

Management
Development and
Compensation

Qualifications: Mr. Restrepo offers over 40 years of experience managing and operating insurance companies and has expertise in corporate governance, acquisitions, risk, strategic planning and leadership development.



James S. Riepe, 73, Senior Advisor and former Vice Chairman of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. Director since March 2006, Lead Director from February 2009 to May 2012 and Non-Executive Chairman of the Board since May 2012.

Mr. Riepe is a retired Vice Chairman and a Senior Advisor at T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. Mr. Riepe served as the Vice Chairman of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. from 1997 until his retirement in December 2005. Prior to joining T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. in 1981, Mr. Riepe was an Executive Vice President of The Vanguard Group. He has served as a director of LPL Financial Holdings Inc. since February 2008. Mr. Riepe also previously served on the boards of directors of The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. from May 2003 to May 2014, T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. from 1981 to 2006 and 57 T. Rowe Price registered investment companies (mutual funds) until his retirement in 2006. He is a member of the University of Pennsylvania’s Board of Trustees. Mr. Riepe received a B.S. in Industrial Management, an M.B.A. and an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Committees

Audit

Management
Development and
Compensation

Qualifications: Mr. Riepe brings to the Board significant expertise in finance and investments, as well as extensive management and operating experience, gained through his role as a senior executive in the investment management industry, including 23 years with T. Rowe Price.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE ELECTION OF MR. BOLINDER, SEN. CONRAD, MS. HIGGINS, MR. MCINERNEY, MR. MOFFETT, MR. MOLONEY, MR. PARKE, MS. PERRY, MR. RESTREPO AND MR. RIEPE.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Governance Principles

Our Governance Principles are published on Genworth’s website, as are our other corporate governance materials, including the charters adopted by the Board for each of our standing committees and any key practices adopted by the committees. To view these materials, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors” and then select “Corporate Governance.” The Board regularly reviews corporate governance developments and may modify these principles, charters and key practices as warranted. Any modifications will be reflected in the documents on Genworth’s website.

Meeting Attendance

The Board and its committees held the following number of meetings during 2016:

	Number of Meetings
Board of Directors	13
Audit Committee	12
Management Development and Compensation Committee	7
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	8
Risk Committee	6

During 2016, each of our directors attended more than 75% of the aggregate of (1) the total number of meetings of the Board of Directors (held during the period for which he or she has been a director) and (2) the total number of meetings held by all committees of the Board on which he or she served (during the periods that he or she served). As set forth in the Governance Principles, directors are expected to attend the 2017 Annual Meeting. All of our current directors, other than Mr. Moloney, who were serving at the time of our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders attended that meeting.

Board Leadership Structure

Our Board of Directors functions in a collaborative fashion that emphasizes active participation and leadership by all of its members. As further described in our Governance Principles, the company’s business is conducted day-to-day by its officers, under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and the oversight of the Board, to enhance the long-term value of the company for its stockholders. Our Bylaws require our Board of Directors to appoint a Chairman of the Board but give it the flexibility to appoint as Chairman (i) our CEO, (ii) an independent director or (iii) a non-independent director other than the CEO. Our Board of Directors determines who to appoint as our Chairman based on the knowledge and experience of the people then serving on our Board of Directors and as CEO and chooses the person whom it believes best meets the needs of our company at that time. Our Board of Directors has determined that having Thomas J. McNerney serve as our CEO and a director and James S. Riepe serve as our Non-Executive Chairman of the Board is the appropriate leadership structure for our company at this time. In May 2012, our Board selected Mr. Riepe, one of our independent directors since 2006 and formerly our Lead Director, to serve as our Non-Executive Chairman of the Board due to Mr. Riepe’s service with and knowledge of our company and his significant leadership experience.

As more fully set forth in our Governance Principles, available on our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance” and then select “Governance Principles”), the Non-Executive Chairman’s responsibilities and authority include:

- presiding at all meetings of the Board, stockholders and non-management and independent directors;
- facilitating efficient Board operations through regular engagement with standing committees of the Board and individual directors;

- regularly communicating with the CEO to provide him or her with advice and counsel, and to share information about recent developments;
- serving as a liaison between the CEO and the non-management and independent directors;
- consulting on meeting agendas;
- working with management to assure that meeting materials are fulfilling the needs of directors;
- consulting on the meeting calendar and meeting schedules to assure there is sufficient time to discuss all agenda items;
- periodically calling meetings of the non-management and independent directors, including at the request of such directors;
- working with the CEO to respond to stockholder inquiries involving the Board; and
- fulfilling other responsibilities as determined by the Board.

Role of Board in the Oversight of Risk

Our Board of Directors recognizes that, although risk management is primarily the responsibility of Genworth's management, the Board plays a critical role in the oversight of risk. As a financial services company, the very nature of our business involves the underwriting, management and assumption of risks on behalf of our customers. The Board believes it is an important part of its responsibilities to oversee the company's overall risk assessment processes and management thereof. The Board as a whole has historically discussed with management specific business risks as part of its regular reviews of the individual business units and also on a company-wide basis as part of its strategic reviews.

Our Board established the Risk Committee to be specifically responsible for overseeing Genworth's enterprise risk management policies and related risk profile, including but not limited to the following major risk exposures: credit risks, market risks, insurance risks, housing risks, operational risks, model risks, and any other risk that poses a material threat to the viability of Genworth. In connection with reviewing and overseeing the control, management and mitigation processes relating to Genworth's enterprise management policies and risk appetite, the Risk Committee recommends annually for Board approval: (i) enterprise risk management policies and (ii) the risk appetite of the company. The Risk Committee oversees the implementation and maintenance of such policies and appetite. All members of the Risk Committee are independent, as discussed below, and Genworth's Chief Risk Officer also has a direct reporting obligation to the Risk Committee.

The Board also utilizes its other committees to oversee specific risks and receives regular reports from the committees on the areas of risk for which they have oversight. The Audit Committee has responsibility for oversight of risks associated with financial accounting and reporting, including the system of internal control. The Management Development and Compensation Committee oversees the risks relating to compensation plans and programs, as well as management development and leadership succession in the company's various business units. Our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for the oversight of risks relating to corporate governance.

We believe that our risk oversight structure is supported by our current Board leadership structure, with the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board working together with our independent Risk Committee and our other standing committees.

Board Self-Evaluation

The Board and each of its committees follow a specific process, overseen by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, to determine their effectiveness and opportunities for improvement. The Board and each

respective committee conducts a self-evaluation annually, focusing on how the Board can improve its key functions of overseeing personnel development, financials, and other major issues of strategy, risk, integrity, reputation and governance. During the process, ideas are solicited from directors about:

- improving prioritization of issues;
- improving quality of written, chart and oral presentations from management;
- improving quality of Board or committee discussions on these key matters;
- improving communication and feedback regarding observations of fellow Board members;
- identifying ways to improve the effectiveness of the Board and its committees;
- identifying how specific issues in the past year could have been handled better;
- identifying specific issues which should be discussed in the future; and
- identifying any other matter of importance to Board functioning.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee coordinates with the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board to organize the comments received in a manner that identifies options for changes at either the Board or committee level. The Board and each committee then review and discuss the results of the self-assessments, and the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board and chairpersons of each committee coordinate any necessary follow-up actions.

Director Independence

Our Board currently consists of ten directors, nine of whom are independent (as defined by our Governance Principles and NYSE listing standards) and one of whom is our CEO, Mr. McInerney. For a director to be independent, the Board must determine that the director does not have any direct or indirect material relationship with Genworth. The Board has established guidelines to assist it in determining director independence, which conform to, or are more exacting than, the independence requirements of the NYSE. The independence guidelines are set forth in Section 4 of our Governance Principles, which are available on our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance” and then select “Governance Principles”). In addition to applying these guidelines, the Board will consider all relevant facts and circumstances in making an independence determination. Our Board has determined that the purchase of Genworth products and services on the same terms available to unaffiliated entities or persons does not impair a director’s independence and therefore such purchases are not considered by our Board when making independence determinations. The Board has determined that Mr. Bolinder, Sen. Conrad, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Mr. Parke, Ms. Perry, Mr. Restrepo and Mr. Riepe satisfy the NYSE’s independence requirements and Genworth’s independence guidelines. The Board also previously determined that Nancy J. Karch and Christine B. Mead, who served on the Board in 2016 until the annual stockholders meeting held in May 2016, and John R. Nichols, who served on the Board from the annual stockholders meeting in May 2016 until September 2016, satisfied the NYSE’s independence requirements and Genworth’s independence guidelines.

In addition to the independence guidelines discussed above, members of the Audit Committee must satisfy additional independence requirements established by the SEC and the NYSE. Specifically, they may not accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from Genworth or any of its subsidiaries other than their directors’ compensation and they may not be affiliated with Genworth or any of its subsidiaries. The Board has determined that all the members of the Audit Committee satisfy the relevant SEC and NYSE independence requirements.

Further, in affirmatively determining the independence of any director who will serve on the Management Development and Compensation Committee, the Board has also considered all factors specifically relevant to determining whether a director has a relationship to Genworth that is material to that director’s ability to be

independent from management in connection with the duties of a member of the Management Development and Compensation Committee, including: (1) the source of compensation of the director, including any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee paid by Genworth to such director; and (2) whether the director is affiliated with Genworth, its subsidiaries or its affiliates.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

All of our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller, must act ethically at all times and in accordance with the policies comprising our code of business conduct and ethics set forth in Genworth’s Code of Ethics (“Code of Ethics”). If an actual or potential conflict of interest arises for a director, the director shall promptly inform the chief executive officer. To view our Code of Ethics, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance,” then select “Code of Business Conduct & Ethics” and finally select “Genworth Code of Ethics.” Section 11 of our Governance Principles, which are available on our website, more fully addresses our Code of Ethics. Under our Governance Principles, the Board will not permit any waiver of any ethics policy for any director or executive officer. Within the time period required by the SEC and the NYSE, we will post on our website any amendment to our Code of Ethics.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES

Board Composition

Our Board of Directors is composed of individuals with diverse experience at policy-making levels in business and government in areas that are relevant to the company. Each director was nominated on the basis of the unique set of qualifications and skills he or she brings to the Board, as well as how those qualifications and skills blend with those of the others on the Board as a whole. The blend of our directors’ diverse backgrounds ensures that issues facing the company are examined and addressed with the benefit of a broad array of perspectives and expertise.

We believe that our directors have demonstrated leadership in a variety of positions across various professions and industries. Their experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills include:

DIRECTOR EXPERIENCES, QUALIFICATIONS, ATTRIBUTES AND SKILLS	
✓ Chief Executive Officer (Former or Current)	✓ Healthcare/Medical
✓ Chief Financial Officer (Former or Current)	✓ Consumer Marketing
✓ Insurance	✓ Public Policy/Political
✓ Mortgage	✓ Technology/IT
✓ Risk	✓ Restructuring and Turnaround
✓ Mergers and Acquisitions	✓ Asset Management
✓ Finance and Investment Management	✓ International

As a group, apart from Mr. McInerney, our directors include three former chief executive officers (Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moffett and Mr. Restrepo), three former chief financial officers (Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney and Mr. Parke), six directors with a background in insurance (Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Mr. Parke, Ms. Perry and Mr. Restrepo), one director with mortgage experience (Mr. Moffett), seven directors with risk experience (Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Mr. Parke, Ms. Perry, Mr. Restrepo and Mr. Riepe), eight directors with experience in mergers and acquisitions (Mr. Bolinder, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Mr. Parke, Ms. Perry, Mr. Restrepo and Mr. Riepe), seven directors with a background in finance and investment management (Mr. Bolinder, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Mr. Parke, Ms. Perry and Mr. Riepe), two directors with healthcare and medical experience (Sen. Conrad and Ms. Higgins), one director

with consumer marketing experience (Mr. Riepe), three directors with public policy experience (Sen. Conrad, Mr. Moffett and Mr. Restrepo), three directors with technology experience (Mr. Moloney, Mr. Parke and Mr. Riepe), three directors with restructuring and turnaround experience (Ms. Higgins, Ms. Perry and Mr. Restrepo), five directors with a background in asset management (Mr. Bolinder, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Ms. Perry and Mr. Riepe), and seven directors with international experience (Mr. Bolinder, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Mr. Parke, Ms. Perry and Mr. Riepe). See the *Our Board of Directors* section above for a description of each director's complete biographical information, qualifications and skills.

Subject to the rights of the holders of any outstanding series of our preferred stock, our certificate of incorporation provides that the number of authorized directors of our company will be fixed from time to time by a resolution adopted by our Board of Directors, but will not be less than one nor more than fifteen. Our Governance Principles further state that the size of the Board should be in the range of seven to 15 directors. Our Board of Directors has set the size of the Board of Directors at ten members, effective December 14, 2016, but continues to evaluate the optimal size for the Board and may consider the addition of one or more independent directors to the Board in the future.

Each director elected by the holders of our common stock will serve until the 2018 Annual Meeting and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, or until the earlier of their resignation or removal in a manner provided for in the Bylaws. The holders of our common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

Our Governance Principles provide that directors who serve as chief executive officers or in equivalent positions for other public companies should not serve on more than two other boards of public companies in addition to the Genworth Board and other directors should not serve on more than four other boards of public companies in addition to the Genworth Board.

Board Committees

The four standing committees of the Board are the Audit Committee, Management Development and Compensation Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Risk Committee. These committees are described below. The Board has established written charters for each of its four standing committees. Our Board of Directors may also establish various other committees to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities.

Audit Committee

The Board has established the Audit Committee in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The Audit Committee consists solely of "independent" directors as defined by the applicable rules of the NYSE and the SEC and by our Governance Principles. In addition, the Board has determined that all five of the Audit Committee's current members, Messrs. Moloney, Parke, Restrepo and Riepe and Ms. Perry, are "audit committee financial experts," as defined by SEC rules.

As more fully set forth in its charter, which can be found in the corporate governance section of our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select "Investors," then select "Corporate Governance," then select "Audit Committee" and finally select "Charter"), the purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in its oversight of the integrity of the company's financial statements, the company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the independence and qualifications of the company's independent registered public accounting firm and the performance of the company's internal audit function and independent auditors. The Audit Committee's duties include:

- discussing with management and our independent registered public accounting firm our annual and quarterly financial statements, earnings releases and financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies;

- selecting our independent registered public accounting firm and approving the terms of its engagement;
- discussing with management and our independent registered accounting firm any audit problems or difficulties and management’s response;
- independently and/or in coordination with the Risk Committee, overseeing risks associated with financial accounting and reporting, including the system of internal control, which includes reviewing and discussing with management and our independent registered public accounting firm the company’s risk assessment process and management policies with respect to the company’s major financial risk exposure and the procedures utilized by management to identify and mitigate the exposure to such risks;
- reviewing our financial reporting and accounting standards and principles;
- reviewing our internal system of financial controls and the results of internal audits;
- obtaining and reviewing formal written reports from the independent registered public accounting firm regarding its internal quality-control procedures;
- reviewing and investigating any matters pertaining to the integrity of management, including conflicts of interest, or adherence to standards of business conduct;
- preparing and publishing a committee report for inclusion in the proxy statement;
- establishing procedures for the hiring of employees or former employees of our independent registered public accounting firm;
- establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints on accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
- establishing policies and procedures for the review and approval of all proposed transactions with “Related Persons,” as that term is defined in Section 11(b) of our Governance Principles.

The Audit Committee has determined that in view of the increased demands and responsibilities of the committee, its members generally should not serve on more than two additional audit committees of other public companies. The Audit Committee’s report appears on page 78 of this Proxy Statement.

Management Development and Compensation Committee

The Management Development and Compensation Committee (the “Compensation Committee”) consists solely of “independent” directors as defined by the applicable rules of the NYSE and by our Governance Principles. As more fully set forth in its charter, which can be found in the corporate governance section of our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance,” then select “Management Development and Compensation Committee” and finally select “Charter”), the Compensation Committee’s responsibilities include:

- reviewing and approving on an annual basis the corporate goals and objectives with respect to the compensation of our CEO, evaluating our CEO’s performance in light of these goals and objectives and setting our CEO’s compensation based on such evaluation;
- reviewing and approving on an annual basis the evaluation process and compensation structure for our other officers, including evaluating and setting the compensation for our senior executive officers;
- reviewing and approving our variable incentive compensation and other stock-based compensation plans;
- assisting the Board in developing and evaluating potential candidates for executive positions and overseeing the development of succession plans;
- assessing the structure and composition of the leadership of the company;

- reviewing and discussing our Compensation Discussion and Analysis, recommending its inclusion to the Board in our annual reports and proxy statements and publishing a committee report;
- overseeing risks relating to our compensation programs; and
- determining whether the work of any compensation consultant who had a role in determining or recommending the amount or form of executive or director compensation raised any conflict of interest.

Under its charter, the Compensation Committee has authority to delegate any of its responsibilities to subcommittees as the Compensation Committee may deem appropriate in its sole discretion. The Compensation Committee’s report appears on page 30 of this Proxy Statement. Additional information regarding the Compensation Committee’s processes and procedures for consideration of executive compensation is also provided in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section below.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (the “Nominating Committee”) consists solely of “independent” directors as defined by the applicable rules of the NYSE and by our Governance Principles. As more fully set forth in its charter, which can be found in the corporate governance section of our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance,” then select “Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee” and finally select “Charter”), the Nominating Committee’s responsibilities include:

- leading the search for individuals qualified to become members of our Board;
- reviewing the Board’s committee structure and recommending committee members;
- developing and annually reviewing the governance principles;
- overseeing the annual self-evaluations of the Board and its committees;
- overseeing risks related to corporate governance;
- reviewing annually director compensation and benefits; and
- periodically reviewing the environmental, social and governance practices of the company.

The Nominating Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Directors of candidates for election to our Board, and our Board of Directors nominates director candidates and makes recommendations to our stockholders. This committee will consider all stockholder recommendations for candidates for the Board, which should be sent to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, c/o Corporate Secretary, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Building #1, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

The Nominating Committee believes all director nominees should meet certain qualifications and possess certain qualities or skills that, when considered in light of the qualities and skills of the other director nominees, assist the Board in overseeing our operations and developing and pursuing its strategic objectives. The Nominating Committee believes each director nominee should at a minimum:

- possess the highest personal and professional ethics, integrity and values;
- be committed to representing the long-term interests of our stockholders;
- have an inquisitive and objective perspective, practical wisdom and mature judgment;
- bring a distinct skill set of value to the Board and the company when viewed alone and in combination with other directors;
- be willing and able to devote sufficient time to carrying out his or her duties and responsibilities effectively; and
- be committed to serve on the Board for an extended period of time.

The Nominating Committee, as a matter of practice, takes diversity factors into account when considering potential director nominees. The company does not have a formal policy on Board diversity. The qualifications, qualities and skills required for directors are further set forth in Section 3 of Genworth's Governance Principles, which are available on our website.

In addition to considering candidates suggested by stockholders, the Nominating Committee considers potential candidates recommended by current directors, company officers, employees and others. We have also engaged an outside search firm to assist us in identifying and evaluating potential director candidates. Ms. Perry and Mr. Restrepo were each evaluated as a candidate for the Board by our Nominating Committee at the suggestion of our outside search firm. The Nominating Committee considers all potential candidates regardless of the source of the recommendation and determines whether potential candidates meet our qualifications, qualities and skills for directors. Where there is an interest in a particular candidate, the Nominating Committee's review is multi-faceted and typically includes a review of written materials regarding the candidate, due diligence performed internally and externally, a review of a completed candidate questionnaire and one or more interviews with members of the Nominating Committee.

The Nominating Committee is also responsible for reviewing periodically the nature and amount of our political contributions, the operations of our Political Action Committee and our public disclosure regarding such activities. In addition, the Nominating Committee periodically reviews our policies and practices on matters of corporate citizenship, including philanthropic programs and financial and other support of charitable, education and cultural organizations.

Risk Committee

The purpose of the Risk Committee is to assist the Board in its oversight of all areas relating to Genworth's enterprise risk management policies and the related risk profiles, including, but not limited to, the following major risk exposures: credit risks; market risks; insurance risks; housing risks; operational risks; model risks; and any other risk that poses a material threat to the viability of the company.

As more fully set forth in its charter, which can be found in the corporate governance section of our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select "Investors," then select "Corporate Governance," then select "Risk Committee" and finally select "Charter"), the Risk Committee's responsibilities include:

- reviewing and recommending annually for Board approval (i) the company's enterprise risk management policies and (ii) the risk appetite of the company, and to oversee the implementation and maintenance of such policies and appetite;
- receiving regular reports on the efforts to implement and comply with regulatory requirements related to risk management;
- reviewing and overseeing the control, management and mitigation processes relating to Genworth's enterprise risk management policies and risk appetite;
- reviewing Genworth's ability to assess and manage significant and emerging risks;
- reviewing and analyzing Genworth's major risk exposures, strategies, processes, and policies, with accompanying stress tests;
- reviewing and overseeing Genworth's internal risk function;
- periodically reviewing and overseeing Genworth's compliance processes and policies;
- receiving reports regarding risks associated with litigation and investigations/regulatory matters involving the company; and
- discussing with management the company's overall investment portfolio and investment strategies.

