Investments Overview

Second Quarter 2010

Genworth Financial, Inc. is a global financial security company with products and services that help provide financial peace of mind and meet the investment, protection, retirement and lifestyle needs of more than 15 million customers. One way we help to keep our promises to policyholders is to ensure that our insurance companies maintain high-quality investment portfolios with strong risk management. This document provides an overview of our consolidated investment portfolio and our investment management practices, which are core elements of our overall financial strength.

SECOND QUARTER 2010 SUMMARY

The lower rates that we're experiencing today reflect a change in the psychology of the market. Now, there is less of a concern about selected European countries and credits and more of a concern about a weak recovery in the U.S., or even the possibility of a double-dip recession. Recent Federal Reserve actions reinforced the concern, although we remain optimistic that the economy is still benefiting from strong corporate earnings. Nonetheless, maintaining a strong risk discipline is vital in this environment and obviously some companies will fare better than others. Our focus is on those industries and companies that are more likely to perform in a weak economy.

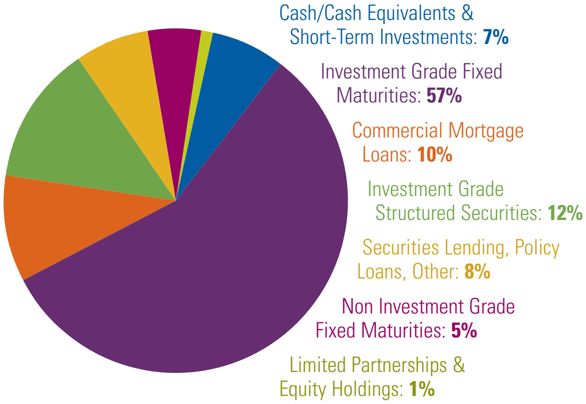
– Ron Joelson, *Chief Investment Officer, Genworth Financial*

HIGH-QUALITY DIVERSIFIED CONSOLIDATED PORTFOLIO

As of June 30, 2010, we managed a consolidated cash and investment portfolio of $71.8 billion with approximately 76 percent invested in high-quality, fixed maturity securities and cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. The remainder of our consolidated portfolio is diversified over a range of investments, including commercial mortgage loans and other types of assets. Less than one percent of our portfolio is in equity securities.

At Genworth, we actively manage our consolidated investment portfolio and adjust our asset allocation as appropriate. We monitor liquidity and capital on a daily basis, and we act nimbly to respond to changing market conditions. Our investment professionals bring a wealth of knowledge and expertise and they have proven industry experience in managing portfolios through multiple business cycles.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO



Fixed Maturity Securities

As of June 30, 2010, our consolidated portfolio included $53.4 billion of fixed maturity securities comprised of both public and private corporate bonds, structured finance securities and tax exempt securities. We focus on a high-quality portfolio with 70 percent rated "A" or better, and 93 percent of our fixed maturity securities portfolio rated as "investment grade" by the rating agencies.

Our structured finance securities portfolio is diversified across residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and asset-backed securities (ABS). Structured securities backed by sub-prime or Alt-A collateral are less than 10 percent of our structured securities portfolio and about 1 percent of our total investment portfolio; 88 percent of our CMBS portfolio is rated "A" or higher and 69 percent of the portfolio is invested in older, well-seasoned vintages.

FIXED MATURITY SECURITIES

Investment Grade	**93%**
Public Securities	56%
Private Securities	17%
Mortgage-Backed Securities	13%
Asset-Backed Securities	4%
Tax Exempt Securities	3%
Below Investment Grade	**7%**

STRUCTURED SECURITIES PORTFOLIO

	Fair Value (in millions)	% of Structured Portfolio	% of Total Genworth Portfolio
Sub-prime RMBS	$434	4.3%	0.6%
Alt-A RMBS	$358	3.6%	0.5%
Prime RMBS	$3,163	31.5%	4.4%
CMBS	$3,726	37.2%	5.2%
ABS	$2,348	23.4%	3.3%
	$10,029		**14.0%**

High-Quality Commercial Mortgage Loan Portfolio

Genworth invests in commercial mortgages to diversify the consolidated portfolio and earn higher risk-adjusted returns. Our $7.2 billion portfolio of commercial mortgage loans represents 10 percent of the overall investment portfolio. The commercial mortgage loan portfolio is high quality, with an average loan-to-value ratio of 65 percent based on recent valuations. The portfolio continues to outperform benchmarks.

We originate loans through our network of correspondents and financial intermediaries. This business model allows us to maintain high underwriting standards and utilize local knowledge and expertise. We provide financing to owners of office buildings, retail centers, warehouse buildings, apartments, hotels and other commercial properties. Each investment is carefully evaluated to ensure that collateral and investment terms are appropriate for market conditions and portfolio needs. Our consolidated portfolio contains approximately 1,900 loans with an average loan size of $4 million. The portfolio is highly diversified by property type, geography, borrower, tenancy and year of origination. We employ a strong surveillance methodology on the portfolio and the underwriting of each investment is re-evaluated annually.

GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Pacific	27%
South Atlantic	23%
Middle Atlantic	13%
East North Central	10%
Mountain	8%
West South Central	4%
West North Central	5%
East South Central	3%
New England	7%

PROPERTY TYPE

Office	27%
Industrial	26%
Retail	28%
Apartments/Mixed Use/Other	19%

STRONG RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is an integral part of our philosophy and we seek to manage multiple types of risk including exposure risk, duration risk and correlation risk among others. Dedicated risk management professionals ensure that we have the knowledge and expertise to evaluate and manage our portfolio in all market conditions. We mitigate risk by managing our exposure to riskier asset classes, managing sector and investment concentrations and strong underwriting and analysis. From an asset management perspective, our Credit Research Team assesses issuer credit risk based on an analysis of each issuer's financial statements, its management team, track record and business environment. We use quantitative risk management tools and qualitative evaluation to identify potential issues so we are well prepared to take action.

Credit Analysis Process

- Name-by-Name and Whole-Sector Assessment
- Risk Surveillance Review Process Across All Asset Classes
- Careful Review of Maturity and Structure of Exposures
- Daily Monitoring Process to Ensure Timely Review
- Credit Strategy Reviews to Discuss Longer-Term Sector and Credit Outlooks

Derivatives are used primarily to mitigate risk in the portfolio. These instruments allow us to better match assets to product liabilities while reducing credit risk. We also use derivatives to manage interest rate and duration risk in the portfolio. Our Derivatives Risk Team carefully reviews counterparties involved in the transactions. We require collateral in most cases and conduct regular market evaluations to ensure collateral is held at the appropriate levels.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE

Genworth's Investment Department has primary oversight of the institutional investment portfolios for Genworth's Retirement and Protection and U.S. Mortgage Insurance segments. Led by our Chief Investment Officer, the Investment Department consists of more than 140 individuals focused on portfolio management, risk management, asset management, finance and accounting functions. Under the direction of the Investment Committee, the Chief Investment Officer and his senior team are responsible for establishing investment policies and strategies, reviewing asset liability management and performing asset allocation. Investment management of our International segment is overseen by the managing director and boards of directors of the non-U.S. legal entities in consultation with our Chief Investment Officer.

For up-to-date information on our ratings, to access financial supplements or to sign up for email alerts, please go to *genworth.com/investors*. We also invite you to visit *genworth.com/answers* for the most current information about Genworth and messages from Genworth leadership.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

This presentation contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "will" or words of similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for the company's future business and financial performance. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and assumptions, which are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially due to global political, economic, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including the following:

Risks relating to the company's businesses, including downturns and volatility in equity and credit markets, downgrades in the company's financial strength or credit ratings, interest rate fluctuations and levels, adverse capital and credit market conditions, the valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities, defaults, downgrade or other events impacting the value of the company's fixed maturity securities portfolio, defaults on the company's commercial mortgage loans or investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities, goodwill impairments, the soundness of other financial institutions, inability to access the company's credit facilities, an adverse change in risk-based capital and other regulatory requirements, insufficiency of reserves, legal constraints on dividend distributions by subsidiaries, competition, availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance, default by counterparties, loss of key distribution partners, regulatory restrictions on the company's operations and changes in applicable laws and regulations, legal or regulatory investigations or actions, the failure or any compromise of the security of the company's computer systems and the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic;

Risks relating to the Retirement and Protection segment, including changes in morbidity and mortality, accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits, reputational risks as a result of rate increases on certain in-force long-term care insurance products, medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation, unexpected changes in persistency rates, ability to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of statutory reserve requirements and the failure of demand for long-term care insurance to increase;

Risks relating to the International segment, including political and economic instability, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, unexpected changes in unemployment rates, unexpected increases in mortgage insurance default rates or severity of defaults, the significant portion of high loan-to-value insured international mortgage loans which generally result in more and larger claims than lower loan-to-value loans, competition with government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises offering mortgage insurance and changes in regulations;

Risks relating to the U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, including increases in mortgage insurance default rates or severity of defaults, uncertain results of continued investigations of insured U.S. mortgage loans, possible rescissions of coverage and the results of objections to our rescissions, the extent to which loan modifications and other similar programs may provide benefits to the company, unexpected changes in unemployment rates, further deterioration in economic conditions or a further decline in home prices, changes to the role or structure of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), competition with government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises offering mortgage insurance (including the Federal Housing Administration), changes in regulations that affect the U.S. mortgage insurance business, the influence of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and a small number of large mortgage lenders and investors, decreases in the volume of high loan-to-value mortgage originations or increases in mortgage insurance cancellations, increases in the use of alternatives to private mortgage insurance and reductions by lenders in the level of coverage they select, the impact of the use of reinsurance with reinsurance companies affiliated with mortgage lending customers, legal actions under Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 and potential liabilities in connection with the company's U.S. contract underwriting services;

Other risks, including the possibility that in certain circumstances the company will be obligated to make payments to General Electric Company (GE) under the tax matters agreement with GE even if the company's corresponding tax savings are never realized and payments could be accelerated in the event of certain changes in control and provisions of the certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the tax matters agreement with GE may discourage takeover attempts and business combinations that stockholders might consider in their best interests; and

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

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

Insurance and Annuity Products:	• **Are not** deposits. • **May** decrease in value.	• **Are not** guaranteed by any bank or its affiliates. • **Are not** insured by the FDIC or any other federal government agency.

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