2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Genworth®

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “will” or words of similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for future business and financial performance of Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth) and its consolidated subsidiaries. Forward-looking statements are based on management’s current expectations and assumptions, which are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially due to global political, economic, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including those discussed at the end of this presentation, as well as in the risk factors section of Genworth’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 2, 2015 and as updated in Genworth’s Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on April 29, 2015. Genworth undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Non-GAAP And Other Items

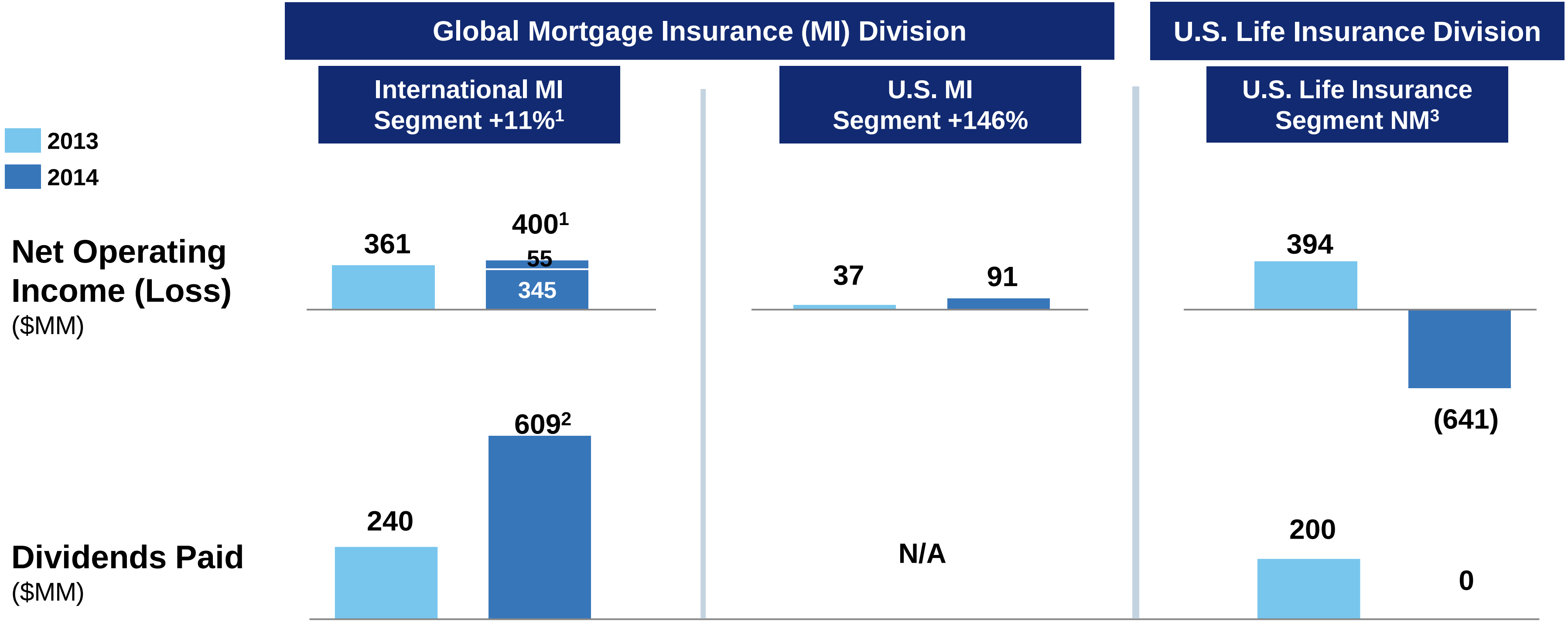
For additional information, please see Genworth’s first quarter of 2015 earnings release and financial supplement posted at genworth.com.

For important information regarding the use of non-GAAP measures, see the Appendix.