Meetings of Non-Management and Independent Directors

All of our current non-management directors are independent (as determined in accordance with the NYSE listing standards and our Governance Principles) and our non-management directors met without management present at regularly scheduled Board meetings during 2016. Our Governance Principles provide that the non-management directors will meet regularly without management present. Mr. McInerney, our CEO, is currently the only employee of the company who serves on our Board. In addition, our Governance Principles provide that if the non-management directors include individuals who are not independent, as determined in accordance with the NYSE listing standards and our Governance Principles, then the independent directors on our Board will separately meet at least one time each year. Our Governance Principles provide that the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board, currently Mr. Riepe, will preside at the meetings of the non-management directors and the independent directors; in the absence of Mr. Riepe, the non-management directors present will select an independent committee chair to preside at such session. The independent Non-Executive Chairman of the Board may periodically call meetings of the non-management and independent directors, including at the request of the non-management or independent directors.

Compensation of Directors

The Nominating Committee has the responsibility for annually reviewing and recommending to the Board compensation and benefits for “non-management directors.” Non-management directors are those directors who are not executive officers of Genworth or its affiliates. Accordingly, all directors, other than Mr. McInerney, are regarded as non-management directors. Mr. McInerney does not receive any compensation for serving as a director. As part of its 2016 review, the Nominating Committee engaged Steven Hall & Partners, LLC to provide competitive market data and advice regarding non-management director compensation. Based on its review, the Nominating Committee determined not to recommend any changes to the company’s non-management director compensation and benefits program.

In 2016, the company’s compensation and benefits for non-management directors were as follows:

- *Annual Retainer.* Each non-management director is paid an annual retainer, payable in quarterly installments following the end of each quarter of service. The amount of the annual retainer is \$230,000. Of this amount, 60% of the annual retainer is paid in deferred stock units (“DSUs”) and 40% is paid in cash. Instead of receiving a cash payment, non-management directors may elect to have 100% of their annual retainer paid in DSUs; however, no more than 30,000 DSUs may be granted to any non-management director with respect to the annual retainer in any one calendar year. To the extent this limit would be exceeded, the remainder of a director’s annual retainer will be paid in cash.
- *Deferred Stock Units.* Each DSU awarded to non-management directors represents the right to receive one share of our common stock in the future. DSUs are granted at the end of each quarter of service and are credited to a notional account maintained by us in the recipient’s name. The number of DSUs granted is determined by dividing the DSU value to be delivered by the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. If the company pays dividends on its common stock, dividend equivalents accrue with respect to the DSUs, which are reinvested in additional DSUs. The DSUs will be paid out beginning one year after the director leaves the Board in a single payment or in payments over 10 years, at the election of the director, or, if earlier, upon the death of the director.
- *Retainer for Non-Executive Chairman of the Board.* The Non-Executive Chairman of the Board receives a \$200,000 annual retainer in addition to the regular annual retainer. Such amount is paid in quarterly installments, following the end of each quarter of service. Of this amount, 60% is paid in DSUs and 40% is paid in cash. Instead of receiving a cash payment, the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board may elect to have 100% of the additional annual retainer paid in DSUs; however, no more than 25,000 DSUs may be granted to the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board with respect to the additional annual retainer in any one calendar year. To the extent this limit would be exceeded, the remainder of the additional annual retainer will be paid in cash.

- *Fees for Lead Director.* If a Lead Director is appointed in the absence of an independent Non-Executive Chairman of the Board, the Lead Director would receive an annual cash retainer of \$20,000 in quarterly installments, as additional compensation for services as Lead Director.
- *Fees for Committee Chairs.* The chairpersons of each of our standing committees receive additional cash retainers, which are paid in quarterly installments. The chairperson of the Audit Committee receives an annual cash retainer of \$20,000, the chairperson of the Compensation Committee receives an annual cash retainer of \$15,000, and the chairpersons of each of our other standing committees receive an annual cash retainer of \$10,000.
- *Matching Gift Program.* The company offers a matching gift program that provides for the matching of employee and director charitable contributions pursuant to the contribution guidelines established by the Genworth Foundation. Each non-management director is eligible for such charitable contributions to be matched on a 50% basis, up to a maximum matching contribution of \$10,000 during any calendar year.
- *Reimbursement of Certain Expenses.* Non-management directors are reimbursed for reasonable travel and other Board-related expenses, including expenses to attend Board and committee meetings, other business-related events and director education seminars, in accordance with policies approved from time to time.

The following table sets forth information concerning compensation paid or accrued by us in 2016 to our non-management directors:

2016 Director Compensation Table

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽³⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁶⁾	Total (\$)
William H. Bolinder	136,902	65,335	10,000	212,237
G. Kent Conrad	126,902	65,335	3,250	195,487
Melina E. Higgins	126,902	65,335	9,999	202,236
David M. Moffett	128,777	65,335	—	194,112
Thomas E. Moloney	136,902	65,335	7,500	209,737
James A. Parke	161,555	61,878	10,000	233,433
Debra J. Perry ⁽¹⁾	3,833	3,650	—	7,483
Robert P. Restrepo Jr. ⁽¹⁾	3,833	3,650	—	7,483
James S. Riepe	242,557	118,474	10,000	371,031
Christine B. Mead ⁽²⁾	34,500	32,167	10,000	76,667
Nancy J. Karch ⁽²⁾	40,125	32,167	—	72,292
John R. Nichols ⁽²⁾	42,167	29,465	10,000	81,632

⁽¹⁾ Effective December 14, 2016, upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance committee, Ms. Perry and Mr. Restrepo were elected to the Board of Directors.

⁽²⁾ Mses. Karch and Mead did not stand for re-election at our 2016 annual meeting of stockholders on May 12, 2016 and therefore retired from the Board of Directors effective that date. Mr. Nichols was elected to the Board of Directors on May 12, 2016 and subsequently tendered his resignation from the Board of Directors on September 22, 2016.

⁽³⁾ Amounts include the portion of the annual retainer (described above) that was paid in cash. Mr. Parke elected to receive 100% of his annual retainer payable in 2016 in the form of DSUs and reached the maximum deferral of 30,000 DSUs with his second quarter retainer payment; therefore, a portion of his second quarter payment and his full third and fourth quarter payments were made in cash. Messrs. Bolinder, Conrad, Moffett, Moloney and Riepe and Ms. Higgins reached the maximum deferral of 30,000 DSUs with their third quarter retainer payment;

therefore, a portion of their third quarter payment and full fourth quarter payment was made in cash. Amounts also include applicable committee chair fees and the retainer for the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors.

- (4) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of DSUs, determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. The fair value of stock unit awards for purposes of Topic 718 typically equals the price of the underlying stock on the date of grant; however, amounts in the table are lower because the DSUs do not convert to transferable shares until one year after the director leaves the Board of Directors, and Topic 718 provides that the impact of transferability restrictions that remain in place after an award of stock based compensation vests may be considered when determining the fair value of the award for accounting purposes. The Finnerty option pricing model was, therefore, used to factor in these post-vest holding requirements with the following assumptions: (i) expected post vesting restriction period of 7.9 years; (ii) expected volatility of 82.0%; (iii) risk-free interest rate of 1.60%; (iv) expected dividend yield of 0.00%; and (v) calculated discount for post vest restriction period of 31.8%.
- (5) The following table shows for each non-management director the total number of DSUs held as of December 31, 2016 (rounded down to the nearest whole share):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Total Number of DSUs Held as of December 31, 2016</u>
William H. Bolinder	109,671
G. Kent Conrad	72,832
Melina E. Higgins	67,837
David M. Moffett	81,725
Thomas E. Moloney	117,415
James A. Parke	212,302
Debra J. Perry	1,403
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.	1,403
James S. Riepe	237,055
Nancy J. Karch	146,391
Christine B. Mead	105,001
John R. Nichols	11,318

- (6) Amounts reflect company charitable match contributions.

Director Stock Ownership Policy

To help promote the alignment of the personal interests of the company's directors with the interests of our stockholders, we have established a robust stock ownership policy for all non-management directors. Under the policy, each non-management director is expected to hold common stock and/or DSUs while serving as a director of Genworth having a value equal to five times the value of the cash portion of the annual retainer payable to non-management directors, which is currently \$92,000. Therefore, the current ownership guideline is \$460,000. Non-management directors are expected to satisfy this ownership guideline over time after their initial appointment to the Board, and are not permitted to sell any shares of Genworth common stock received from us until the ownership guideline has been met. The DSUs held by the non-management directors settle in shares of common stock beginning one year after the director leaves the Board of Directors in a single payment or in payments over 10 years, at the election of the director, or earlier upon the death of the director.

The following table shows the stock ownership as of October 2, 2017 of our non-management directors serving on that date, the percentage of the ownership guideline that they have reached, and the number of years that have elapsed since the director was initially made subject to the policy. The value of each non-management director's stock ownership is based on the closing price of our common stock on October 2, 2017 (\$3.37).

Director	Number of Shares/DSUs Held (#)	Value as of October 2, 2017 (\$)	Stock Held as % of Ownership Guideline	Years Subject to Ownership Policy
William H. Bolinder	139,799	471,123	>100%	6
G. Kent Conrad	99,960	336,865	73%	4
Melina E. Higgins	94,965	320,032	70%	4
David M. Moffett	108,853	366,835	80%	4
Thomas E. Moloney	155,543	524,180	>100%	7
James A. Parke ⁽¹⁾	592,302	1,996,058	>100%	11
Debra J. Perry	28,531	96,149	21%	0
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.	28,531	96,149	21%	0
James S. Riepe	355,773	1,198,955	>100%	11

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Parke has served on our Board of Directors since 2004 but was first elected to our Board of Directors by the holders of the company's Class A Common Stock in May 2006. At such time, Mr. Parke became a non-management director and subject to the director stock ownership policy.

Anti-Hedging and Anti-Pledging Policies for Directors and Executive Officers

The company maintains an anti-hedging policy, which prohibits executive officers and directors from buying or selling options (puts or calls) on Genworth securities on an exchange or in any other organized market, and also prohibits certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions with respect to Genworth securities, such as prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, forward sale contracts and exchange funds. The company maintains this policy because hedging transactions, which might be considered short-term bets on the movement of the company's securities, could create the appearance that the person is trading based on inside information. In addition, transactions in options may also focus the person's attention on short-term performance at the expense of our long-term objectives.

The company also maintains an anti-pledging policy, which prohibits its executive officers and directors from holding Genworth securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging Genworth securities as collateral for a loan. Securities held in a margin account as collateral for a margin loan may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. The company maintains this policy because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledger is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Genworth securities and the margin sale or foreclosure sale of Genworth securities during such time could also create the appearance that the person is trading based on inside information.

INFORMATION RELATING TO DIRECTORS, DIRECTOR NOMINEES, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SIGNIFICANT STOCKHOLDERS

Ownership of Genworth Common Stock

The following table sets forth information as of October 2, 2017, except as indicated in the footnotes to the table, regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock by:

- all persons (including any “group” as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of any class of our common stock (based on the most recently available information filed with the SEC);
- the named executive officers included in the 2016 Summary Compensation Table below;
- each of our current directors; and
- all directors and executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Except as indicated in the footnotes to the table, each of the directors and executive officers possesses sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares set forth opposite his or her name. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options or stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) or upon the conversion of restricted stock units (“RSUs”) held by that person that are currently exercisable or convertible, or are exercisable or convertible within 60 days of October 2, 2017, are deemed to be issued and outstanding. These shares, however, are not deemed outstanding for purposes of computing percentage ownership of any other stockholder. The number of shares issuable upon exercise of SARs is calculated based on the excess of the closing price of our common stock on October 2, 2017 over the base price of the SARs. As of October 2, 2017, there were 499,151,256 shares of common stock outstanding and no shares of any other class of voting securities outstanding.

The address of each director and executive officer listed below is c/o Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Beneficial Ownership		Other Non-Management Director Stock-Based Holdings ⁽¹⁾
	Number of Shares	Percentage (%)	
BlackRock, Inc. ⁽²⁾	46,701,115	9.36	
The Vanguard Group, Inc. ⁽³⁾	39,088,945	7.83	
Thomas J. McInerney	164,602	*	
Kelly L. Groh ⁽⁴⁾	115,193	*	
Kevin D. Schneider ⁽⁵⁾	177,659	*	
Ward E. Bobitz ⁽⁶⁾	97,065	*	
Daniel J. Sheehan IV ⁽⁷⁾	228,210	*	
William H. Bolinder	3,000	*	136,799
G. Kent Conrad	—	—	99,960
Melina E. Higgins	—	—	94,965
David M. Moffett	—	—	108,853
Thomas E. Moloney	11,000	*	144,543
James A. Parke	350,000	*	242,302
Debra J. Perry ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	28,531
Robert P. Restrepo Jr. ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	28,531
James S. Riepe	68,000	*	287,773
All directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons) ⁽⁹⁾	1,375,694	*	

* Less than 1%.

(1) Represents DSUs held by the non-management directors that settle in shares of common stock beginning one year after the director leaves the Board in a single payment or in payments over 10 years, at the election of the director, or earlier upon the death of the director. See the *Board of Directors and Committees-Compensation of Directors* section above for more information regarding DSUs.

(2) Information obtained solely by reference to the Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 24, 2017 by BlackRock, Inc. (“BlackRock”). BlackRock reported that it has sole power to vote or direct the vote of 45,449,502 shares and that it has sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of 46,701,115 shares. The address for BlackRock is 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055.

(3) Information obtained solely by reference to the Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 13, 2017 by The Vanguard Group, Inc. (“Vanguard”). Vanguard reported that it has sole power to vote or direct the vote of 598,094 shares that it beneficially owns, and has shared power to vote or direct to vote of 53,776 shares, and that it has sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of 38,462,036 shares and has shared power to dispose or to direct the disposition of 626,909 shares. Vanguard further reported that (a) Vanguard Fiduciary Trust Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vanguard, is the beneficial owner of 573,133 shares, or 0.11%, of our common stock as a result of its serving as investment manager of collective trust accounts and (b) Vanguard Investments Australia, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Vanguard Group, Inc., is the beneficial owner of 78,737 shares, or 0.01%, of our common stock as a result of its serving as investment manager of Australian investment offerings. The address for Vanguard is 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355.

(4) Includes 43,500 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options and 2,500 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of RSUs.

(5) Includes 8,400 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

(6) Includes 49,700 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

(7) Includes 65,400 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

(8) Elected to the Board of Directors on December 14, 2016.

(9) Includes 27,947 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of 103,500 SARs and 167,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options and 2,500 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of RSUs. Represents ownership by all current directors and executive officers.

Ownership of Public Company Genworth Subsidiaries

Genworth MI Canada Inc.

In July 2009, Genworth MI Canada Inc. (“Genworth Canada”), our indirect, majority-owned subsidiary, completed an initial public offering of its common shares. As of October 2, 2017, we beneficially owned 57.1% of the common shares of Genworth Canada. The following table sets forth information as of October 2, 2017, regarding the beneficial ownership of the common shares of Genworth Canada by the named executive officers and all of our directors and executive officers as a group. As of October 2, 2017, none of our current directors beneficially owned any common shares of Genworth Canada. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. The executive officers that hold Genworth Canada common shares possess sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares set forth by their name. As of October 2, 2017, there were 90,942,040 common shares of Genworth Canada outstanding and no shares of any other class of voting securities outstanding.

<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Beneficial Ownership</u>	
	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
Thomas J. McInerney	—	—
Kelly L. Groh	—	—
Kevin D. Schneider	—	—
Ward E. Bobitz	—	—
Daniel J. Sheehan IV	—	—
All directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons) ⁽¹⁾	4,530	*

* Less than 1%.

⁽¹⁾ Represents ownership by all current directors and executive officers.

Genworth Mortgage Insurance Australia Limited

In May 2014, Genworth Mortgage Insurance Australia Limited (“Genworth Australia”), our indirect, majority-owned subsidiary, completed an initial public offering of its common shares. As of October 2, 2017, we beneficially owned 52.0% of the common shares of Genworth Australia. The following table sets forth information as of October 2, 2017, regarding the beneficial ownership of the common shares of Genworth Australia by the named executive officers and all of our directors and executive officers as a group. As of October 2, 2017, none of our current directors beneficially owned any common shares of Genworth Australia. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. The executive officers that hold Genworth Australia common shares possess sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares set forth by their name. As of October 2, 2017, there were 494,300,000 common shares of Genworth Australia outstanding and no shares of any other class of voting securities outstanding.

<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Beneficial Ownership</u>	
	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
Thomas J. McInerney	—	—
Kelly L. Groh	—	—
Kevin D. Schneider	33,419	*
Ward E. Bobitz	—	—
Daniel J. Sheehan IV	—	—
All directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons) ⁽¹⁾	100,024	*

* Less than 1%.

⁽¹⁾ Represents ownership by all current directors and executive officers.

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

The Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors oversees the compensation programs of Genworth Financial, Inc. on behalf of the Board. In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the committee reviewed and discussed with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this document.

In reliance on the review and discussion referred to above, the Management Development and Compensation Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in Genworth's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, which has been or will be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

This report shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this Proxy Statement into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such acts. This report is provided by the following independent directors, who constitute the committee:

David M. Moffett, Chair
Melina E. Higgins
James A. Parke
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.
James S. Riepe

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section provides an overview and analysis of our compensation programs and policies, including the material compensation decisions made under the programs with respect to the following executive officers, whom we refer to as our “named executive officers” or “NEOs:”

- Thomas J. McNerney, President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”);
- Kelly L. Groh, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”);
- Kevin D. Schneider, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (“COO”);
- Ward E. Bobitz, Executive Vice President and General Counsel; and
- Daniel J. Sheehan IV, Executive Vice President—Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”).

Executive Summary

We aligned named executive officer incentives in 2016 with the execution of financial and other strategic initiatives that would improve our operating performance, enable strategic flexibility of our life and long-term care insurance businesses, and increase returns in our mortgage insurance businesses. We met or exceeded our key operational, strategic and financial objectives for 2016 across all businesses, except for our Australia mortgage insurance business which experienced loss ratio pressures in certain commodity dependent regions.

Additionally, and following an active and extensive strategic review process over two years, the company entered into a definitive agreement in the fourth quarter of 2016 with subsidiaries of China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (together with its affiliates, “Oceanwide”) under which Oceanwide has agreed to acquire all of the outstanding shares of the company. The transaction has been approved by Genworth’s stockholders, and is subject to other closing conditions, including the receipt of regulatory approvals.¹

The compensation information included in this section was previously disclosed in Amendment No. 1 to our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 3, 2017.

2016 Company Performance

Below is a summary of our key performance results for 2016:

Mortgage Insurance

- Our U.S. and Canada mortgage insurance businesses significantly exceeded their goals with respect to adjusted operating income² and operating ROE³, while our Australia mortgage insurance business ended the year slightly below target;

¹ This Compensation Discussion and Analysis, as well as certain compensation disclosures included in this Proxy Statement, are presented without regard to the terms of the proposed merger with Oceanwide. For further information regarding the terms, conditions and interests of certain persons under the proposed merger, see our proxy statement for the special meeting of stockholders held on March 7, 2017, which was filed on January 25, 2017.

² “Adjusted operating income (loss)” equals income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income attributable to non-controlling 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.

³ “Operating ROE” for each of our mortgage insurance businesses is defined in the table outlining key financial metrics on page 38.

- We exceeded our internal goals for our PMIERS in our U.S. mortgage insurance business and were above plan for new business pricing returns and market share; and
- We maintained prudent top-line growth in our Canada mortgage insurance business within risk tolerances, and maintained strong portfolio quality.

Life Insurance

- We exceeded our goals for premium rate increases on our blocks of long-term care insurance, and continued execution of our multi-year rate action filing plan;
- We successfully executed bondholder consents to provide the company strategic flexibility to take actions to separate and isolate our long-term care insurance business;
- We made meaningful progress toward the separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business through reinsurance, repatriation and other transactions in 2016; and
- We achieved our internal target expense run-rate goal for 2016.

Corporate and Other

- We had strong investment portfolio performance, exceeding our goals for net investment income, impairments and trading losses for the year; and
- We ended the year with holding company cash and cash equivalents of \$1,098 million⁴, which remained above our target of one and one-half times annual debt service, plus a \$350 million buffer.

Impact of 2016 Performance on Compensation

Our operating performance in 2016, as well as our trailing three-year performance, have directly impacted our named executive officer compensation, as follows:

- The company met or exceeded most of our annual financial and operating goals, except in Australia, resulting in an annual incentive award to our CEO for 2016 that was above target;
- Annual incentive awards for our other named executive officers were also above target, and differentiated based on performance for their respective areas of responsibility and contributions made toward our strategic priorities;
- Our trailing three-year performance from 2014 through 2016 was significantly below target, resulting in the cancellation of our 2014-2016 PSUs without any payout; and
- The value of outstanding long-term equity awards (both vested and unvested) held by our named executive officers continues to be significantly below targeted values, consistent with the decline in our stock price and company performance over that same three-year time period.