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

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

Full Year 2014 Core Business Performance



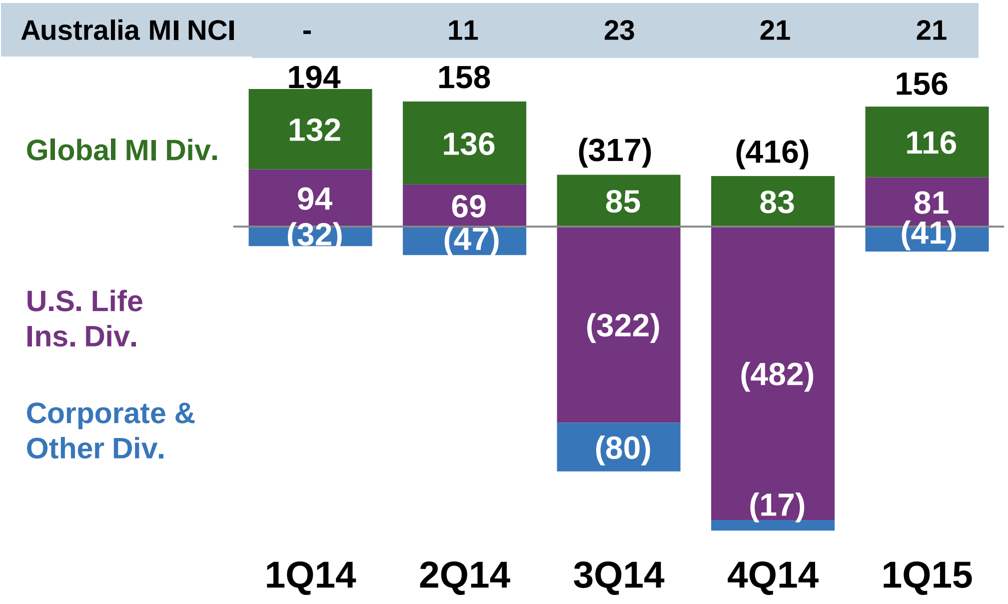
[1]Non-GAAP Measure. Net Operating Income Before Net Operating Income Attributable To Noncontrolling Interests (NCI) Of $55MM In Australia MI. See Appendix; [2]Includes Proceeds Of ~$500MM From Australian MI IPO; [3]The Company Defines "NM" As Not Meaningful For Increases Or Decreases Greater Than 200%

Recap Of Top Five Priorities For 2014

2014 Priorities	2014 Results
Continued Execution Of The U.S. MI Business Return To Profitability	Solid Earnings Improvement & Market Share Growth
Execution Of The IPO Of Up To 40% Of Australia MI	Completed May 2014; Proceeds Of ~$500MM
Execution Of Our Long Term Care Insurance (LTC) Strategy	Solid Progress With Rate Action Approvals; Significant Reserve Actions Negatively Impacted Results
Expanding The Private LTC Market	Industry Sales Down; Advocating For Comprehensive LTC Solutions That Include Private LTC
Developing Innovative & More Competitive Universal Life (UL), Index UL & Hybrid Products And Balancing Sales Between Term & UL	Launched/Updated Several Products; Ratings Downgrades Impacted Sales Level & Mix

1Q15 Summary -- Genworth Consolidated

Net Operating Income (Loss)[1]



[1]Non-GAAP Measure. See Appendix For Reconciliation Of Net Operating Income (Loss)

Highlights

Global MI Division

- Continued Strong Loss Ratio Performance In Canada, Australia & U.S. MI
- Unfavorable Foreign Exchange

U.S. Life Insurance Division

- Mortality Favorably Impacting Results
- Lower Sales – Ratings Pressure

Corporate & Other Division

- Higher Equity Market Performance Favorably Impacting Variable Annuity Versus Prior Quarter
- Unfavorable Taxes Versus Prior Quarter

Strong Subsidiary Capital Ratios & Liquidity At The Holding Company

Strategic Update

Goals For Success

- Improve Operating Returns
- Support Capital Needs In U.S. MI
- Reduce Debt Level
- Increase LTC Capital Buffers
- Maintain Holding Company Cash