Impact of Performance on CEO Compensation

The following illustrations summarize the total direct compensation for our CEO for 2013 through 2016 through three different perspectives: *reported pay*, which values long-term equity awards based on a grant-date fair value; *realizable pay*, which reflects the accumulated spread or nominal value of outstanding equity awards as of December 31, 2016 for awards made in the represented year; and *realized pay*, which shows the value actually realized from any SARs exercised and RSUs vested during the period.

⁴ Comprises cash and cash equivalents of \$998 million and U.S. government bonds of \$100 million as of December 31, 2016.

Because we aligned the largest portion of our CEO's initial compensation package in 2013 with stockholder value through an award of SARs, which only yields value to the extent the stock price appreciates above the base price established on the grant date, there is a significant difference between *reported pay* in 2013 for long-term equity, and what that initial award has yielded in terms of either *realizable pay* or *realized pay* as of the end of 2016. For example, the base price of Mr. McInerney's initial grant of SARs upon his hire in 2013 was \$7.90, with a *reported value* of approximately \$7.1 million. However, our stock price as of the end of 2016 was significantly below the base price for that award, resulting in no value related to that award in the *realizable pay* column for 2013, and none of those SARs have been exercised, resulting in no value as *realized pay* for any of the subsequent years.

CEO Reported, Realizable and Realized Pay



(1) Reported Pay represents: (i) base salary paid; (ii) actual annual incentive earned for performance in the period; and (iii) the grant-date fair value of any equity-based awards granted during the period (SARs, RSUs, or target value of PSUs), each as reported in the Summary Compensation Table for the applicable year. Reported pay excludes any amounts shown as "all other compensation" in the Summary Compensation Table for illustrative purposes.

(2) Realizable Pay represents: (i) base salary paid; (ii) actual annual incentive earned for performance in the period; and (iii) the value as of December 31, 2016, based on our closing price of \$3.81, of any outstanding long-term equity awards granted during the applicable year.

Realizable pay for 2013 does not include any outstanding value for the SARs granted as part of Mr. McInerney's initial compensation package because the closing price of our stock on December 31, 2016 was below the exercise price of the SARs. It also does not include any value related to his initial grant of RSUs, which have all since vested and are reflected as Realized Pay in the year vested.

Realizable pay for 2014 does not include any outstanding value for the 2014-2016 PSUs because company performance was below threshold levels and those awards have been cancelled.

Realizable pay for 2015 includes the estimated value of 2015-2017 PSUs awarded in 2015 based on applying 2016 year-end performance against the performance goals, and then reflecting achievement at the next highest performance milestone. By applying the company's 2016 year-end Book Value Multiple to the 2015-2017 PSU performance goals, performance would be below threshold and thus no shares would vest, however, for purposes of this table, we have shown the value as of December 31, 2016 of the threshold number of PSUs (50%).

Realizable pay for 2016 includes the estimated value of 2016-2018 PSUs awarded in 2016 based on applying 2016 year-end projected performance against the performance goals, and then reflecting achievement at the next highest performance milestone. As of the end of 2016, we estimate performance for these awards to be performing at or slightly above target. Therefore, for purposes of this table, we have shown the value as of December 31, 2016 of the maximum number of PSUs (125%).

(3) Realized Pay represents: (i) base salary paid; (ii) actual annual incentive earned for performance in the period; and (iii) the pre-tax value of any RSUs vested or SARs exercised during the period, valued at the time of such vesting or exercise. No SARs have been exercised and no awards of PSUs have vested in the reported timeframe.

Additional Key Compensation Developments

- Our CEO was awarded a regular and competitively-sized annual long-term equity grant in the first quarter of 2016, which was different from prior years because his initial long-term equity grants awarded at the time of his hire in January 2013 were intended to provide three-years of annual equity incentive values covering 2013-2015.
- For 2016, our CEO's annual equity award was denominated entirely in PSUs, which vest based on company performance over three years, while awards to our other named executive officers were denominated 50% in the form of PSUs, and the remaining 50% in RSUs.
- Certain previously awarded cash retention incentives for Ms. Groh and Messrs Schneider, Sheehan and Bobitz were earned in 2016. These incentives were established in prior years based on the individual's demonstrated sustained leadership and importance to the company's strategic review initiatives. Our CEO has not been awarded any cash retention incentives.

Consideration of Last Year's Advisory Stockholder Vote on Executive Compensation

At the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 12, 2016, over 82% of the shares voted were cast in favor of the compensation of the company's named executive officers, as discussed and disclosed in the 2016 proxy statement. Annual advisory votes to approve named executive officer compensation serve as a tool to help guide the Compensation Committee in evaluating the alignment of the company's executive compensation programs with the interests of the company and our stockholders. We also reach out from time to time to obtain stockholder input on the company's compensation and governance practices, and to address any questions they may have. In considering the results of the 2016 advisory vote to approve named executive officer compensation, the Compensation Committee concluded that the company's overall pay practices and the compensation paid to our named executive officers for 2015 relative to the company's performance enjoyed strong stockholder support, and did not make any specific changes to our compensation program as a result of the vote.

Governance and Principles Underlying Our Compensation Programs

Our objective in compensating executive officers is to attract, retain and motivate employees of superior ability who are dedicated to the long-term interests of our stockholders. With this objective in mind, the following principles guide our compensation program design and individual compensation decisions. Additionally, we have highlighted below key elements of our compensation programs or policies for named executive officers that illustrate how we support these principles in practice:

<u>Our Guiding Principles</u>	<u>Examples of Programs or Policies That Support Our Principles</u>
Compensation should be primarily performance-based and align executive officer incentives with stockholder interests across multiple timeframes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual incentives (short-term performance-based awards)• Annual long-term equity grants to NEOs include PSUs (vest based on company performance after three years), and RSUs (long-term stock appreciation with an emphasis on retention)
At-risk pay and compensation design should reflect an executive officer's impact on company performance over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our CEO's 2016 equity grant was delivered 100% in PSUs, while other NEO awards were delivered 50% in PSUs and 50% in RSUs• Long-term incentives constitute the largest component of annual compensation opportunities for executive officers• Annual incentive goals align NEO compensation with performance in their area of responsibility

Our Guiding Principles	Examples of Programs or Policies That Support Our Principles
Total compensation opportunities should be competitive within the relevant marketplace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our compensation benchmarking approach, as described below, and changes adopted to our peer group in 2016
Our incentive compensation should reward financial and operational performance, and allow for qualitative assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In determining annual incentive awards, the Compensation Committee measures performance against specific financial objectives for the person’s area of responsibility, together with a qualitative assessment of operational performance and other results • Our PSUs reward achievement of specific longer-term company objectives, while the Compensation Committee reserves the flexibility of negative discretion at payout
Plan designs and incentives should support appropriate risk management practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Officer Stock ownership guidelines for the CEO (7x salary), our COO, CFO and CIO (3x), and for our other Executive Vice Presidents or Senior Vice Presidents (2x) • 50% retention ratio for net after-tax shares received from the vesting or exercise of all equity incentive awards until executive officers’ stock ownership guidelines are met, ensuring significant personal assets are aligned with long-term stockholder interests • Exercises of previously awarded stock options and SARs are settled in stock and are subject to a nine-month net hold requirement • Clawback, anti-hedging and anti-pledging policies

Our Decision-Making Process

Role of the Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee seeks a collaborative relationship with management, and currently uses an independent third-party compensation consultant to provide for a more informed decision-making process and objective perspective in this important governance matter. The Compensation Committee facilitates the annual review process of CEO performance and compensation decisions, with input from the Board and support of the compensation consultant. The Compensation Committee regularly meets in executive session without management present, and retains the final authority to approve all compensation policies, programs and amounts paid to our named executive officers.

Role of Management and Compensation Consultants

Our CEO and Executive Vice President—Human Resources regularly attend meetings of the Compensation Committee to provide analysis, details and recommendations regarding the company’s executive compensation programs and plan design. Our COO also periodically attends Compensation Committee meetings to provide additional analysis of business strategy, context for understanding incentive goals and results, and his perspectives on leadership and talent within our operating businesses. Our CEO provides the Compensation Committee with performance assessments and compensation recommendations in his role as a manager for individual named executive officers (other than himself). The Compensation Committee, typically in the first quarter of each year, then determines and approves annual incentive award payouts for the prior year, any adjustments to base salary, target annual incentives for the upcoming year, and awards of long-term incentives to executive officers. For more information on the compensation decisions made in 2016, see the *Our Annual Compensation Program* section below.

The Compensation Committee has retained Steven Hall & Partners, LLC, an independent compensation consultant, to assist in reviewing and analyzing compensation data for our named executive officers, including our CEO. The compensation consultant regularly attends Compensation Committee meetings and meets with the Compensation Committee in executive session without management present. The Compensation Committee occasionally requests special studies, assessments of market trends and education regarding changing laws and regulations from the compensation consultant to assist the Compensation Committee in its decision-making processes for the CEO and other executive officers. For example, in 2016, the compensation consultant supported the Committee's evaluation of a revised peer group to be used for benchmarking purposes, and provided advice related to market practices for treatment of outstanding incentives under alternative transaction scenarios. The compensation consultant provides the Compensation Committee with advice, but does not determine the amount or form of compensation for our named executive officers.

The Compensation Committee assessed the independence of the compensation consultant and other advisors pursuant to SEC rules and concluded that no conflict of interest exists that would prevent the compensation consultant or other advisors from independently representing the Compensation Committee.

Evaluating Market Competitiveness

We generally evaluate market competitiveness of our programs as an input into the process of designing plans and setting target compensation levels for named executive officers. We review each component of compensation for our named executive officers separately and in the aggregate, and also consider the internal relationships among the named executive officers to help determine appropriate pay levels. With respect to individual named executive officers, we compare the total target compensation opportunities for our named executive officers to target opportunities for similar positions at comparable companies. These benchmarks are a gauge for evaluating market competitiveness, but are not given greater weight than other key factors when making compensation decisions. For example, individual named executive officers may have higher or lower target compensation levels compared to market medians based on level of responsibility, individual experience and skills, performance trends, competitive dynamics, retention needs and internal equity considerations.

The Compensation Committee typically utilizes a combination of publicly available information related to a specific list of peer companies (the "Peer Group"), as well as information available through market compensation surveys to provide a broad perspective of market practice. While no individual company matches our lines of business precisely, the Peer Group is intended to represent, in the aggregate, companies with revenue sources and talent demands similar to the company. With respect to size, we generally look at revenue or total assets as indicators of comparability rather than market capitalization due to the potential for volatility year over year as stock prices change. The companies included in market surveys used by the company are not individually identifiable for a particular executive position (and therefore we are not benchmarking against any particular company within the survey), and also may change from year-to-year based on voluntary participation in the market surveys we use, mergers and divestitures, or changes in corporate structure.

To the extent we make changes to our business portfolio, or as peer companies adjust their own business lines or distribution channels, we will consider adding peers, or removing peers which no longer have revenue sources and talent demands similar to ours. The Compensation Committee will consider advice and recommendations developed by its compensation consultant to support our benchmarking principles. The Peer Group used when considering 2016 compensation actions was composed of the following companies:

Aflac, Inc.	Fidelity National Financial	Protective Life Corporation
Aon plc	Lincoln National Corporation	Radian Group
Assurant, Inc.	Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	Reinsurance Group of America, Inc.
The Chubb Corporation	MGIC Investment Corporation	Unum Group
CNO Financial Group, Inc.	Principal Financial Group, Inc.	

In 2016, and following determination of 2016 compensation for our named executive officers, we reviewed our Peer Group and determined to make the following adjustments based on changes in company size, sources of revenue and sources of talent:

Removed: Aon plc, The Chubb Corporation, and Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

Added: American Financial Group, Inc., CNA Financial Corporation, First American Financial Corporation, and Hanover Insurance Group, Inc.

Our Annual Compensation Program

Our 2016 annual compensation program for named executive officers consists of the following key elements: base salary, annual incentive, and annual long-term equity grants (including RSUs and/or PSUs). Below is a summary and assessment of actions taken with respect to our annual compensation program for our named executive officers.

Base Salary

Base salaries are generally intended to reflect the scope of an executive officer's responsibilities and level of experience, reward sustained performance over time and be market-competitive. In February 2016, the Compensation Committee undertook its annual review of executive officer base salaries. The Compensation Committee approved a salary increase for Ms. Groh of 10%, as a continuation of her base salary progression to market competitive levels following her promotion in 2015. The Compensation Committee determined to not make any base salary adjustments for the other named executive officers at that time as the existing base salaries were considered competitive within the marketplace for their roles. Previously, in December 2015, the Compensation Committee approved a base salary increase for Mr. Schneider of 12% in connection with his appointment as COO, effective January 1, 2016.

Annual Incentive

In our annual incentive program, we review performance against clear financial objectives, together with a qualitative assessment of operational objectives and other accomplishments toward strategic priorities not necessarily reflected in annual financial results. Each named executive officer has an annual incentive target, expressed as a percentage of base salary. The 2016 target annual incentive opportunities for our named executive officers ranged from 100% to 200% of base salary, and payout opportunities for 2016 ranged from zero to 200% of their individual target amount. Individual annual incentive targets are reported in the 2016 Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table below.

The key financial objectives used to measure 2016 performance and the related results are summarized below. Adjusted operating income (loss) and operating ROE represented key top-level measures of financial performance for our mortgage insurance businesses. In our U.S. life insurance companies, we measured incremental premiums approved for LTC in-force rate actions.

Performance Unit	Key Financial Metrics (\$ in millions)	2016 Target	2016 Measured Result	Variance
U.S. Mortgage Insurance⁽¹⁾	Adjusted operating income	\$ 200	\$ 250	\$ 50
	Operating ROE (unlevered 5 pt average)	10.6%	13.0%	240 bps
Canada Mortgage Insurance⁽²⁾	Adjusted operating income	\$ 136	\$ 149	\$ 13
	Operating ROE (unlevered 5 pt average)	7.6%	8.1%	50 bps
Australia Mortgage Insurance⁽³⁾	Adjusted operating income	\$ 68	\$ 62	\$ (6)
	Operating ROE (unlevered 5 pt average)	10.3%	9.6%	(70) bps
U.S. Life Insurance⁽⁴⁾	Gross incremental premiums approved for LTC in-force rate actions	\$ 160	\$ 204	\$ 44
Investments	Net investment income ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 3,135	\$3,162	\$ 27
	Total company adjusted U.S.GAAP impairments and trading losses ⁽⁶⁾	\$ (60)	\$ (36)	\$ 24
	U.S. Life Insurance statutory impairments and trading losses and capital/credit migration impact ⁽⁷⁾	\$ (150)	\$ (54)	\$ 96

- (1) Operating ROE for our U.S. mortgage insurance business equals adjusted operating income divided by average ending Genworth's stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), for the most recent five quarters.
- (2) 2016 measured results for adjusted operating income were translated at planned foreign exchange rates. The impact increased adjusted operating income by \$3 million in our Canada mortgage insurance business. Operating ROE for our Canada mortgage insurance business equals adjusted operating income excluding our portion of interest expense related to debt using our ownership percentage of 57.2%, divided by average ending Genworth's stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and our portion of debt, for the most recent five quarters.
- (3) Operating ROE for our Australia mortgage insurance business equals adjusted operating income excluding our portion of interest expense related to debt using our ownership percentage of 52.0%, divided by average ending Genworth's stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and our portion of debt, for the most recent five quarters.
- (4) In-force rate actions approved and implemented in 2016, which represented a weighted-average increase of 28% on \$719 million in annualized LTC in-force premiums, or approximately \$204 million.
- (5) 2016 measured results for net investment income were adjusted to be translated at planned foreign exchange rates, which increased net investment income by \$3 million.

(6) Total company adjusted U.S. GAAP impairments and trading losses were calculated as follows:

(amounts in millions)	
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	\$ 128
Exclude—non-recurring gains from the sale of U.S. Government Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	(130)
Total adjusted U.S. GAAP trading losses	\$ (2)
Total impairments	(40)
Gains on limited partnerships	6
Total company adjusted U.S. GAAP impairments and trading losses	<u>\$ (36)</u>

(7) Investment impairments and trading losses are calculated in accordance with statutory accounting rules and the capital/credit migration impact represents statutory risk-based capital impact to U.S. Life Insurance companies from changes in National Association of Insurance Commissioners or “NAIC” rating of invested assets shown at a 350% multiple.

For 2016, the company also identified and disclosed certain key strategic priorities designed to have an impact on company financial performance and stockholder value over time. The Compensation Committee took these strategic priorities into account when evaluating the performance of our named executive officers and consideration was given for the accomplishments in their areas of responsibility. These key strategic priorities, and related accomplishments in 2016, included:

Key Strategic Priority	2016 Key Accomplishments/Results
Meaningful progress toward separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several transactions filed or executed in 2016 to support unstacking of our life and long-term care insurance companies; progress on schedule • Closed transaction to sell certain blocks of term life insurance, certain of the proceeds of which will facilitate unstacking of our life and long-term care insurance businesses • Secured bondholder consents in the first quarter of 2016 to facilitate the separation of our long-term care insurance business from the debt obligations of Genworth Holdings, Inc.
Recapture/Repatriation of all businesses from Bermuda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed in October 2016
Target \$505 million operating expense run-rate for U.S. Life Insurance ⁽¹⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$502 million achieved

(1) Excludes certain categories of extraordinary expenses, including transaction-related expenses primarily for third party legal and financial services, as well as fees and expenses associated with litigation.

Actual performance against any particular financial or strategic objective noted above did not result in any pre-determined or formulaic payouts. Instead, the Compensation Committee reviewed overall performance results against the applicable objectives in determining the actual payouts of annual incentives and also considered the performance of each named executive officer in their respective area of responsibility. A discussion of the relevant metrics and performance as they relate to specific annual incentives awarded to each named executive officer follows. Amounts paid for 2016 are reported under the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation—Annual Incentive column of the 2016 Summary Compensation Table.

Mr. McInerney

Mr. McInerney's annual incentive award for 2016 was above his targeted amount based on several factors, including his significant contributions in support of the Board's strategic review process, and in consideration for the above target financial results in the majority of our operating businesses for the year, including:

- above target results for adjusted operating income and operating ROE in our U.S. and Canada mortgage insurance businesses;
- meeting our internal target expense run-rate for our U.S. Life Insurance segment for 2016; and
- above target results for key financial goals listed above for our investments organization.

Additionally, consideration was given for Mr. McInerney's accomplishments against key strategic and operational objectives set out at the beginning of the year, including:

- making meaningful progress toward the potential separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business, as noted above; and
- making meaningful progress toward developing a new long-term care insurance business model and regulatory framework with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

After considering inputs from the Board, the Compensation Committee determined to award Mr. McInerney an annual incentive award of \$3,000,000 for 2016 performance, or 150% of his targeted amount. This award was based on an assessment of Mr. McInerney's performance against these pre-established financial and non-financial objectives, despite slightly below target financial results in our Australia mortgage insurance business.

Ms. Groh

Ms. Groh's annual incentive award for 2016 primarily reflects her contributions as our CFO to achieving and exceeding the majority of our financial and non-financial objectives noted above. Other key factors taken into consideration in determining Ms. Groh's annual incentive award were:

- providing leadership and support for the company's efforts toward potential separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business, with the accomplishments summarized above;
- active leadership and significant contributions to support the Board in its strategic review process; and
- active leadership in managing ratings agency and other key capital markets relationships during the company's strategic review process.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$850,000 for Ms. Groh, or approximately 155% of her targeted amount for 2016.

Mr. Schneider

Mr. Schneider's annual incentive award primarily reflects his role as our COO, in which he is primarily responsible for the financial and operating performance of our businesses. Our U.S. mortgage insurance business

significantly exceeded its financial goals, and our Canada mortgage insurance and U.S. Life Insurance businesses also performed above target, while our Australia mortgage insurance business finished slightly below their financial goals for the year. Other key factors taken into consideration in determining Mr. Schneider's annual incentive award were:

- active leadership toward meeting our internal target expense rate for our U.S. Life Insurance segment and headquarters operations for 2016;
- providing leadership and support for the company's efforts toward potential separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business, with the accomplishments summarized above; and
- active leadership and significant contributions to support the Board in its strategic review process.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$1,500,000 for Mr. Schneider, or approximately 138% of his targeted amount for 2016.

Mr. Bobitz

Mr. Bobitz's annual incentive award for 2016 primarily reflects his contributions as our General Counsel to make significant progress toward our key strategic and non-financial objectives noted above. Other key factors taken into consideration in determining Mr. Bobitz's annual incentive award were:

- active leadership in managing regulatory relationships and coordination with the Board during its strategic review process;
- providing leadership and support for the company's efforts toward potential separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business, with the accomplishments summarized above; and
- management of key litigation matters affecting the company.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$750,000 for Mr. Bobitz, or approximately 176% of his targeted amount for 2016.

Mr. Sheehan

Mr. Sheehan's annual incentive award primarily reflects his contributions to our company performance as our CIO. As a member of the corporate leadership team, some weight was given to his contributions to the strategic accomplishments noted above. Significant weight was also given to the performance of the corporate investments organization, including exceeding targeted net investment income as noted above, and other positive results and accomplishments as noted below:

- exceeding targeted levels of higher-yielding private asset production, including commercial mortgages, private placements and limited partnerships;
- active leadership in re-negotiating counterparty agreements after company rating downgrades; and
- collaborating with our U.S. Life Insurance segment to meet our internal target expense rate reductions.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$1,900,000 for Mr. Sheehan, or approximately 181% of his targeted amount, for 2016.

Annual Long-Term Equity Grants

We believe that the largest component of our annual compensation opportunities for named executive officers should be in the form of longer-term incentives, including annual long-term equity grants. The Compensation Committee determines an approximate compensation value for annual equity grants for the CEO after receiving inputs from the Board and the Compensation Committee's compensation consultant, and for each

other named executive officer based on the recommendations of our CEO. Additional considerations for award values include competitive pay levels, alignment of total pay at risk with the individual's ability to impact long-term company performance, the individual's sustained performance over time, and long-term succession and retention needs.

The CEO prepares a recommendation for the annual long-term equity grant compensation value for each of the executive officers (other than himself), and the company uses a 20-day historical average closing price on or around February to create an estimate of the grant-date fair value of a share for planning purposes. The compensation value is converted to a number of shares, typically rounded, and then provided to the Compensation Committee for approval. This approach mitigates the impact of short-term fluctuations in stock price on award levels, allows for clear understanding of both share levels and approximate compensation values at the time of Compensation Committee approval, and facilitates delivering rounded award amounts. The Compensation Committee approves a number of shares at the end of this process. The compensation consultant works with the Compensation Committee to determine annual long-term equity grant awards to the CEO using this same approach, and the Compensation Committee approves awards to the CEO after reviewing the proposal with the Board in executive session.

Our equity awards to executive officers have included, over time, different combinations of SARs, PSUs and RSUs. Taken together, we believe our annual equity grants align named executive officer compensation with long-term stockholder interests, and provide retention and incentive value through a combination of stock price appreciation and achievement of long-term company performance objectives. For 2016, our CEO was awarded 100% PSUs, while our other named executive officers were awarded 50% RSUs and 50% PSUs. Due to the timing of certain strategic evaluations and implications on the goal-setting process for PSUs, our Compensation Committee reviewed the proposed compensation values for all executive officers at its meeting in February, determined aggregate award sizes based on the approach described above and using an estimated share value at that time, and approved only grants of RSUs to be effective in February. Then in March, the Committee approved the performance goals, terms and conditions of the awards of 2016-2018 PSUs, using the share amounts previously discussed at its February meeting.

Annual equity grants made in 2016 to each of our named executive officers were awarded in the following amounts:

<u>Named Executive Officer</u>	<u>Approximate Compensation Value Intended to be Delivered⁽¹⁾</u>	<u># of RSUs Awarded (Granted 2/25/16)</u>	<u>"Target" # of 2016-2018 PSUs Awarded (Granted 3/16/16)</u>
Mr. McInerney	\$4,125,000	—	1,500,000
Ms. Groh	\$1,000,000	180,000	180,000
Mr. Schneider	\$2,000,000	365,000	365,000
Mr. Bobitz	\$ 500,000	90,000	90,000
Mr. Sheehan	\$1,500,000	275,000	275,000

⁽¹⁾ Due to differences in how the grant-date fair value of awards is determined for accounting purposes, these amounts will differ from the amounts reflected as the grant date fair value of the awards in the 2016 Summary Compensation Table.

Additional Information Regarding Awards of RSUs

Awards of RSUs were included in our annual equity grants to executive officers beginning in 2015. RSUs granted in 2015 and 2016 vest 33% per year, beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date. Net after-tax

shares acquired by executive officers through the grant or exercise of all company equity incentive awards are subject to a 50% retention ratio until stock ownership guidelines are met. Awards of RSUs are generally forfeited upon termination of employment with the company prior to vesting, except for limited instances described in the *Executive Compensation—Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Additional Information Regarding 2016-2018 Performance Stock Unit Grants

Our Compensation Committee approved different performance measures for each of our PSU grants over the past three years, after considering with management and its independent compensation consultant at the time of each grant measures that would be meaningful indications of improved company financial performance, and after considering the strategic business portfolio alternatives that had been under review over the past few years.

Awards of 2016-2018 PSUs are earned over a three-year period and vest according to company performance against two goals measured for our global mortgage insurance businesses and two goals measured for our U.S. life insurance businesses, as noted in the table below. The target number of PSUs noted above is fixed for each participant at the time of grant, and following the performance period any unvested PSUs will be forfeited. The metrics are independently weighted (25% each), such that performance at threshold for all performance measures would result in a 50% payout, and performance for all four performance measures at maximum would result in a 125% payout. The maximum was set at 125% of the target, versus our typical 200% of target, in an effort to preserve more shares available for issuance under our 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan for one additional annual equity grant to our named executive officers. The Compensation Committee reserves the ability to use negative discretion upon payout of PSUs.

2016-2018 Performance Stock Unit Metrics and Goals

<u>Performance Measure</u>	<u>Weight (% of Target)</u>	<u>Threshold (50% Payout)</u>	<u>Target (100% Payout)</u>	<u>Maximum (125% Payout)</u>
2016-2018 Mortgage Insurance Average Annual Adjusted Operating Income (\$MM) ⁽¹⁾	25%	\$300	\$410	\$ 510
2016-2018 Mortgage Insurance Average Annual Adjusted Operating ROE (unlevered) ⁽²⁾	25%	6.8%	8.8%	10.6%
2018 U.S. Life Insurance Expense (\$MM) ⁽³⁾	25%	\$460	\$425	\$ 400
2016-2018 Cumulative LTC In-Force Rate Actions (\$MM) ⁽⁴⁾	25%	\$525	\$585	\$ 645

(1) Sum of U.S., Canada and Australia mortgage insurance businesses' U.S. GAAP annual income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income attributable to non-controlling 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 and infrequent or unusual non-operating income. Adjusted operating income is translated at 0.74 foreign exchange rates for Australia & 0.77 for Canada and based on assumed ownership levels of 52.0% for Australia mortgage insurance business and 57.2% Canada mortgage insurance business.

(2) Annual adjusted operating income excluding our portion of interest expense related to debt using our ownership percentage of 57.2% for Canada and 52.0% for Australia, divided by average ending Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity for U.S., Canada, and Australia, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and our portion of debt.

(3) Target 2018 expenses are the gross Selling, General and Administrative expenses, including claim administration costs and software amortization, excluding certain costs for retention, actuarial staff augmentation, and costs or settlements associated with pending litigation. Expenses for an immediate annuities product offering and costs associated with strategic transactions will also be excluded from this measure.

(4) Gross incremental premium approvals which are considered as premium or reserve releases that are premium equivalent based on the state approval assumptions utilized in the 2015 Loss Recognition Projections.

Final Determination of 2014-2016 Performance Stock Units

Final performance for our 2014-2016 PSUs was below threshold performance for both company metrics, resulting in cancellation of the award with no payout in the first quarter of 2017. Company performance was measured relative to threshold, target and maximum goals established for Company Operating ROE and Book Value Per Basic Share (each as defined below), and as measured for the final year of the three-year incentive plan (2016). The target number of PSUs was fixed for each participant at the time of grant, and the metrics were independently weighted (50% each). The performance goals and final results for the 2014-2016 PSUs are noted in the table below:

2014-2016 Performance Stock Unit Metrics and Goals

Metric	Weight (% of Target)	Threshold (50% Payout)	Target (100% Payout)	Maximum (200% Payout)	2016 Result	2014-2016 PSU Payout Earned
Company Operating ROE ⁽¹⁾	50%	6.75%	8.0%	9.5%	(3.2)%	Below Threshold
Book Value Per Basic Share ⁽²⁾	50%	\$26.50	\$27.50	\$28.50	\$19.16	Below Threshold

(1) Company Operating ROE equals adjusted operating income (loss) for the prior twelve months ended, divided by our average ending stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in our average ending stockholders' equity, for the most recent five quarters ending December 31, 2016.

(2) Book Value Per Basic Share equals equity excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and noncontrolling interests, divided by Genworth's common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

Additional Information Regarding 2015-2017 Performance Stock Units

Our 2015-2017 PSUs vest according to company performance relative to achievement of threshold, target and maximum goals established for the ratio of our stock price to our book value (the Book Value Multiple), each at the end of the three-year performance period. The Book Value Multiple goals for the 2015-2017 PSUs emphasize our objective of re-building long-term stockholder value, while maintaining flexibility for strategic business portfolio alternatives. The target number of PSUs is fixed for each participant at the time of grant, and following the performance period any unvested PSUs will be forfeited. Performance below the threshold goal established will result in no payouts, and each participant could earn up to 200% of his or her target amount for performance that meets or exceeds the maximum goals established. The Compensation Committee reserves the ability to use negative discretion upon payout of PSUs.

Performance relative to the 2015-2017 PSUs will be significantly influenced by our stock price at the end of the performance period as the stock price is the numerator in the Book Value Multiple calculation. Although it is difficult to accurately predict performance under this award at this point, based on our Book Value Per Basic Share as of December 31, 2016, we can estimate the stock price needed to achieve threshold, target and maximum performance levels relative to the goals established for these awards. Based on our 2016 year-end Book Value Per Basic Share of \$19.16, and our December 31, 2016 closing stock price of \$3.81, the Book Value Multiple is trending significantly below threshold levels of performance.

2015-2017 Performance Stock Unit Metrics and Goals

Metric	Weight (% of Target)	Threshold (50% Payout)	Target (100% Payout)	Maximum (200% Payout)
Book Value Multiple ⁽¹⁾	100%	0.50	0.65	0.80

(1) The average daily closing price of Genworth's common stock for the period beginning one business day following Genworth's third quarter of 2017 earnings announcement through and including five business days following Genworth's fourth quarter of 2017 earnings announcement, divided by the two-point average of the company's Book Value Per Basic Share as of the close of the third quarter of 2017 and close of the fourth quarter of 2017. Book Value Per Basic Share equals Genworth's stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), divided by Genworth's common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

Additional Information Regarding Prior Awards of SARs

Awards of SARs were included in our annual equity grants prior to 2016. SARs granted in February 2014 vest 25% per year, while SARs granted in 2015 vest 33% per year, each beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date. Beginning with our 2011 annual equity grant, all grants of SARs have been in the form of Capped SARs, which include a limit on the maximum value per share upon exercise, in order to reduce accounting expense through a reduced grant date fair value. The Capped SAR awards made in 2011 through 2015 have a maximum share value of \$75.00, which allows us to realize significant expense savings without materially diminishing the incentive and reward for long-term stock price appreciation.

Awards of SARs are generally forfeited upon termination of employment with the company prior to vesting, except for limited instances described in the *Executive Compensation—Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below. Net after-tax shares acquired by executive officers through the grant or exercise of all company equity incentive awards are subject to a 50% retention ratio until stock ownership guidelines are met. Additionally, shares acquired through the exercise of stock options (if outstanding from prior grant practices) or SARs are further subject to the company's nine-month net hold policy (see the *Other Key Compensation and Governance Policies—Executive Officer Stock Ownership Guidelines, Retention Ratio and Net Hold Policy* section below).

Our Other Compensation and Benefits Programs

Prior Compensation for Ms. Groh

Ms. Groh was appointed Executive Vice President and CFO effective October 15, 2015. At the time of our annual long-term equity grants in the first quarter of 2015, Ms. Groh was not an executive officer of the company. Her 2015 annual long-term equity awards reflected a unique approach we used in 2015 for certain key non-executive officers that emphasized long-term retention through a combination of RSUs and deferred cash (referred to hereafter as "Cash-In-Lieu of Equity"). Under this structure, Ms. Groh was awarded \$116,500 in Cash-In-Lieu of Equity, which vests 50% each on the first and second anniversaries of the grant date, and 15,550 RSUs, which vest 50% each on the third and fourth anniversaries of the grant date. Payout of the portion of Ms. Groh's Cash-In-Lieu of Equity award that vested in 2016 is reflected in the Bonus column of the 2016 Summary Compensation Table. Awards of RSUs and Cash-In-Lieu of Equity are generally forfeited upon termination of employment with the company prior to vesting, except for limited instances described in the *Executive Compensation—Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Additionally, prior to her appointment as CFO, Ms. Groh had been awarded two cash-based retention incentive awards of \$600,000, the first which became payable on September 30, 2016, and is reflected in the Bonus column of the 2016 Summary Compensation Table. The second cash-based retention incentive became payable on May 31, 2017. The retention incentives are payable if Ms. Groh is still employed by the company on such dates, or earlier upon limited circumstances, including a termination of employment without cause, termination due to a layoff, termination in connection with the sale of a business unit to which she is assigned, or death.

Retention Incentive Awards For Messrs. Schneider, Sheehan and Bobitz

On October 14, 2015, the Compensation Committee approved cash-based retention incentive awards of \$2,000,000 to Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sheehan, and a cash-based retention incentive award of \$425,000 to Mr. Bobitz, each of whom have demonstrated sustained performance and leadership in their critical roles, and whom were considered by the Compensation Committee as critical to retain through the company's strategic review period. The cash-based retention incentives include certain restrictive covenants, including non-solicitation of customers, clients or employees during employment and for 12 months following any future separation of service from the company. The incentives for Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sheehan became payable 50% on December 31, 2016 (these payments are reflected in the Bonus column of the 2016 Summary Compensation

Table), and the remaining 50% is payable on December 31, 2017, provided they are still employed by the company on such dates, or earlier under certain limited circumstances, including a termination of employment without “cause” or for “good reason” (as such terms are defined in the company’s 2015 Key Employee Severance Plan), death or disability. The cash-based retention incentive for Mr. Bobitz was payable 100% on December 31, 2016, and is reflected in the Bonus column of the 2016 Summary Compensation Table.

Subsequently, on September 15, 2016, the Compensation Committee awarded an additional cash-based retention incentive of \$425,000 to Mr. Bobitz, which will become payable 100% on June 1, 2018, provided he is still employed by the company (or its successor) on such date, or earlier under certain limited circumstances, including a termination of employment without “cause,” death or disability.

Severance Benefits—Involuntary Termination without a Change of Control

The Compensation Committee annually reviews the provisions and participants of executive-level severance benefits in order to monitor competitiveness and appropriate levels of benefits to meet the plan objectives. After such a review, the company adopted the 2015 Key Employee Severance Plan (the “2015 Severance Plan”), effective as of January 1, 2015, in order to offer competitive termination benefits, and promote retention of a selected group of key employees, including the company’s named executive officers, and to provide key protections to the company in the form of restrictive covenants. Payments and benefits payable to the named executive officers under the 2015 Severance Plan are generally similar to or less than payments and benefits payable under a predecessor plan, which expired by its terms on December 31, 2014, primarily due to the designation of certain named executive officers to a lower benefit tier level than under the prior plan. In addition, restrictive covenant provisions applicable to named executive officers receiving payments under the 2015 Severance Plan have been strengthened, including the addition of a 12-month non-compete provision.

The specific terms of the 2015 Severance Plan, and the potential payments and benefits upon a termination of employment without “cause” or by the executive for “good reason” for each of our named executive officers are described more fully in the *Executive Compensation—Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Severance Benefits—Involuntary Termination Following a Change of Control

We maintain change of control severance benefits for a select group of key executives, including our named executive officers, in the event that the executive’s employment is terminated without “cause” or by the executive for “good reason” within two years following a change of control of the company (each a “Qualified Termination”).

The change of control severance benefits are intended to keep participating key leaders “neutral” to the possibility of corporate transactions in the best interests of stockholders by removing the fear of job loss and other distractions that may result from potential, rumored or actual changes of control of the company. All benefits under our change of control plan are “double-trigger” benefits, meaning that no compensation will be paid to participants solely upon the occurrence of a change of control so as to not create an unintended incentive. We believe that this structure is appropriate for employees whose jobs are in fact terminated in such a transaction, without providing a windfall to those who continue employment following the transaction.

The Compensation Committee annually reviews the provisions and participants of our change of control plans to monitor competitiveness and appropriate levels of benefits to meet the plan objectives. The Compensation Committee adopted a new 2014 Change of Control Plan (the “2014 Change of Control Plan”) in order to replace and consolidate certain predecessor plans. The 2014 Change of Control Plan was adopted by the Compensation Committee on December 17, 2014, and the predecessor plans were cancelled and eliminated at that time. The 2014 Change of Control Plan completely eliminates excise tax gross-up payments for all participants, provides for reduced payments and benefits to the named executive officers as compared to those

under the predecessor plans, and strengthens restrictive covenant provisions applicable to any participants receiving payments. If an executive becomes eligible to receive benefits under the 2014 Change of Control Plan, he or she will not be eligible to receive benefits under the 2015 Severance Plan.

The specific terms of the 2014 Change of Control Plan, and the potential payments and benefits upon a Qualified Termination for each of our named executive officers are described more fully in the *Executive Compensation—Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Retirement Benefits

Retirement benefits also fulfill an important role within our overall executive compensation program because they provide a competitive financial security component that supports attraction and retention of talent. We maintain the Retirement and Savings Plan, a tax-qualified, defined contribution plan in which our U.S. employees, including our named executive officers, are eligible to participate. The Retirement and Savings Plan has two features: the “401(k) Savings Feature,” in which participants can defer savings on a pre-tax basis and receive company matching contributions, subject to certain Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) limits, and a “Retirement Account Feature,” which includes only company contributions made annually based on a schedule of completed years of service and age. In addition, we offered the following non-qualified retirement and deferred compensation plans in 2015 that were available to certain of our named executive officers:

- Genworth Financial, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (the “SERP”), which is a defined benefit plan that was closed to new participants after December 31, 2009;
- Genworth Financial, Inc. Retirement and Savings Restoration Plan (the “Restoration Plan”), which is a defined contribution plan; and
- Genworth Financial, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (the “Deferred Compensation Plan”), which was closed to new contributions after December 31, 2015.

We continually assess our benefit offerings and seek to align benefit offerings with competitive market levels. It is important to us to keep our benefit design and costs competitive with our peers so that we can continue to attract and retain talent while managing our expenses. In 2015, we approved certain changes to our retirement benefit plans, including the Retirement and Savings Plan, the SERP, the Restoration Plan and the Deferred Compensation Plan in order to make the plans more closely align with current market practices and reduce our expenses. Each of the above non-qualified retirement plans, including the 2015 amendments thereto, is described in more detail in the *Executive Compensation—Pension Benefits and Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation* sections below.

Other Benefits and Perquisites

We regularly review the benefits and perquisites provided to our named executive officers to ensure that our programs align with our overall principles of providing competitive compensation and benefits that maximize the interests of our stockholders. We provide executive officers with an individually-owned universal life insurance policy (the “Leadership Life Program”) available to all of our U.S.-based executives, an enhanced company-owned life insurance program (the “Executive Life Program”) and a limited number of perquisites intended to keep executive officers healthy and focused on company business with minimal distraction. The perquisites provided to named executive officers are the opportunity to receive financial planning services and annual physical examinations.

We also provide certain benefits in the event of death, total disability or sale of a business unit to a successor employer. Amounts payable to named executive officers in those limited circumstances are described in more detail in the *Executive Compensation—Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Other Key Compensation and Governance Policies

In addition to our compensation programs described above, the company maintains the following policies and practices intended to strengthen the overall long-term stockholder alignment and governance of our compensation programs.

Executive Officer Stock Ownership Guidelines, Retention Ratio and Net Hold Policy

The company maintains stock ownership guidelines for the amount of common stock that must be held by the company's executive officers. The stock ownership guidelines specify the value of company stock, as a multiple of the executive officer's base salary, which must be held by each executive officer.

<u>Position</u>	<u>Multiple</u>
CEO	7x Salary
CFO, CIO and COO	3x Salary
Other Executive Vice Presidents and Senior Vice Presidents	2x Salary

The ownership multiple is used to calculate a target number of shares for each designated executive officer as of January 1 of each year (or, in the case of a newly-designated executive officer, as of the date such executive officer first becomes subject to the ownership guidelines). The target number of shares is individually determined by multiplying the executive officer's then-current annual base salary by the applicable multiple, and dividing the result by the average closing price of the company's common stock during the 60 trading days immediately preceding the measurement date.

Compliance with the stock ownership requirements is also measured as of January 1 of each year. In the event that an executive officer has not reached the required level of stock ownership as of any measurement date, the executive officer will be subject to a 50% retention ratio that requires the executive officer to retain (and not sell or transfer) at least 50% of the after-tax "profit" shares resulting from the grant or exercise of all company equity incentive awards until the next measurement date. Decreases in overall stock price between measurement dates, therefore, will cause an increase in the number of shares that must be held in order to meet the ownership guideline.

In order to meet this stock ownership requirement, an executive officer may count (i) all shares of common stock owned by the executive officer, including common stock held in the company's Retirement and Savings Plan, (ii) any outstanding RSUs, but excluding any unvested RSUs that vest based on achievement of performance goals (such as PSUs), and (iii) a number of shares representing the aggregate "spread value" of vested and in-the-money stock options and SARs (with such number being calculated as of January 1 of each year on a pre-tax basis, based on the 60 trading day average closing price of the company's common stock on such date). Decreases in overall stock price between measurement dates, therefore, reduced the number of shares deemed to be owned relative to the goal and the resulting reduced ownership levels do not necessarily represent a disposition of shares between measurement dates. Furthermore, none of our named executive officers sold shares in 2015 or in 2016.

The following table shows the number of shares of common stock considered to be held, and the applicable stock ownership requirements, for each of our named executive officers as of January 1, 2017:

Named Executive Officer	Stock Requirement as of January 1, 2017, based on \$4.37 stock price average (#)	Number of Shares Deemed Held as of January 1, 2017, based on \$4.37 stock price average (#)	Stock Held as a % of Guidelines as of January 1, 2017	Subject to 50% Net Share Retention Ratio For Duration of 2017
Mr. McInerney ⁽¹⁾	1,600,183	164,602	10%	Yes
Ms. Groh	377,186	233,604	62%	Yes
Mr. Schneider	497,200	509,790	> 100%	No
Mr. Bobitz	194,308	141,229	73%	Yes
Mr. Sheehan	411,476	467,957	> 100%	No

⁽¹⁾ Mr. McInerney was deemed to have met 42% of his ownership goal as of January 1, 2015, based on a \$10.32 average stock price at that time. As a result of our measurement approach, the ownership requirements increased significantly for Mr. McInerney from that time until January 1, 2017, due to the decline in our stock price over that same time period. Additionally, the number of shares deemed to be held by Mr. McInerney for his vested SARs, awarded as the largest component of his initial grant at the time of his hiring, decreased to zero over that same period due to reductions in the “spread value” of that award. Mr. McInerney’s only other outstanding company equity awards are in the form of PSUs, which are not deemed as shares held until after they become vested. Mr. McInerney has not sold any shares of company stock since joining the company in 2013.

Additionally, in order to minimize any possible appearance of an incentive for executive officers to seek to cause short-term increases in the price of Genworth shares in order to exercise stock options or SARs and sell the stock for unwarranted personal gains, the Compensation Committee requires executive officers to hold for at least nine months the shares of Genworth stock that they receive by exercising stock options or SARs (net of any shares applied for a cashless exercise or to pay applicable taxes). This requirement applies to all of our named executive officers.

Anti-Hedging and Anti-Pledging Policies for Directors and Executive Officers

The company maintains an anti-hedging policy, which prohibits executive officers and directors from buying or selling options (puts or calls) on Genworth securities on an exchange or in any other organized market, and also prohibits certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions with respect to Genworth securities, such as prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, forward sale contracts and exchange funds. The company maintains this policy because hedging transactions, which might be considered short-term bets on the movement of the company’s securities, could create the appearance that the person is trading based on inside information. In addition, transactions in options may also focus the person’s attention on short-term performance at the expense of our long-term objectives.

The company also maintains an anti-pledging policy, which prohibits its executive officers and directors from holding Genworth securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging Genworth securities as collateral for a loan. Securities held in a margin account as collateral for a margin loan may be sold by the broker without the customer’s consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. The company maintains this policy because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledger is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Genworth securities and the margin sale or foreclosure sale of Genworth securities during such time could also create the appearance that the person is trading based on inside information.

Clawback Policy

The company maintains a clawback policy under which the company will seek to recover, at the discretion and direction of the Compensation Committee, and after it has considered the costs and benefits of doing so, incentive compensation earned by, awarded or paid to a covered officer for performance periods beginning after January 1, 2011, if the result of a performance measure upon which the award was based or paid is subsequently restated or otherwise adjusted in a manner that would reduce the size of the award or payment (other than a restatement or adjustment due to a change in applicable accounting principles, rules or interpretations). In addition, if a covered officer engaged in fraud or intentional misconduct that contributed to an award or payment of incentive compensation to him or her that is greater than would have been paid or awarded in the absence of the misconduct, the company may take other remedial and recovery actions, as determined by the Compensation Committee.

Tax and Accounting Considerations

We consider accounting and tax implications when designing our executive compensation and incentive programs. For example, it is our intent to maximize the deductibility of executive compensation while retaining flexibility to compensate executive officers in a manner commensurate with performance and the competitive landscape for executive talent. In particular, 2016 annual cash incentives for our named executive officers and awards of RSUs and PSUs were granted pursuant to the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan. Using an “umbrella approach,” we annually establish objective performance goals for the purpose of ensuring that such awards qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”), and therefore will be fully deductible by the company. These performance goals are used to establish maximum possible annual incentives payable to each of the named executive officers, and maximum possible awards of performance-based RSUs and PSUs for each of the named executive officers, each of which we refer to as the “Section 162(m) maximum awards.” Separately, the Compensation Committee employs negative discretion to reduce the Section 162(m) maximum awards, as it deems appropriate, based on the Compensation Committee’s evaluation of corporate, operational and individual performance. Other than base salaries, we have structured the main elements of our 2016 regular annual compensation programs for named executive officers, including annual incentives and annual long-term equity grants, to each qualify as performance-based compensation that is fully deductible by the company.

As an example of our consideration of accounting impact, we noted that the Black-Scholes expense for stock options and SARs for the company has been significantly impacted by the company’s historical stock price volatility, resulting in significantly higher than normal expenses for such awards. This led us to make grants of Capped SARs from 2011 through 2015, in lieu of traditional non-qualified stock options or SARs, in order to achieve reduced compensation expense.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table provides information relating to compensation earned by or paid to our named executive officers in all capacities:

2016 Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽⁶⁾	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) ⁽⁷⁾	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$) ⁽⁸⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁹⁾	Total (\$)
Thomas J. McInerney President and Chief Executive Officer	2016	996,804	—	4,215,000	—	3,000,000	—	328,453	8,540,257
	2015	1,035,141	—	775,000	—	1,200,000	—	175,372	3,185,513
	2014	996,803	—	1,142,250	—	—	—	557,312	2,696,365
Kelly L. Groh Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2016	538,657	658,250 ⁽¹⁾	860,400	—	850,000	75,376	129,750	3,112,433
	2015	435,909	—	114,759	—	425,000	133,837	89,946	1,199,451
Kevin D. Schneider Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2016	722,683	1,000,000 ⁽²⁾	1,744,700	—	1,500,000	692,720	167,627	5,827,730
	2015	672,842	—	1,452,950	922,200	1,200,000	497,969	159,292	4,905,253
	2014	636,520	1,000,000 ⁽³⁾	593,970	459,000	1,150,000	747,176	153,202	4,739,868
Ward E. Bobitz Executive Vice President and General Counsel	2016	423,642	425,000 ⁽⁴⁾	430,200	—	750,000	422,665	84,603	2,536,110
Daniel J. Sheehan IV Executive Vice President—Chief Investment Officer	2016	598,083	1,000,000 ⁽²⁾	1,314,500	—	1,900,000	801,545	136,884	5,751,012
	2015	621,085	—	1,780,950	957,000	1,300,000	476,280	116,711	5,252,026
	2014	582,746	600,000 ⁽³⁾	395,980	306,000	950,000	587,647	116,005	3,538,378

(1) Reflects the first of two equal installments in the amount of \$600,000 of a cash retention incentive originally awarded to Ms. Groh in 2015. Also includes the first of two equal installments in the amount of \$58,250 of Ms. Groh's cash long-term incentive originally awarded in 2015.

(2) Reflects the first of two equal installments of a cash retention incentive originally awarded in 2015.

(3) Reflects payment of a cash retention incentive originally awarded in 2012.

(4) Reflects the payment of a cash retention incentive originally awarded in 2015.

(5) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of RSUs and PSUs awarded during the period, determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Grant date fair value for the RSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the underlying shares. Grant date fair value for the PSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the underlying shares at target performance and the probable outcome of performance-based conditions at the time of grant, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures. The 2016 value for each named executive officer includes the grant date fair value of PSUs granted, and for all named executive officers, with the exception of Mr. McInerney, also includes the grant date fair value of RSUs awarded. Assuming achievement of the PSU performance conditions at the highest level (rather than at target level), the aggregate grant date fair value of awards reflected in this column would be higher by the following amounts: Mr. McInerney, \$1,053,750; Ms. Groh, \$126,450; Mr. Schneider, \$256,412; Mr. Bobitz, \$63,225; and Mr. Sheehan, \$193,188.

(6) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of SARs, determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used in determining the grant date fair values of the SARs are set forth in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, which are included in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2017. The actual value, if any, that a named executive officer may realize upon the exercise of SARs will depend on the excess of the stock price over the base price on the date of exercise (with the excess capped at a maximum stock price of \$75.00), so there is no assurance that the value realized by a named executive officer will be at or near the value reflected in this table.

(7) Reflects the value of cash incentives paid pursuant to our annual incentive program as described in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.

- (8) Reflects the annual change in actuarial present values of the eligible named executive officer's accumulated benefits under the SERP. The SERP was closed to new participants effective January 1, 2010. A description of the SERP precedes the 2016 Pension Benefits Table below.
- (9) See the 2016 All Other Compensation—Details table below:

2016 All Other Compensation—Details

<u>Name</u>	<u>Company Contributions to the Retirement Plans (\$)^(a)</u>	<u>Life Insurance Premiums (\$)^(b)</u>	<u>Executive Physical (\$)</u>	<u>Financial Counseling (\$)</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>
Mr. McInerney	285,585	22,884	—	19,985	328,453
Ms. Groh	106,002	7,648	3,000	13,100	129,750
Mr. Schneider	128,611	16,032	3,000	19,985	167,627
Mr. Bobitz	59,669	11,834	—	13,100	84,603
Mr. Sheehan	127,135	9,749	—	—	136,884

- (a) Reflects contributions made on behalf of the named executive officers for each of the following programs: (i) company matching contributions made in 2016 to the 401(k) Savings Feature of the Retirement and Savings Plan; (ii) company contributions made in 2017 to the Retirement Account Feature of the Retirement and Savings Plan, which are based on 2016 earnings; and (iii) company contributions made in 2017 to the Restoration Plan, which are based on 2016 earnings.
- (b) Represents premium payments made in 2016 for the following programs: (i) Leadership Life Program, an individually owned universal life insurance policy provided to all of our executives; and (ii) Executive Life Program, a \$1 million company-owned life insurance policy for which the participating named executive officers may identify a beneficiary for payment by us in the event of his or her death. Premiums for the Leadership Life Program are graded through age 59, with escalation in particular between age 50 and 59, and level thereafter.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The table below provides information on the following plan-based awards that were made in 2016:

- *Annual Incentive.* Annual incentive opportunities awarded to our named executive officers are earned based on company performance measured against one-year financial and operating objectives, together with a qualitative assessment of performance, including individual performance objectives. Additional information regarding the design of the annual incentive program and 2016 awards are included in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above. Annual incentives are identified as “AI” in the Award Type column of the following table.
- *Restricted Stock Units.* Each RSU represents a contingent right to receive one share of our common stock in the future. If the company pays dividends on its common stock, dividend equivalents accrue with respect to the RSUs and are paid in cash at the time that the corresponding RSUs vest. Additional information regarding RSUs is included in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.
- *Performance Stock Units.* PSUs consist of performance-vesting stock units that may convert to shares following the end of the performance period based on achievement of certain pre-established performance goals. PSUs are granted with respect to a target number of shares, will be forfeited if performance falls below a designated threshold level of performance, and may be earned up to 125% of the target number of shares for exceeding a designated maximum level of performance. Additional information regarding PSUs is included in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.

2016 Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table

Name	Award Type	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (\$)			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards (#) ⁽¹⁾			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) ⁽²⁾	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾
			Threshold	Target	Max	Threshold	Target	Max				
Mr. McInerney	AI		—	2,000,000	4,000,000							
	PSU	3/16/2016				750,000	1,500,000	1,875,000			4,215,000	
Ms. Groh	AI		—	550,000	1,100,000							
	RSU	2/25/2016							180,000		354,600	
	PSU	3/16/2016				90,000	180,000	225,000			505,800	
Mr. Schneider	AI		—	1,087,500	2,175,000							
	RSU	2/25/2016							365,000		719,050	
	PSU	3/16/2016				182,500	365,000	456,250			1,025,650	
Mr. Bobitz	AI		—	425,000	850,000							
	RSU	2/25/2016							90,000		177,300	
	PSU	3/16/2016				45,000	90,000	112,500			252,900	
Mr. Sheehan	AI		—	1,050,000	2,100,000							
	RSU	2/25/2016							275,000		541,750	
	PSU	3/16/2016				137,500	275,000	343,750			772,750	

⁽¹⁾ The 2016-2018 PSUs may be earned and become vested based on our level of achievement of certain pre-established performance goals over the performance period ending on December 31, 2018.

⁽²⁾ The RSUs granted are scheduled to vest one-third per year beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date.

⁽³⁾ Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of the award determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Grant date fair value for the RSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the underlying shares. Grant date fair value for the PSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the underlying shares at target performance and the probable outcome of performance-based conditions at the time of grant, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2016 Fiscal Year-End Table

The table below provides information with respect to stock options, SARs, RSUs and PSUs outstanding on December 31, 2016:

Name	Option Awards				Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽⁸⁾	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#) ⁽⁹⁾	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽⁸⁾
Mr. McInerney	1,200,000	—	7.90	01/02/2023	—	—	50,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	190,500
							1,875,000 ⁽¹¹⁾	7,143,750
Ms. Groh	2,150	—	7.80	07/31/2017	2,887 ⁽³⁾	10,999	225,000 ⁽¹¹⁾	857,250
	4,500	—	7.80	02/13/2018	2,124 ⁽⁴⁾	8,092		
	39,000	—	14.18	02/10/2020	5,000 ⁽⁵⁾	19,050		
	24,000	—	12.75	02/09/2021	15,550 ⁽⁶⁾	59,246		
	30,000	—	8.88	02/14/2022	180,000 ⁽⁷⁾	685,800		
	19,500	6,500 ⁽¹⁾	9.06	02/15/2023				
	7,326	7,324 ⁽²⁾	15.23	02/20/2024				
Mr. Schneider	6,300	—	7.80	07/31/2017	53,333 ⁽⁴⁾	203,199	52,500 ⁽¹⁰⁾	200,025
	8,400	—	7.80	02/13/2018	365,000 ⁽⁷⁾	1,390,650	456,250 ⁽¹¹⁾	1,738,313
	45,000	—	16.31	08/01/2018				
	100,000	—	7.80	08/19/2019				
	85,000	—	14.18	02/10/2020				
	85,000	—	12.75	02/09/2021				
	152,000	—	8.88	02/14/2022				
	100,000	—	5.13	06/01/2022				
	200,000	—	5.96	10/31/2022				
	161,250	53,750 ⁽¹⁾	9.06	02/15/2023				
	75,000	75,000 ⁽²⁾	15.23	02/20/2024				
88,334	176,666 ⁽²⁾	7.99	02/20/2025					
Mr. Bobitz	3,200	—	7.80	07/31/2017	1,887 ⁽³⁾	7,189	17,500 ⁽¹⁰⁾	66,675
	4,200	—	7.80	02/13/2018	2,700 ⁽⁴⁾	10,287	112,500 ⁽¹¹⁾	428,625
	23,500	—	2.46	02/12/2019	16,666 ⁽⁴⁾	63,497		
	22,000	—	14.18	02/10/2020	90,000 ⁽⁷⁾	342,900		
	13,200	—	12.75	02/09/2021				
	15,300	—	8.88	02/14/2022				
	12,750	4,250 ⁽¹⁾	9.06	02/15/2023				
	10,500	10,500 ⁽²⁾	15.23	02/20/2024				
	30,000	60,000 ⁽²⁾	7.99	02/20/2025				
	Mr. Sheehan	3,700	—	7.80	07/31/2017	103,333 ⁽⁴⁾	393,699	35,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾
7,400		—	7.80	02/13/2018	275,000 ⁽⁷⁾	1,047,750	343,750 ⁽¹¹⁾	1,309,688
18,000		—	7.80	08/19/2019				
40,000		—	14.18	02/10/2020				
24,000		—	12.75	02/09/2021				
32,400		—	8.88	02/14/2022				
120,000		—	5.96	10/31/2022				
101,250		33,750 ⁽¹⁾	9.06	02/15/2023				
50,000		50,000 ⁽²⁾	15.23	02/20/2024				
91,667		183,333 ⁽²⁾	7.99	02/20/2025				

- (1) Remaining SARs vested 100% on 2/15/2017.
(2) Remaining SARs vest 50% on 2/20/2017 and 2/20/2018.
(3) Remaining RSUs vested 100% on 2/15/2017.
(4) Remaining RSUs vest 50% on 2/20/2017 and 2/20/2018.

- (5) Remaining RSUs vest 50% on 11/3/2017 and 11/3/2018.
- (6) RSUs vest 50% on 3/20/2018 and 3/20/2019.
- (7) RSUs vest one-third on 2/25/2017, 2/25/2018 and 2/25/2019.
- (8) Market value is calculated based on the closing price of our common stock on December 31, 2016 of \$3.81 per share.
- (9) 2014-2016 PSUs are not reflected as performance criteria was not met as of the end of the performance period, December 31, 2016.
- (10) 2015-2017 PSUs may be earned and become vested based on our level of achievement of certain pre-established performance goals over the performance period ending on December 31, 2017. Amounts reported here reflect threshold levels of achievement of the performance goals pursuant to applicable reporting requirements. For more information regarding PSUs, see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above. Based on current progress toward goals, we do not expect that the 2015-2017 PSUs will be earned and become vested following the performance period.
- (11) 2016-2018 PSUs may be earned and become vested based on our level of achievement of certain pre-established performance goals over the performance period ending on December 31, 2018. Amounts reported here reflect maximum levels of achievement of the performance goals pursuant to applicable reporting requirements. For more information regarding the 2016-2018 PSUs, see the 2016 Grants of Plan Based Awards Table and the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.

2016 Options Exercised and Stock Vested Table

The table below provides information regarding RSUs that vested during 2016. Net shares received by each named executive officer upon exercise or vesting of equity awards, after shares are withheld for taxes, are subject to the stock ownership guidelines and a 50% retention ratio, as well as the nine-month holding period policy with respect to exercises of stock options and SARs, each as described in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above. No named executive officers exercised options or SARs in 2016.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Underlying Options/SARs Exercised (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#) ⁽¹⁾	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾
Mr. McInerney	—	—	33,333	124,999
Ms. Groh	—	—	8,116	20,422
Mr. Schneider	—	—	26,667	52,801
Mr. Bobitz	—	—	12,421	23,964
Mr. Sheehan	—	—	53,467	105,451

(1) Reflects the gross number of shares received upon the vesting of RSUs. Based on the tax withholding payment election, a portion of the shares reflected above may have been withheld to cover taxes due.

(2) Reflects the fair market value of the underlying shares as of the vesting date.

Pension Benefits

The SERP is a non-qualified, defined benefit plan maintained to provide eligible executives with additional retirement benefits. The SERP was closed to new participants after December 31, 2009; therefore, Mr. McInerney was not eligible for the SERP when he joined the company in 2013. The annual SERP benefit is a life annuity equal to a fixed percentage multiplied by the participant's years of benefit service, and the participant's average annual compensation (based on the highest consecutive 36-month period within the last 120-month period prior to separation from service) with the result not to exceed 40% of the participant's average annual compensation. Benefit service is defined as service since the plan's inception date (September 27, 2005)

or date of SERP participation, whichever is later. The SERP benefit is then reduced by the value of the participant's account balance under the Retirement Account Feature of our Retirement and Savings Plan as converted to an annual annuity. Compensation for SERP purposes generally includes only base salary and annual cash incentive (each whether or not deferred).

The annual SERP benefit is calculated as described below:

$$\text{SERP Benefit} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1.45\% \times \text{Average} \\ \text{Annual} \\ \text{Compensation} \\ \times \\ \text{Service as Eligible} \\ \text{Participant (through} \\ 12/31/2010) \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} 1.1\% \times \text{Average} \\ \text{Annual} \\ \text{Compensation} \\ \times \\ \text{Service as Eligible} \\ \text{Participant (after} \\ 1/1/2011) \end{array} \right) - \text{Annuitized value of the} \\ \text{company's qualified} \\ \text{plan: Retirement} \\ \text{Account Feature}$$

Each participant in the SERP will partially vest with regard to their benefit when they reach age 55 and have earned five years of "future service" (i.e. service occurring after December 31, 2015). Once a SERP participant has earned five years of "future service" and has reached at least age 55, the participant will become partially vested based on a scale ranging from 50% at age 55 and increasing by 10% each year until the participant reaches full vesting at age 60. This change could result in the potential for earlier partial vesting for participants if they complete the required years of "future service." If a participant resigns before vesting, then his or her SERP benefit will be forfeited. Only in certain circumstances will the SERP become fully vested upon termination prior to age 60, as described in the *Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below. Benefit payments under the SERP will begin following a participant's qualifying separation from service, but not earlier than age 60. The SERP has no provisions for acceleration of payout before age 60. There are also no provisions for the granting of extra years of service.

Material assumptions used to calculate the present value of the accumulated benefit are as follows:

- The accumulated benefit represents the current accrued benefit first available at age 60 utilizing actual service and compensation as of December 31, 2016;
- Interest rate of 4.21%;
- Mortality prescribed in Section 417(e) of the Code for lump sum payments from qualified plans;
- Form of payment actuarially equivalent to a five-year certain and life benefit; and
- Payments are guaranteed for the life of the participant.

All SERP benefit accruals will freeze as of December 31, 2020. In addition, existing SERP participants were offered an opportunity to make an irrevocable, one-time election before the end of 2015 to freeze their SERP benefit accruals early, effective December 31, 2015, and begin receiving restoration benefits under the Restoration Plan as of January 1, 2016 (Ms. Groh made this election; Messrs. Schneider, Bobitz and Sheehan did not).

The table below reflects the present value of the accrued benefit as of December 31, 2016.

2016 Pension Benefits Table

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Mr. McInerney ⁽¹⁾	*	—	—	—
Ms. Groh ⁽²⁾	SERP	10.33	659,201	—
Mr. Schneider	SERP	11.33	2,988,165	—
Mr. Bobitz	SERP	11.33	988,168	—
Mr. Sheehan	SERP	11.33	2,557,025	—

⁽¹⁾ The SERP was closed to new participants after December 31, 2009; therefore, Mr. McInerney was not eligible for the SERP when he joined the company in 2013.

⁽²⁾ Ms. Groh elected to freeze her SERP benefit as of December 31, 2015 in order to begin receiving restoration benefits under our Restoration Plan as described in the Pension Benefits section above.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation

The company maintains the Restoration Plan, a non-qualified defined contribution plan, which provides eligible executives, including our named executive officers, with benefits generally equal to any matching contributions that they are precluded from receiving under the 401(k) Savings Feature of our Retirement and Savings Plan as a result of restrictions under the Code (the “Restoration 401(k) Savings Feature”). For 2016, we provided a contribution credit equal to 6% of the participant’s eligible pay (base salary and annual cash incentive paid) in excess of the annual compensation limit in Section 401(a)(17) of the Code (\$265,000 in 2016). Effective January 1, 2017, Restoration 401(k) Savings feature contributions changed from 6% to 5% which is consistent with plan changes to the company’s matching contributions under the qualified Retirement and Savings Plan which were implemented at the same time.

Since January 1, 2010, newly hired or promoted executive officers who were not already participants in the SERP have been eligible for up to two additional types of contributions within the Restoration Plan. For those eligible executive officers, the Restoration Plan provides supplemental benefits equal to the amount of contributions that executives are precluded from receiving under the Retirement Account Feature of our qualified Retirement and Savings Plan (the “Restoration Retirement Account Feature”). Current participants in the SERP will become eligible to receive Restoration Retirement Account Feature contributions effective as of the day their respective benefit accruals under the SERP become frozen, which was either on January 1, 2016, if they elected to freeze benefit accruals early (as Ms. Groh did), or on January 1, 2021 (applicable to Messrs. Schneider, Bobitz and Sheehan).

Participants become vested with respect to the Restoration 401(k) Savings Feature and Restoration Retirement Account Feature account balances as of the earlier of reaching age 60 or attaining three years of “future service” (i.e., service occurring after December 31, 2015).

In addition, such executive officers are eligible for an additional 3% contribution credit on all eligible pay (the “Supplemental Contribution”). The Supplemental Contribution was closed to new participants after December 31, 2015, and is being eliminated entirely effective December 31, 2020. In 2016, Mr. McInerney was the only named executive officer eligible for this Supplemental Contribution provided under the Restoration Plan. The portion of the Restoration Plan balance attributable to the Supplemental Contribution will not vest until attainment of age 60 with at least five years of service.

Eligible executives, including our named executive officers, have had the opportunity to request that their Restoration Plan contribution credits (balances) be invested in or track a diverse array of generally available mutual fund investment options.

The company previously offered a voluntary Deferred Compensation Plan that provided participants with the ability to annually defer receipt of a portion of their base salary and/or annual incentive award in order to save and accumulate additional retirement funds on a before-tax basis. Earnings (and losses) were credited to executive accounts based on participant choices between 10 generally available mutual fund investment options. A participant could defer between 10% and 75% of his or her salary and between 25% and 85% of his or her annual incentive award and could elect to have such deferred amount, plus any earnings (or losses) thereon, paid upon the participant's termination of employment (in a lump sum or over up to 10 annual installments), or elect to receive an in-service lump sum payment upon a specific date. Participants were always 100% vested in their Deferred Compensation Plan accounts. As of December 31, 2016, Ms. Groh and Mr. Bobitz were the only named executive officers who had a balance in the Deferred Compensation Plan. Effective for plan years beginning January 1, 2016, the company suspended future contributions to the plan.

2016 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table

Name	Plan Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$) ⁽²⁾
Mr. McInerney	Restoration	—	259,085	78,483	—	1,041,179
Ms. Groh	Restoration	—	76,852	16,303	—	239,334
	Deferred Compensation	—	—	11,450	—	136,589
Mr. Schneider	Restoration	—	99,461	52,998	—	625,897
Mr. Bobitz	Restoration	—	30,519	12,926	—	159,229
	Deferred Compensation	—	—	6,376	—	65,400
Mr. Sheehan	Restoration	—	97,985	45,333	—	548,414

⁽¹⁾ Reflects company contributions to the Restoration Plan made in 2017, which are based on 2016 earnings. The contributions are reported as compensation for 2016 in the All Other Compensation column of the 2016 Summary Compensation Table.

⁽²⁾ Aggregate balances reported as of December 31, 2016 for the named executive officers include amounts that were reported in the Summary Compensation Tables for 2016 and years prior. For the Restoration Plan, the amount of compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Tables for 2016 and years prior is \$961,831 for Mr. McInerney, \$99,107 for Ms. Groh, \$431,745 for Mr. Schneider, \$30,519 for Mr. Bobitz and \$294,985 for Mr. Sheehan.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control

The following tables and narrative disclosure summarize the compensation and benefits payable to each of the named executive officers in the event of a termination of employment under various circumstances, assuming that such termination was effective as of December 31, 2016. The compensation and benefits described and quantified below are in addition to the compensation and benefits that would already be earned or vested upon such named executive officer's termination, including accrued but unpaid salary, accrued and unused vacation pay, and payments and benefits accrued under our broad-based benefit programs, including any vested contributions we made under the 401(k) Savings and Retirement Account Features of our Retirement and Savings Plan.

Involuntary Termination of Employment (Without a Change of Control)

In December 2014, the Compensation Committee approved the 2015 Severance Plan, which became effective as of January 1, 2015, in order to promote the retention of a select group of key employees, including our named executive officers, by providing severance benefits in the event their employment is terminated under certain circumstances and to align with severance benefits commonly provided in our market for competing executive talent. The 2015 Severance Plan replaced the company's prior severance plan, which expired by its terms on December 31, 2014.

In the event the employment of a named executive officer is terminated without "cause" or by the executive for "good reason" (as such terms are defined in the 2015 Severance Plan), such named executive officer would be entitled to receive the following severance benefits under the 2015 Severance Plan:

- *Severance payment.* The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash severance payment, payable within 60 days of the date of termination in an amount equal to two times the sum of base salary and target annual incentive, in the case of Mr. McInerney, and one times base salary plus one times target annual incentive for the other named executive officers.
- *Pro rata annual incentive award.* The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash payment based on the annual incentive award that would have been payable with respect to the fiscal year in which the qualified termination occurs (determined at the end of such year based on actual performance results), prorated to the nearest half month to reflect the portion of the fiscal year that had elapsed prior to the date of termination.
- *Benefits payment.* The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash payment, payable within 60 days of the date of termination, equal to the monthly cost of the employer portion to provide the group medical, dental, vision, and/or prescription drug plan benefits the employee had been receiving before the termination, multiplied by 12.
- *Partial vesting of time-based equity awards.* Stock options, SARs, RSUs and other equity awards with time-based vesting restrictions held by the named executive officer would become immediately vested as of the participant's termination, but only with respect to a number of awards that otherwise would have become vested on the award's next regularly scheduled vesting date based on continued employment (the remainder of such awards would be forfeited), and stock options and SARs would remain exercisable until the earlier of the first anniversary of the date of the qualified termination or the award's regular expiration date.
- *Vesting of performance-based equity awards.* Performance-based equity awards held by the named executive officer for at least 12 months would remain outstanding and would be earned, if at all, based on actual performance through the end of the performance period, prorated to the nearest half-month to reflect the portion of the performance period year that had elapsed prior to the date of termination.
- *Retirement plan provisions.* The named executive officer would become fully vested in any funded or unfunded nonqualified pension, retirement or deferred compensation plans in which he or she participates, provided he or she has been employed by the company for at least five years.

To receive severance benefits under the 2015 Severance Plan, the executive would have to execute and deliver to us a general release of claims and agree to certain restrictive covenants, including a 12-month non-compete provision, 24-month restrictions on the solicitation of customers and employees, and restrictions on the use of confidential information.

The following table summarizes the payments and benefits that would have been payable to the named executive officers under the 2015 Severance Plan and other retention incentives in the event of a termination without “cause” or by the executive for “good reason” on December 31, 2016.

	<u>Mr. McInerney</u>	<u>Ms. Groh</u>	<u>Mr. Schneider</u>	<u>Mr. Bobitz</u>	<u>Mr. Sheehan</u>
Cash Severance ⁽¹⁾	\$6,000,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,812,500	\$ 850,000	\$1,650,000
Annual Incentive ⁽²⁾	3,000,000	850,000	1,500,000	750,000	1,900,000
Retention Incentive ⁽³⁾	—	600,000	1,000,000	425,000	1,000,000
Payments Related to Health Benefits ⁽⁴⁾	3,495	6,565	11,833	—	14,622
SAR and Option Vesting ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—
RSU Vesting ⁽⁶⁾	—	282,793	565,153	158,382	546,103
PSU Vesting ⁽⁷⁾	127,000	—	133,350	44,450	88,900
SERP Vesting ⁽⁸⁾	—	659,201	2,988,165	988,168	2,557,025
Restoration Plan Vesting ⁽⁹⁾	—	239,334	625,897	159,229	548,414
Total	<u><u>\$9,130,495</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,737,893</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,636,898</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,375,229</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,305,064</u></u>

- (1) Reflects a cash severance in the amount of two times the sum of base salary and target annual incentive in the case of Mr. McInerney, and one times base salary plus one times target annual incentive in the case of the other named executive officers.
- (2) Reflects an annual incentive award based on actual performance results through the end of 2016. Annual incentive awards under the 2015 Severance Plan are determined based on actual pro rata performance.
- (3) Reflects cash-based retention incentive awards that remained outstanding and had not been earned as of December 31, 2016. For more information regarding the retention incentive, please see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* above.
- (4) Represents a lump sum cash payment equal to the company cost of 12 months of continued health coverage.
- (5) Reflects the aggregate value of stock options and SARs (based on the excess, if any, of the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 over the exercise price) that would immediately vest as of the executive’s termination (the awards for which vesting would accelerate are those awards that would have become vested on the award’s next regularly scheduled vesting date based on continued employment). Because the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 (\$3.81) was less than the exercise price for all stock options and SARs that would become vested, no value for these awards is reflected in the table.
- (6) Reflects the aggregate value of RSUs (based on the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 of \$3.81) that would immediately vest as of the executive’s termination (the awards for which vesting would accelerate are those awards that would have become vested on the award’s next regularly scheduled vesting date based on continued employment).
- (7) Reflects the aggregate value of 2015-2017 PSUs, that would remain outstanding following the executive’s termination, and could be earned, if at all, at the end of the performance period based on actual results, prorated to the nearest half-month to reflect the portion of the performance period year that had elapsed prior to the date of termination. Based on current progress toward goals, amounts payable based on threshold level of performance are shown. Performance-based equity awards that have been held for less than one year at the time of termination are forfeited, and therefore the named executive officers would have forfeited the 2016-2018 PSUs granted on March 16, 2016. Based on performance toward goals, the 2014-2016 PSUs did not result in any payout following the performance period.
- (8) Reflects the present value of each participating named executive officer’s accumulated benefits under the SERP, as noted in the 2016 Pension Benefits Table, which would become fully vested.
- (9) Reflects the outstanding balance of the Restoration Plan as of December 31, 2016, including contributions made to the plan in 2017 for qualified earnings in 2016, as noted in the 2016 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table, which would become fully vested, provided the executive officer has been employed

by the company for at least five years. For Mr. McNerney, the unvested portion of his Restoration Plan balance would be forfeited until he meets this five-year service requirement.

Involuntary Termination Following a Change of Control

In December 2014, the Compensation Committee adopted the 2014 Change of Control Plan in order to continue to provide severance benefits to a select group of key executives, including our named executive officers, in the event that the executive's employment is terminated without "cause" or by the executive for "good reason" following a change of control of the company. If an executive becomes eligible to receive benefits under the 2014 Change of Control Plan, he or she will not be eligible to receive benefits under the 2015 Severance Plan. The 2014 Change of Control Plan replaced and consolidated the company's two prior change of control plans.

Pursuant to the 2014 Change of Control Plan, a named executive officer would receive payments and benefits in the event of a termination of employment without "cause" or by the executive with "good reason" within two years following a change of control of the company (each a "Qualified Termination" as defined in the Change of Control Plan). In the event of a Qualified Termination, such named executive officer would be eligible to receive the following severance benefits under the 2014 Change of Control Plan:

- *Severance payment.* The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash severance payment in an amount equal to two and one-half times the sum of his base salary and target annual incentive in the case of Mr. McNerney, and two times the sum of his or her base salary and target annual incentive in the case of the other named executive officers, payable within 60 days following termination.
- *Pro rata annual incentive award.* The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash payment based on the annual incentive award that would have been payable with respect to the fiscal year in which the Qualified Termination occurs (determined based on actual pro rata performance, to the extent such performance can be reasonably established, or otherwise based on an assumed achievement of all relevant performance goals at "target"), prorated to the nearest half-month to reflect the portion of the fiscal year that had elapsed prior to the Qualified Termination, and payable within 60 days following termination.
- *Vesting of time-based equity awards.* Stock options, SARs, RSUs and other stock awards with time-based vesting restrictions held by the named executive officer would become immediately vested as of a Qualified Termination and would remain exercisable until the award's regular expiration date.
- *Vesting of performance-based equity awards.* Performance-based equity awards held by the named executive officer would become vested and be deemed earned based on actual pro rata performance as of the date of a Qualified Termination, to the extent such performance can be reasonably established, or otherwise based on an assumed achievement of all relevant performance goals at "target," prorated to the nearest half-month to reflect the portion of the performance period that had elapsed prior to the Qualified Termination, and payable within 60 days following termination.
- *Payment related to health and life insurance benefits.* The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash payment, payable within 60 days of the date of termination, equal to the monthly cost of the employer portion to provide the group medical, dental, vision, and/or prescription drug plan benefits the employee had been receiving before the qualified termination, multiplied by 18, and he or she would continue to receive life insurance coverage for 18 months.
- *Retirement plan provisions.* The named executive officer would become fully vested in any funded or unfunded nonqualified pension, retirement or deferred compensation plans in which he or she participates.

The 2014 Change of Control Plan provides that in the event the participant would be subject to a 20% excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code (imposed on individuals who receive compensation in connection with a

change of control that exceeds certain specified limits), the payments and benefits would be reduced to the maximum amount that does not trigger the excise tax, unless the executive would retain greater value (on an after-tax basis) by receiving all payments and benefits and paying all excise and income taxes.

The following table summarizes the payments and benefits that would have been payable to the named executive officers under the 2014 Change of Control Plan and other retention incentives in the event of a Qualified Termination as of December 31, 2016:

	<u>Mr. McInerney</u>	<u>Ms. Groh</u>	<u>Mr. Schneider</u>	<u>Mr. Bobitz</u>	<u>Mr. Sheehan</u>
Cash Severance ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,500,000	\$2,200,000	\$ 3,625,000	\$1,700,000	\$ 3,300,000
Annual Incentive ⁽²⁾	3,000,000	850,000	1,500,000	750,000	1,900,000
Retention Incentive ⁽³⁾	—	600,000	1,000,000	425,000	1,000,000
Payment Related to Health Benefits ⁽⁴⁾	5,242	9,847	17,749	—	21,933
SAR and Option Vesting ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—
RSU Vesting ⁽⁶⁾	—	783,187	1,593,849	423,874	1,441,449
PSU Vesting ⁽⁷⁾	2,159,000	228,600	730,250	203,200	527,050
SERP Vesting ⁽⁸⁾	—	659,201	2,988,165	988,168	2,557,025
Restoration Plan Vesting ⁽⁹⁾	266,884	239,334	625,897	159,229	548,414
Continued Life Insurance ⁽¹⁰⁾	34,055	12,760	26,937	19,850	15,292
280G Cut-Back ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	(344,185)	—	—
Total	<u>\$12,965,181</u>	<u>\$5,582,929</u>	<u>\$11,763,662</u>	<u>\$4,669,321</u>	<u>\$11,311,163</u>

(1) Reflects a lump sum cash severance payment, payable within 60 days of the date of termination in an amount equal to two and one-half times base salary plus two and one-half times target annual incentive in the case of Mr. McInerney, or two times base salary plus two times target annual incentive in the case of the other named executive officers.

(2) Reflects lump sum cash payment of the current-year annual incentive award based on actual performance results through the end of 2016. Annual incentive awards under the 2014 Change of Control Plan are determined based on actual pro rata performance, to the extent such performance can be reasonably established, or otherwise based on an assumed achievement of all relevant performance goals at “target.”

(3) Reflects cash-based retention incentive awards that remained outstanding and had not been earned as of December 31, 2016. For more information regarding the retention incentive, please see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.

(4) Reflects a lump sum cash payment equal to the company cost of 18 months of continued health coverage.

(5) Reflects the aggregate value of stock options and SARs (based on the excess, if any, of the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 over the exercise price) which would become immediately vested and exercisable in full. Because the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 (\$3.81) was less than the exercise price for all stock options and SARs that would become vested, no value for these awards is reflected in the table.

(6) Reflects the aggregate value of RSUs (based on the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 of \$3.81) which would immediately vest as of the executive’s termination.

(7) Pursuant to the 2014 Change of Control Plan, 2015-2017 and 2016—2018 PSUs would become vested and be deemed earned based on actual pro rata performance as of the date of a participant’s Qualified Termination, to the extent such performance can be reasonably established in the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee, or otherwise based on an assumed achievement of all relevant performance goals at “target.” Amounts in column reflect the aggregate value of these PSUs (based on the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2015 of \$3.81) which would become vested based on an assumed achievement of performance goals at “target levels,” and a pro rata payout based on the portion of

the performance period elapsed as of the Qualified Termination. Based on performance toward goals, the 2014-2016 PSUs did not result in any payout following the performance period.

- (8) Reflects the present value of each participating named executive officer's accumulated benefits under the SERP, as noted in the 2016 Pension Benefits Table, which would become fully vested.
- (9) Reflects the outstanding balance of the Restoration Plan as of December 31, 2016, including contributions made to the plan in 2017 for qualified earnings in 2016, as noted in the 2016 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table, which would become fully vested. For Mr. McInerney, this represents only the Supplemental Contribution account balance within the Restoration Plan due to the fact he is already vested in the 401(k) Savings and Retirement Account Feature balances.
- (10) Reflects the estimated value of premium payments for 18 months of continued coverage under the Leadership Life and Executive Life Programs.
- (11) If an executive's total parachute payments exceed the 280G threshold amount by less than 10%, then the compensation payable to the executive will be reduced such that the total parachute payments to the executive do not exceed the 280G threshold amount (the amount of any such reduction is referred to as a "280G Cut-Back"). The amounts reflect a good-faith estimate of the potential 280G Cut-Back amounts for Mr. Schneider.

Death or Disability

In the event of death or total disability, executive officers (or their designated beneficiary) would generally be eligible to receive the following:

- *Equity Awards.* In the event of death, all unvested stock options and SARs would become vested and exercisable, all unvested RSUs would become vested, and unvested PSUs held for at least one year would become vested on a pro rata basis as of the date of termination based on the number of full months elapsed from the grant date until the date of termination, and would pay out at the end of the regular performance period based on actual performance. In the event of termination due to total disability, the treatment of outstanding stock options, SARs, RSUs and PSUs is the same as in the event of death, except that with respect to outstanding stock options, SARs and RSUs, any such equity awards not held for more than a year from the grant date would be forfeited.
- *Annual Incentive.* Executive officers (or their designated beneficiary) would receive a pro-rated portion of any annual incentive award, based on actual performance results.
- *Retirement Programs.* Executive officers (or their designated beneficiary) would become vested in the SERP benefits shown in the 2016 Pension Benefits Table and the balance of the Restoration Plan reported in the 2016 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table (which includes the 2017 contribution to the Restoration Plan, based on 2016 compensation).
- *Life Insurance Programs.* In the event of death, their beneficiary would receive payments pursuant to the Leadership Life and Executive Life Programs in the form of death benefits. In the event of disability, the executive would receive one year of continued Leadership Life Program premiums.

The following table summarizes the payments and benefits payable to the named executive officers (or their designated beneficiary) in the event of death or total disability as of December 31, 2016:

	Mr. McInerney		Ms. Groh		Mr. Schneider		Mr. Bobitz		Mr. Sheehan	
	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability
Stock Option and SAR Vesting ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
RSU Vesting ⁽²⁾	—	—	783,187	97,387	1,593,849	203,199	423,874	80,974	1,441,449	393,698
PSU Vesting ⁽³⁾	127,000	127,000	—	—	133,350	133,350	44,450	44,450	88,900	88,900
Cash-in-Lieu of Equity ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	58,250	58,250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retention Incentive ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	600,000	—	1,000,000	1,000,000	425,000	425,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pro-Rated Annual Incentive Award ⁽⁶⁾	3,000,000	3,000,000	850,000	850,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
SERP Vesting ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	659,201	659,201	2,988,165	2,988,165	988,168	988,168	2,557,025	2,557,025
Restoration Plan Vesting ⁽⁸⁾	266,884	266,884	239,334	239,334	625,897	625,897	159,229	159,229	548,414	548,414
Leadership Life Program ⁽⁹⁾	2,000,000	16,418	1,200,000	4,705	2,000,000	12,625	1,444,000	8,582	2,000,000	5,263
Executive Life Program ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,453,500	—	1,453,500	—	1,456,000	—	1,453,500	—	1,463,000	—
Total	\$6,847,384	\$3,410,302	\$5,843,472	\$1,908,877	\$11,297,261	\$6,463,236	\$5,688,221	\$2,456,403	\$10,998,788	\$6,493,300

- (1) Reflects the aggregate value of stock options and SARs (based on the excess, if any, of the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 over the exercise price) which would become immediately vested and exercisable in full. Because the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 (\$3.81) was less than the exercise price for all stock options and SARs that would become vested, no value for these awards is reflected in the table.
- (2) Reflects the aggregate value of RSUs (based on the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2016 of \$3.81) which would immediately vest as of the executive's death or total disability.
- (3) Based on performance toward goals, the 2014-2016 PSUs were not earned and did not become vested following the performance period. Based on current progress toward goals, a pro rata payout of 2015-2017 PSUs based on a threshold level of performance is reflected in the table. Performance-based equity awards that have been held for less than one year at the time of termination are forfeited, and therefore the named executive officers would have forfeited the 2016-2018 PSUs granted on March 16, 2016.
- (4) Reflects the portion of the Cash-in-Lieu of Equity award made to Ms. Groh which would accelerate immediately upon her termination. For more information regarding Cash-in-Lieu of Equity, please see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.
- (5) Reflects cash-based retention incentive awards that remained outstanding and had not been earned as of December 31, 2016. For more information regarding the retention incentive, please see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.
- (6) Reflects a pro rata portion of any annual incentive award, based on actual performance results.
- (7) Reflects the present value of each participating named executive officer's accumulated benefits under the SERP, as noted in the 2016 Pension Benefits Table, which would become fully vested.
- (8) Pursuant to the terms of the Restoration Plan, the Restoration Plan balances become vested in the event of death or disability. For Mr. McInerney, this represents only the Supplemental Contribution account balance within the Restoration Plan due to the fact he is already vested in the 401(k) Savings and Retirement Account Feature balances. These amounts, which include contributions to be made on behalf of the named executive officers in 2017 for compensation earned in 2016, are reported in the 2016 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table.

- (9) Represents death benefits payable to the named executive officer's beneficiary in the event of death, or the value of one year of continued premium payments in the event of total disability.
- (10) Pursuant to the terms of the Executive Life Program, we will use the proceeds from a company-owned life insurance policy to pay the named executive officer's beneficiary a \$1 million payment, plus a gross-up on federal and state income taxes related to that payment.

Retirement

Each of our executive benefit and compensation programs has varying retirement definitions. Upon a voluntary termination, a retirement-eligible executive would be eligible to receive the following:

- *Retirement Programs.* The current definition of retirement for purposes of the SERP is attainment of age 60 with five years of service. As amended and described above, participants in the SERP may partially vest sooner after they reach age 55 and have earned five years of "future service" (i.e., service occurring after December 31, 2015) based on a scale ranging from 50% at age 55 and increasing by 10% each year until the participant reaches full vesting at age 60. The SERP was closed to new participants effective January 1, 2010; therefore, Mr. McInerney is not eligible for our SERP. The Restoration Plan currently vests upon termination if the participant is at least age 60 with respect to the Restoration 401(k) Savings and Restoration Retirement Account Feature account balances, and after age 60 with five years of service with respect to any Supplemental Contribution account balance. As of December 31, 2016 Mr. McInerney is vested in the Restoration 401(k) Savings and Restoration Retirement Account Feature balances (\$774,295), but is not yet vested in his Supplemental Contribution account balance (\$266,884) as he has not yet met the five-year service requirement.

As amended and described above, the Restoration Plan may also become vested after attaining three years of "future service" (i.e., service occurring after December 31, 2015) with respect to the Restoration 401(k) Savings Feature and Restoration Retirement Account Feature (there is no change to the vesting requirements for Supplemental Contributions). Benefits will be paid from the Restoration Plan in 10 annual installments if the account balance is \$50,000 or more at retirement or paid in a lump sum if the account balance is less than \$50,000 at retirement.

- *Life Insurance Programs.* The definition of retirement under the Leadership Life Program is age 60 with 10 years of service. If this eligibility is met, we will continue to pay Leadership Life Program premiums until the later of age 65 or until a total of 10 annual premium payments have been made. For participants under the Executive Life Program prior to January 1, 2007, we will continue to pay the premium if the executive retires at age 60 with 10 years of service. For participants who joined the Executive Life Program after January 1, 2007, coverage will cease at termination.
- *Equity Awards.* All unvested stock option, SAR and RSU awards that have been held for one year at the time of retirement would immediately vest and become exercisable if the participant is at least age 60 with five years of service at retirement. PSUs would become vested on a pro rata basis, based on actual performance for the entire performance period.

Business Disposition

Some of our equity awards contain provisions for modified vesting if an employee terminates as a result of employment by a successor employer to which we have transferred a business operation ("Business Disposition"). In the event of a Business Disposition and related termination of employment as of December 31, 2016, all unvested SARs noted in the Outstanding Equity Awards at 2016 Fiscal Year-End Table above that have been held for at least 12 months as of the date of termination would continue to vest in accordance with their original vesting schedule, and outstanding stock options and SARs would expire on the earlier of the original expiration date or five years from the Business Disposition date. All outstanding RSU and PSU awards held by an employee transferred in a Business Disposition would be forfeited immediately upon such Business Disposition. For Ms. Groh and Mr. Bobitz, the cash-based retention incentive awards held, and for Ms. Groh the first 50% of the Cash-in-Lieu of Equity, would each vest and become payable should employment terminate as a result of a Business Disposition.

ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION

Pursuant to Section 14A of the Exchange Act (which was added by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act), we are required to provide our stockholders with the opportunity to vote to approve, on an advisory, non-binding basis, the compensation of our named executive officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement in accordance with the SEC's rules.

As described in detail in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above, our executive compensation programs are designed to attract, retain and motivate employees of superior ability who are dedicated to the long-term interests of our stockholders. Under these programs, our named executive officers are rewarded for the achievement of specific annual, long-term and strategic goals, corporate goals, and the realization of increased stockholder value. Highlights of our executive compensation program, as described in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section, include:

- compensation programs that are performance-based and align executive officer incentives with stockholder interests over multiple timeframes;
- annual incentives that are earned based on performance measured against specific financial and operational objectives for an executive's area of responsibility, together with a qualitative assessment of performance;
- at-risk pay and compensation design that reflect an executive officer's impact on company performance over time; and
- appropriate risk management practices, including a clawback policy, anti-hedging policy, anti-pledging policy, stock ownership requirements, net share retention ratio and net hold requirements with respect to equity grants.

We are asking our stockholders to indicate their support for our named executive officer compensation as described in this Proxy Statement. This proposal, commonly known as a "say-on-pay" proposal, gives our stockholders the opportunity to express their views on our named executive officers' compensation. This vote is not intended to address any specific item of compensation, but rather the overall compensation of our named executive officers and the philosophy, policies and practices described in this Proxy Statement. Accordingly, we will ask our stockholders to vote **FOR** the approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of our named executive officers, as disclosed in this Proxy Statement for the 2017 Annual Meeting pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules of the SEC, including the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section, the 2016 Summary Compensation Table and the other related tables and narrative discussion.

The say-on-pay vote is advisory, and therefore not binding on Genworth, the Compensation Committee or our Board of Directors. However, our Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee value the opinions of our stockholders, and the Compensation Committee will review the voting results and take them into consideration when making future decisions regarding executive compensation as it deems appropriate.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT STOCKHOLDERS VOTE *FOR*
THE APPROVAL OF THE COMPENSATION OF OUR NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS,
AS DISCLOSED IN THIS PROXY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO THE
COMPENSATION DISCLOSURE RULES OF THE SEC.**

ADVISORY VOTE ON THE FREQUENCY OF THE ADVISORY VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Pursuant to Section 14A of the Exchange Act (which was added by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act), we are required to provide our stockholders with the opportunity to indicate how frequently we should seek an advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers, as disclosed pursuant to the SEC's compensation disclosure rules, such as the proposal included on page 66 of this Proxy Statement. By voting on this proposal, stockholders may indicate whether they would prefer an advisory vote on named executive officer compensation every one, two, or three years, or they may abstain from such advisory vote.

Our Board of Directors has determined that an advisory vote on executive compensation that occurs every year is the most appropriate alternative for Genworth, and therefore our Board of Directors recommends that you vote for a one-year interval for the advisory vote on executive compensation.

In formulating its recommendation, our Board of Directors considered that an annual advisory vote on executive compensation will allow our stockholders to provide us with their direct input on our compensation philosophy, policies and practices as disclosed in the proxy statement every year. Additionally, an annual advisory vote on executive compensation is consistent with our policy of seeking input from, and engaging in discussions with, our stockholders on corporate governance matters and our executive compensation philosophy, policies and practices. We understand that our stockholders may have different views as to what is the best approach for Genworth, and we look forward to hearing from our stockholders on this proposal.

Please mark on the proxy card your preference as to the frequency of holding stockholder advisory votes on executive compensation, every year, every two years, or every three years, or you may abstain from voting on this proposal.

The option of one year, two years or three years that receives the highest number of votes cast by stockholders will be the frequency for the advisory vote on executive compensation that has been selected by stockholders. This vote is advisory and not binding on the Board of Directors or Genworth in any way. However, the Board of Directors will review the voting results and take them into consideration when making future decisions regarding the frequency of the advisory vote to approved named executive officer compensation as it deems appropriate.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT STOCKHOLDERS VOTE *FOR* THE OPTION OF ONCE EVERY YEAR AS THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH STOCKHOLDERS ARE PROVIDED AN ADVISORY VOTE ON NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION, AS DISCLOSED PURSUANT TO THE COMPENSATION DISCLOSURE RULES OF THE SEC.

RE-APPROVAL OF MATERIAL TERMS OF PERFORMANCE GOALS FOR QUALIFIED PERFORMANCE-BASED AWARDS UNDER THE 2012 GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC. OMNIBUS INCENTIVE PLAN

General

The Board of Directors is requesting that you re-approve the material terms of the performance goals under the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “2012 Plan”) in order to preserve the company’s ability to continue to grant fully tax-deductible performance-based awards thereunder. Stockholders are not being asked to approve any additional shares to be authorized for issuance under the 2012 Plan or to approve any amendment to the 2012 Plan. However, due to the limited number of shares remaining available for future awards under the 2012 Plan, if we hold a 2018 Annual Meeting, we expect that we would ask stockholders to approve additional shares to be authorized for issuance under the 2012 Plan or to approve a new equity incentive plan at that meeting.¹

Summary of Section 162(m)

Section 162(m) of the Code imposes a \$1,000,000 limit on the amount that a public company may deduct for compensation paid to the company’s CEO or any of the company’s three most highly compensated executive officers (other than the CFO) who are employed as of the end of the year. This limitation does not apply to compensation that meets the requirements under Section 162(m) for “performance-based” compensation. Market-priced stock options and stock appreciation rights are two examples of performance-based compensation. Other types of awards, such as restricted stock, restricted stock units and cash-based awards that are granted or earned based on achievement of pre-established objective performance goals, may also qualify as fully-deductible performance-based compensation, so long as certain requirements are met.

One of the requirements for compensation to qualify as performance-based under Section 162(m) is that the material terms of the performance goals, including the list of permissible business criteria for performance objectives under the plan, be disclosed to and approved by stockholders at least every five years. The company’s stockholders previously approved the material terms of the performance goals in connection with approving the 2012 Plan at the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The list of permissible business criteria for performance objectives set forth below has been slightly modified from the list of business criteria that was originally included in the 2012 Plan as approved by stockholders at the 2012 annual meeting. Assuming stockholders approve this proposal, the 2012 Plan will be amended to reflect the list of business criteria as approved at the 2017 Annual Meeting.

Stockholder approval of the material terms of performance goals under the 2012 Plan is only one of several requirements under Section 162(m) that must be satisfied for amounts realized under the 2012 Plan to qualify for the performance-based compensation exemption under Section 162(m), and stockholder approval of the material terms of the performance goals of the 2012 Plan does not alone ensure that all compensation paid under the 2012 Plan will qualify as tax-deductible compensation. There can be no guarantee that amounts payable under the 2012 Plan will be treated as qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m). In addition, nothing in this proposal precludes Genworth from granting awards that do not meet the requirements for tax-deductible compensation under Section 162(m).

Material Terms of the Performance Goals under the 2012 Plan

For purposes of Section 162(m), the material terms of the performance goals include:

- the employees eligible to receive compensation;
- the description of the business criteria on which the performance goals may be based; and

¹ As noted above, on October 21, 2016, we entered into the Merger Agreement with Oceanwide pursuant to which Oceanwide has agreed to acquire all of our outstanding common stock. Although Genworth and Oceanwide remain committed to satisfying the closing conditions under the Merger Agreement as soon as possible, if we hold a 2018 Annual Meeting, we expect that such meeting would be held on or about May 17, 2018.

- the maximum amount, or the formula used to calculate the maximum amount, of compensation that can be paid to an employee under the performance goals.

Each of these aspects is discussed below, and stockholder approval of this proposal constitutes approval of each of these aspects for purposes of the Section 162(m) stockholder approval requirements.

Eligibility. The 2012 Plan permits the grant of awards to employees, officers, non-employee directors and consultants of the company and its affiliates as selected by the Compensation Committee. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 3,400 employees and nine non-employee directors were eligible to participate in the 2012 Plan. The group of employees whose compensation would be subject to the performance goals described in this proposal would include Genworth's executive officers. Although Section 162(m) only limits deductibility for compensation paid to the CEO or any of Genworth's three most highly compensated executive officers (other than the CFO) who are employed as of the end of the year, we may apply the performance goals to any of our employees.

Business Criteria for Performance Goals. All options and stock appreciation rights granted under the 2012 Plan are designed to be exempt from the \$1,000,000 deduction limit imposed by Code Section 162(m). The Compensation Committee may designate any other award granted under the 2012 Plan as a qualified performance-based award in order to make the award fully deductible without regard to the \$1,000,000 deduction limit imposed by Code Section 162(m). If an award is so designated, the Compensation Committee must establish objectively determinable performance goals for the award based on one or more of the following business criteria, which may be used to measure the performance of the company or any of its affiliates as a whole, any business unit thereof or a combination thereof or compared to the performance of a group of comparable companies, or a published or special index:

- net earnings or net income (before or after taxes)
- earnings growth or source of earnings
- earnings per share
- net sales (including net sales growth)
- gross profits or net operating profit
- return measures (including, but not limited to, return on assets, capital, equity, or sales)
- cash flow (including, but not limited to, operating cash flow, free cash flow, cash flow return on capital and statutory cash measures)
- revenue growth
- earnings before or after taxes, interest, depreciation, and/or amortization
- productivity ratios
- share price (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total shareholder return)
- expense targets
- margins (including, but not limited to, gross or operating margins)
- operating efficiency
- customer satisfaction or increase in the number of customers
- attainment of budget goals
- attainment of strategic or operational initiatives
- competitive positioning

- cost reductions
- working capital targets (including, but not limited to, capital ratios, capital or book value metrics)
- company ratings
- EVA[®] and other value-added measures.

The Compensation Committee must establish such goals within the first 90 days of the period for which such performance goal relates, and not after 25% of the performance period has elapsed, and the Compensation Committee may for any reason reduce (but not increase) any award, notwithstanding the achievement of a specified goal.

The Compensation Committee may provide, at the time the performance goals are established, that any evaluation of performance shall exclude or otherwise equitably adjust for any specified circumstance or event that occurs during the performance period, including by way of example, but not limited to, the following: (a) asset write-downs; (b) litigation or claim judgments or settlements; (c) the effect of changes in tax laws, accounting principles or other laws or provisions affecting reported results; (d) reorganization and restructuring programs; (e) extraordinary nonrecurring items as described in then-current accounting principles or in management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations appearing in the company's annual report to stockholders for the applicable year; (f) acquisitions or divestitures; and (g) foreign exchange gains and losses.

Any payment of an award granted with performance goals will be conditioned on the written certification of the Compensation Committee in each case that the performance goals and any other material conditions were satisfied.

Limitations on Individual Awards. The maximum aggregate number of shares of common stock subject to stock-based awards that may be granted (or allocated in the case of multi-year performance awards) under the 2012 Plan in any calendar year to any one participant is as follows: stock options or SARs, 5,000,000; restricted stock or stock units, 2,000,000; and other stock-based awards, 1,000,000. The maximum aggregate amount that may be paid, credited or vested with respect to cash-based awards under the 2012 Plan to any one participant in any calendar year of the company shall be \$10,000,000.

These limits are subject to anti-dilution adjustments in the event of stock splits, mergers, consolidations, stock dividends, recapitalizations and similar transactions, but may not otherwise be amended without stockholder approval.

Summary of the 2012 Plan

The following summary of the material terms of the 2012 Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the 2012 Plan, which was attached as Appendix A to the company's proxy statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed with the SEC on April 4, 2012.

Purpose. The purpose of the 2012 Plan is to promote the interests of the company and its stockholders by strengthening the ability of the company to attract, motivate, reward, and retain qualified individuals upon whose judgment, initiative, and efforts the financial success and growth of the business of the company largely depend, and to provide an opportunity for such individuals to acquire stock ownership and other rights that promote and recognize the financial success and growth of the company.

Administration. The 2012 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee will have the authority to designate participants; determine the type or types of awards to be granted to each participant and the number, terms and conditions thereof; establish, adopt or revise any rules and regulations as it may deem advisable to administer the 2012 Plan; interpret the terms and intent of the 2012 Plan and any award certificate; and make all other decisions and determinations that may be required under the 2012 Plan.

Awards to Non-Employee Directors. Notwithstanding the above, awards to non-employee directors will be made only in accordance with the terms, conditions and parameters of a plan, program or policy for the compensation of non-employee directors as in effect from time to time. The Compensation Committee may not make discretionary grants under the 2012 Plan to non-employee directors outside of such established program for director compensation.

Permissible Awards. The 2012 Plan authorizes the granting of awards in any of the following forms:

- market-priced stock options to purchase shares of our common stock (for a term not to exceed 10 years), which may be designated under the Code as nonstatutory stock options (which may be granted to all participants) or incentive stock options (which may be granted to officers and employees but not to consultants or non-employee directors);
- stock appreciation rights, or SARs, which give the holder the right to receive the difference (payable in cash or stock, as specified in the award certificate) between the fair market value per share of our common stock on the date of exercise over the base price of the award (which cannot be less than the fair market value of the underlying stock as of the grant date);
- restricted stock awards (including performance shares), which are subject to restrictions on transferability and subject to forfeiture on terms set by the Compensation Committee, including time-based and/or performance-based vesting conditions;
- restricted stock units, or RSUs (including performance units), which represent the right to receive shares of common stock (or an equivalent value in cash, as specified in the award certificate) at a designated time in the future, subject to time-based and/or performance-based vesting conditions set by the Compensation Committee;
- dividend equivalents, which entitle the holder of a full-value award to cash payments (or an equivalent value payable in stock or other full-value awards) equal to any dividends paid on the shares of stock underlying the full-value award;
- non-employee director awards, including deferred stock units, or DSUs, which represent a vested right to receive shares of common stock at a designated time in the future;
- other stock-based awards that are denominated in, or valued by reference to, shares of our common stock; and
- cash-based awards, including performance-based annual bonus awards.

Shares Available for Awards. Subject to adjustment in the event of stock splits and similar events, the aggregate number of shares of common stock reserved and available for issuance pursuant to awards granted under the 2012 Plan is 16,000,000, plus a number of additional shares (not to exceed 25,000,000) underlying awards outstanding as of the effective date of the 2012 Plan under the company's 2004 Omnibus Incentive Plan that thereafter terminate or expire unexercised, or are cancelled, forfeited or lapse for any reason.

Share Counting. The 2012 Plan utilizes a fungible share pool under which each stock option and SAR counts against the share reserve on a one-for-one basis, and each full-value award counts against the share reserve on a greater than one-for-one basis. In addition, the 2012 Plan provides that SARs may be granted with a "maximum share value," which means that if the fair market value of our common stock equals or exceeds a specified amount on any day during the term of such award, the vested and unexercised portion of the award, if any, will be automatically exercised on such date without further action or notice by the company or the participant. Because a maximum share value provision in a SAR limits the number of shares that may be issued to a holder upon exercise of the SAR, the 2012 Plan permits such awards to count against the share reserve on a less than one-for-one basis. Specifically, shares of common stock reserved and available for issuance pursuant to awards granted under the 2012 Plan shall be counted against the 2012 Plan reserve as follows:

- The full number of shares subject to a stock option shall count against the shares remaining available under the 2012 Plan, even if the exercise price of the stock option is satisfied in whole or in part through net-settlement or by delivering shares to the company.
- The full number of shares originally subject to an award of SARs shall count against the shares remaining available under the 2012 Plan, subject to the following:
 - SARs without any specified "maximum share value" (as described below) shall count as one share for each share covered by such awards.

- SARs with a maximum share value equal to or less than two times the grant price shall count as 0.53 share for each share covered by such awards.
 - SARs with a maximum share value greater than two times the grant price and equal to or less than three times the grant price shall count as 0.76 share for each share covered by such awards.
 - SARs with a maximum share value greater than three times the grant price and equal to or less than four times the grant price shall count as 0.85 share for each share covered by such awards.
 - SARs with a maximum share value greater than four times the grant price and equal to or less than five times the grant price shall count as 0.91 share for each share covered by such awards.
- Full-value awards (which are any awards other than options or SARs) that are settled in stock shall count against the shares remaining available under the 2012 Plan as 1.25 shares for each share covered by such awards.
 - Shares withheld or repurchased from an award to satisfy tax withholding requirements shall count against the shares remaining available under the 2012 Plan, and shares delivered to satisfy tax withholding requirements shall not be added to the 2012 Plan share reserve.
 - To the extent that an award is canceled, terminates, expires, is forfeited or lapses for any reason, including by reason of failure to achieve maximum performance goals, any unissued or forfeited shares will be added back to the 2012 Plan share reserve and again be available for issuance under the 2012 Plan.
 - Shares subject to awards settled in cash will be added back to the 2012 Plan share reserve and again be available for issuance under the 2012 Plan.
 - The Compensation Committee may grant awards under the 2012 Plan in substitution for awards held by employees of another entity who become employees of the company as a result of a business combination, and such substitute awards will not count against the 2012 Plan share reserve.

Minimum Vesting Requirements. Except in the case of substitute awards granted in a business combination as described above, full-value awards granted to employees under the 2012 Plan will either (i) be subject to a minimum vesting period of three years (which may include graduated vesting within such three-year period), or one year if the vesting is based on performance criteria other than continued service, or (ii) be granted solely in exchange for foregone cash compensation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Compensation Committee may (i) permit acceleration of vesting of full-value awards in the event of a participant's termination of service or the occurrence of a change in control, or (ii) grant full-value awards without the minimum vesting requirements described above with respect to awards covering 5% or fewer of the total number of shares authorized under the 2012 Plan.

Treatment of Awards upon a Change of Control. If the successor entity in a change of control of the company assumes and maintains awards granted under the 2012 Plan, those awards will not automatically vest and pay out upon the change of control. Alternatively, unless the Compensation Committee determines otherwise or unless otherwise specifically prohibited under applicable laws or by the rules of any stock exchange on which our common stock is listed, in the event of a change of control of the company in which a successor entity fails to assume and maintain awards under the 2012 Plan:

- all time-vesting awards will fully vest as of the effective date of the change of control and will be distributed or paid to the participant within 30 days following the change of control.
- all performance-vesting awards will fully vest as of the effective date of the change of control, will be deemed earned based on the target performance being attained for the performance period in which the change of control occurs, and will be distributed or paid to the participant within 30 days following the change of control pro rata based on the portion of the performance period elapsed on the date of the change of control.

Limitations on Transfer; Beneficiaries. A participant may not assign or transfer an award other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution; provided, however, that the Compensation Committee may permit other transfers (other than transfers for value). A participant may, in the manner determined by the Compensation Committee, designate a beneficiary to exercise the rights of the participant and to receive any distribution with respect to any award upon the participant's death.

Adjustments. In the event of a transaction between the company and its stockholders that causes the per-share value of the company's common stock to change (including, without limitation, any stock dividend, stock split, spin-off, rights offering, or large nonrecurring cash dividend), the share authorization limits under the 2012 Plan will be adjusted proportionately, and the Compensation Committee must make such adjustments to the 2012 Plan and awards as it deems necessary, in its sole discretion, to prevent dilution or enlargement of rights immediately resulting from such transaction. In the event of any corporate event or transaction involving the company, such as a merger, consolidation, reorganization, recapitalization, stock split, a stock dividend, spin-off, or a combination or exchange of shares, dividend in kind or other like change in capital structure, the Compensation Committee may, in its sole discretion, make such other appropriate adjustments to the terms of any outstanding awards to reflect such changes or distributions and to modify any other terms of outstanding awards.

Termination and Amendment. The Board may, at any time and from time to time, terminate or amend the 2012 Plan, but if an amendment would constitute a material amendment requiring stockholder approval under applicable listing requirements, laws, policies or regulations, then such amendment will be subject to stockholder approval. No termination or amendment of the 2012 Plan may, without the written consent of the participant, reduce or diminish the value of an outstanding award. Unless sooner terminated, the 2012 Plan will terminate on the tenth anniversary of its adoption by the Board or, if the stockholders approve an amendment to the 2012 Plan that increases the number of shares subject to the 2012 Plan, the tenth anniversary of the date of such approval.

The Compensation Committee may amend or terminate outstanding awards. However, such amendments may require the consent of the participant and, unless approved by the stockholders, the exercise price of an outstanding option may not be reduced, directly or indirectly, and the original term of an option may not be extended.

Prohibition on Repricing. As indicated above under "Termination and Amendment," outstanding stock options and SARs cannot be repriced, directly or indirectly, without stockholder approval. The exchange of an "underwater" stock option or SAR (i.e., an award having an exercise price in excess of the current market value of the underlying stock) for another award or for a cash payment would be considered an indirect repricing and would, therefore, require stockholder approval.

Clawback Policy. Awards under the 2012 Plan will be subject to any compensation recoupment policy (sometimes referred to as a "clawback policy") of the company as adopted from time to time.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Effects

The U.S. federal income tax discussion set forth below is intended for general information only and does not purport to be a complete analysis of all of the potential tax effects of the 2012 Plan. It is based upon laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change. State and local income tax consequences are not discussed, and may vary from locality to locality.

Nonstatutory Stock Options. There will be no federal income tax consequences to the optionee or to the company upon the grant of a nonstatutory stock option under the 2012 Plan. When the optionee exercises a nonstatutory option, however, he or she will recognize ordinary income in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of the stock received upon exercise of the option at the time of exercise over the exercise price,

and the company will be allowed a corresponding federal income tax deduction. Any gain that the optionee realizes when he or she later sells or disposes of the option shares will be short-term or long-term capital gain, depending on how long the shares were held.

Incentive Stock Options. There will be no federal income tax consequences to the optionee or to the company upon the grant or exercise of an incentive stock option. If the optionee holds the option shares for the required holding period of at least two years after the date the option was granted and one year after exercise, the difference between the exercise price and the amount realized upon sale or disposition of the option shares will be long-term capital gain or loss, and the company will not be entitled to a federal income tax deduction. If the optionee disposes of the option shares in a sale, exchange, or other disqualifying disposition before the required holding period ends, he or she will recognize taxable ordinary income in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of the option shares at the time of exercise over the exercise price, and the company will be allowed a federal income tax deduction equal to such amount. While the exercise of an incentive stock option does not result in current taxable income, the excess of the fair market value of the option shares at the time of exercise over the exercise price will be an item of adjustment for purposes of determining the optionee's alternative minimum taxable income.

SARs. A participant receiving a SAR under the 2012 Plan will not recognize income, and the company will not be allowed a tax deduction, at the time the award is granted. When the participant exercises the SAR, the amount of cash and the fair market value of any shares of stock received will be ordinary income to the participant and the company will be allowed a corresponding federal income tax deduction at that time.

Restricted Stock. Unless a participant makes an election to accelerate recognition of the income to the date of grant as described below, a participant will not recognize income, and the company will not be allowed a tax deduction, at the time a restricted stock award is granted, provided that the award is nontransferable and is subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture. When the restrictions lapse, the participant will recognize ordinary income equal to the fair market value of the stock as of that date (less any amount he or she paid for the stock), and the company will be allowed a corresponding federal income tax deduction at that time, subject to any applicable limitations under Code Section 162(m). If the participant files an election under Code Section 83(b) within 30 days after the date of grant of the restricted stock, he or she will recognize ordinary income as of the date of grant equal to the fair market value of the stock as of that date (less any amount paid for the stock), and the company will be allowed a corresponding federal income tax deduction at that time, subject to any applicable limitations under Code Section 162(m). Any future appreciation in the stock will be taxable to the participant at capital gains rates. However, if the stock is later forfeited, the participant will not be able to recover the tax previously paid pursuant to the Code Section 83(b) election.

Restricted or Deferred Stock Units. A participant will not recognize income, and the company will not be allowed a tax deduction, at the time a stock unit award is granted. Upon receipt of shares of stock (or the equivalent value in cash) in settlement of a stock unit award, a participant will recognize ordinary income equal to the fair market value of the stock or other property as of that date (less any amount he or she paid for the stock or property), and the company will be allowed a corresponding federal income tax deduction at that time, subject to any applicable limitations under Code Section 162(m).

Cash-Based Awards. A participant will not recognize income, and the company will not be allowed a tax deduction, at the time a cash-based award is granted (for example, when the performance goals are established). Upon receipt of cash in settlement of the award, a participant will recognize ordinary income equal to the cash received, and the company will be allowed a corresponding federal income tax deduction at that time, subject to any applicable limitations under Code Section 162(m).

Tax Withholding. The company has the right to deduct or withhold, or require a participant to remit to the company, an amount sufficient to satisfy federal, state, and local taxes (including employment taxes) required by law to be withheld with respect to any exercise, lapse of restriction or other taxable event arising as a result of the 2012 Plan.

Benefits to Named Executive Officers and Others

Awards under the 2012 Plan will be granted at the discretion of the Committee. As a result, it is not possible to determine the number or type of future awards that will be granted in the future to any person under the 2012 Plan.

The table below shows the number of stock options, SARs, RSUs and PSUs (at target grant levels) that have been granted under the 2012 Plan as of October 2, 2017 to the named executive officers and the other individuals and groups indicated.

<u>Name and Position</u>	<u>Stock Options and SARs</u>	<u>RSUs and Performance Units</u>
Thomas J. McInerney, President and Chief Executive Officer	1,200,000	2,883,000
Kelly L. Groh, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	40,650	673,600
Kevin D. Schneider, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	983,333	1,492,000
Ward E. Bobitz, Executive Vice President and General Counsel	128,000	422,950
Daniel J. Sheehan IV, Executive Vice President—Chief Investment Officer	630,000	1,240,000
All current executive officers as a group	3,857,483	7,974,050
All current non-employee directors as a group	—	958,392
All former non-employee directors as a group	—	189,652
All current and former employees as a group (Excluding current executive officers)	6,637,050	5,195,950

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT STOCKHOLDERS VOTE *FOR* THE RE-
APPROVAL OF MATERIAL TERMS OF PERFORMANCE GOALS FOR QUALIFIED
PERFORMANCE-BASED AWARDS UNDER THE 2012 GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC. OMNIBUS
INCENTIVE PLAN**

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table gives information as of December 31, 2016 about common stock that may be issued under all of our existing equity compensation plans:

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights ⁽²⁾	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights ⁽³⁾	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column(a)) ⁽⁴⁾
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Stockholders ⁽¹⁾	11,121,319	\$11.42	5,699,163
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Stockholders	—	—	—
Total	11,121,319	\$11.42	5,699,163

(1) 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan and 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan.

(2) Includes shares issuable pursuant to the exercise or conversion of stock options, SARs, RSUs, PSUs and DSUs. The number of shares issuable upon exercise of SARs is calculated based on the excess, if any, of the closing price of our common stock on December 30, 2016 of \$3.81 over the base price of the SARs. The number of shares issuable upon conversion of PSUs is calculated based on maximum payout levels until the performance period closes and the award settles.

(3) Calculation of weighted-average exercise price of outstanding awards includes SARs (which are exercisable for shares of common stock for no consideration) and stock options, but does not include RSUs, PSUs and DSUs that convert to shares of common stock for no consideration. The weighted-average exercise price of outstanding stock options was \$11.83. The weighted-average base price of outstanding SARs was \$10.42.

(4) All of these shares are available for issuance pursuant to grants of full-value stock awards.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

Our Board of Directors has established a policy, which is set forth in our Governance Principles that Genworth will not enter into a transaction with a “related person” except in circumstances where there is a verifiable Genworth business interest supporting the transaction and the transaction otherwise meets Genworth’s standards that apply to similar transactions with unaffiliated entities or persons. For purposes of our policy, “related person” means any of our executive officers, directors, nominees for director, any persons known by us to beneficially own in excess of 5% of any class of our voting securities, any person who is an immediate family member of the foregoing and any firm, corporation or other entity in which any of the foregoing persons is an executive officer, general partner, principal or in a similar position or in which such person is deemed to have a 10% or greater beneficial ownership interest. Our policy applies to all transactions with “related persons,” including modifications of previously approved transactions, other than: (1) transactions available to all employees generally; and (2) transactions involving the payment of compensation or the entry into compensatory agreements or arrangements that are approved by the Compensation Committee or paid pursuant to an agreement, plan or arrangement approved by the Compensation Committee. The Board has delegated to the Audit Committee the responsibility of establishing policies and procedures for the review and approval of transactions with related persons, and the Audit Committee has established certain key practices related thereto. Our Governance Principles are in writing and can be found in the corporate governance section of our website. To view, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance” and then select “Governance Principles.” Our Audit Committee’s key practices are in writing and can be found in the corporate governance section of our website. To view, go to www.genworth.com, select “Investors,” then select “Corporate Governance,” then select “Audit Committee” and finally select “Key Practices.”

EVALUATION OF COMPENSATION PROGRAM RISKS

The Compensation Committee annually reviews a report prepared by management regarding the design and operation of our compensation arrangements for employees, including executive officers, for the purpose of determining whether such programs might encourage inappropriate risk-taking that could have a material adverse effect on the company. Following that review for 2016 compensation, the Compensation Committee agreed with management's conclusion that the company's compensation plans, programs and policies do not encourage employees to take risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the company.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors, executive officers and holders of more than 10% of our common stock to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our common stock and other equity securities. Such persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms filed by such person with respect to our securities.

To our knowledge, all filings required to be made by reporting persons during 2016 were timely made in accordance with the requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

We have reviewed and discussed the company's audited financial statements and management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting with management, which has primary responsibility for the financial statements and related internal controls. KPMG LLP ("KPMG"), the company's independent registered public accounting firm for 2016, is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of the company's audited financial statements with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. The committee has discussed with KPMG the matters required to be discussed by Auditing Standard No. 1301, *Communications with Audit Committees*, issued by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (the "PCAOB"). The committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from KPMG in accordance with applicable requirements of the PCAOB regarding the independent accountant's communications with the audit committee concerning independence, and the committee discussed with KPMG that firm's independence. The committee also concluded that KPMG's provision of audit and non-audit services, as described in the next section, to the company and its affiliates is compatible with KPMG's independence.

Based on the review and discussions referred to above, the committee recommended to our Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 for filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. This report is provided by the following independent directors, who constitute the committee:

James A. Parke, Chair
Thomas E. Moloney
Debra J. Perry
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.
James S. Riepe

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Upon the approval of the Audit Committee, Genworth retained KPMG to audit our consolidated financial statements for 2016 and to attest to the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. In addition, Genworth retained KPMG, as well as other accounting firms, to provide other auditing and advisory services in 2016.

We understand the need for KPMG to maintain objectivity and independence in its audit of our consolidated financial statements. As required by the Audit Committee's charter and applicable SEC and PCAOB rules and regulations, the Audit Committee pre-approves all audit, audit-related, tax and other permitted non-audit services performed by KPMG, including the amount of fees payable for such services, to ensure that the provision of such services does not impair KPMG's independence. The Audit Committee may not delegate this responsibility to management. Certain audit and audit-related services and fees are pre-approved by the Audit Committee on an annual basis in connection with the engagement of KPMG as the company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year. Other audit, audit-related and permitted non-audit services have been pre-approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to our Audit Committee's Key Practices and are subject to fee caps. Any other audit, audit-related and permitted non-audit services and all tax services must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

The aggregate fees billed by KPMG in 2016 and 2015 for professional services rendered were:

<u>Type of Fees</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<u>(in millions)</u>	
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$7.8	\$ 8.4
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	2.0	2.1
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	—	0.2
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	0.1	0.1
Total	\$9.9	\$10.8

- (1) Fees for services to perform an audit or review in accordance with either the standards of the PCAOB or generally accepted auditing standards and services that generally only Genworth's independent registered public accounting firm can reasonably provide, such as the audit of Genworth's consolidated financial statements included in public offerings or filings, the review of the financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and for services that are normally provided by accountants in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.
- (2) Fees for assurance and related services that are traditionally performed by Genworth's independent registered public accounting firm, such as audit and related services for employee benefit plan audits, internal control reviews, document production requests, attest services not required by statute or regulation, and consultation concerning financial accounting and reporting standards.
- (3) Fees for tax compliance, consultation and planning services. Tax compliance generally involves preparation of original and amended tax returns, claims for refunds, tax payment planning services and assistance with tax audits and filing appeals and totaled \$32,978 for 2016 and \$116,516 for 2015. Tax consultation and tax planning encompass a diverse range of services, including assistance in connection with tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, employee benefit plans and requests for rulings or technical advice from taxing authorities and totaled \$0 for 2016 and \$42,739 for 2015.
- (4) Fees not considered audit or audit-related, such as the actuarial services, workpaper access for strategic due diligence, and advice and assistance for the dissolution of entities.

RATIFICATION OF SELECTION OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the independent registered public accounting firm retained to audit our consolidated financial statements and to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The Audit Committee has selected KPMG as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2017. KPMG has served continuously as our independent auditor since our initial public offering in 2004. KPMG is a registered public accounting firm with the PCAOB, as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules of the PCAOB.

The Audit Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining the independence of the company's independent auditor, both in fact and appearance. In order to ensure continuing auditor independence, the Audit Committee periodically considers whether there should be a rotation of the independent auditor. In addition, the Audit Committee has adopted restrictions on our hiring of a KPMG partner, director, manager, staff, advising member of the department of professional practice, reviewing actuary, reviewing tax professional and any other persons having responsibility for providing audit assurance on any aspect of their certification of the company's financial statements. The committee also requires the lead KPMG partner assigned to our audit to be rotated at least every five years. The Audit Committee and its chairperson are directly involved in the selection of the new lead partner.

Each year, the Audit Committee evaluates the qualifications, performance and independence of the company's independent auditor and determines whether to re-engage the current independent auditor for the following year. In doing so, the Audit Committee considers, among other things: (i) external data relating to audit quality and performance, including recent PCAOB reports on KPMG and its peer firms; (ii) KPMG's tenure as our independent auditor and its familiarity with our operations and businesses, accounting policies and practices and internal control over financial reporting; (iii) the quality and efficiency of the services provided by the auditors, the auditors' capabilities and technical expertise; and (iv) KPMG's independence.

Based on this evaluation, the members of the Audit Committee and our Board of Directors believe that the continued retention of KPMG is in the best interests of the company and our stockholders.

KPMG representatives are expected to attend the 2017 Annual Meeting. They will have an opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so and will be available to respond to appropriate stockholder questions.

We are asking our stockholders to ratify the selection of KPMG as our independent registered public accounting firm. Although ratification is not required by our certificate of incorporation or Bylaws or otherwise, the Board is submitting the selection of KPMG to our stockholders for ratification as a matter of good corporate practice. If the selection is not ratified, the Audit Committee will consider whether it is appropriate to select another registered public accounting firm. Even if the selection is ratified, the Audit Committee in its discretion may select a different registered public accounting firm at any time during the year if it determines that such a change would be in the best interests of the company and our stockholders.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT STOCKHOLDERS VOTE *FOR* THE
RATIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF KPMG LLP AS OUR
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM FOR THE YEAR 2017.**

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