Actively Engaged On Three Strategic Imperatives

Strengthening MI Businesses & LTC

MI

- Expand Commercial Presence
- Increase Return On Equity

LTC

- Increase Capital Buffers
- Influence Regulatory Framework

Simplifying Business Portfolio

With A Focus On:

- Life & Annuity Businesses
- Genworth Mortgage Insurance Australia Limited

Increasing Financial Flexibility & Strength

Initiatives Include:

- Right-Sizing U.S. Life/Corporate Cost Structure
- De-Levering

Planned Sale Progressing For Non-Core Lifestyle Protection Insurance Business

2015
Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Genworth®

Appendix

Use Of Non-GAAP Measures

This presentation includes the non-GAAP [1] financial measure entitled "net operating income (loss)“. The chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of net operating income (loss). The company defines net operating income (loss) as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), goodwill impairments, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, gains (losses) on insurance block transactions, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. Gains (losses) on insurance block transactions are defined as gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of non-recourse funding obligations, early termination fees for other financing restructuring and/or resulting gains (losses) on reinsurance restructuring for certain blocks of business. The company excludes net investment gains (losses) and infrequent or unusual non-operating items because the company does not consider them to be related to the operating performance of the company's segments and Corporate and Other activities. A component of the company's net investment gains (losses) is the result of impairments, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to the company's discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. Goodwill impairments, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, gains (losses) on insurance block transactions and restructuring costs are also excluded from net operating income (loss) because in the company's opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. Infrequent or unusual non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income (loss) if, in the company's opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends.

In the first quarter of 2015, the company modified its definition to explicitly state that restructuring costs, which were previously included in the infrequent or unusual category, are excluded from net operating income (loss). There were no restructuring costs in the periods presented.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the company recorded goodwill impairments of $129 million, net of taxes, in the long term care insurance business and $145 million, net of taxes, in the life insurance business.

The following transactions were excluded from net operating income (loss) for the periods presented as they related to the loss on the early extinguishment of debt. In the second quarter of 2014, the company paid an early redemption payment of approximately $2 million, net of taxes and portion attributable to noncontrolling interests, related to the early redemption of Genworth MI Canada Inc.'s notes that were scheduled to mature in 2015.

There were no infrequent or unusual items excluded from net operating income (loss) during the periods presented other than the following items. There was a $66 million net tax impact in the fourth quarter of 2014 from potential business portfolio changes. The company recognized a tax charge of $174 million in the fourth quarter of 2014 associated with the Australian mortgage insurance business as the company can no longer assert its intent to permanently reinvest earnings in that business. In connection with the company’s plans to sell the lifestyle protection insurance business, the company completed an internal debt restructuring recognizing tax benefits of $108 million in the fourth quarter of 2014.

[1] U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Use Of Non-GAAP Measures (continued)

While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders in accordance with GAAP, the company believes that net operating income (loss) and measures that are derived from or incorporate net operating income (loss), including net operating income (loss) per common share on a basic and diluted basis, are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. Management also uses net operating income (loss) as a basis for determining awards and compensation for senior management and to evaluate performance on a basis comparable to that used by analysts. However, the items excluded from net operating income (loss) have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Net operating income (loss) and net operating income (loss) per common share on a basic and diluted basis are not substitutes for net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders or net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders per common share on a basic and diluted basis determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the company's definition of net operating income (loss) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

The appendix of this presentation reflects net operating income (loss) as determined in accordance with accounting guidance related to segment reporting and a reconciliation of net operating income (loss) of the company's segments and Corporate and Other activities to net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders.

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

Results Of Operations By Segment

In the first quarter of 2015, the company revised how it allocates the consolidated provision for income taxes to its operating segments to simplify the process and reflect how the chief operating decision maker is evaluating segment performance. The revised methodology applies a specific tax rate to the pre-tax income (loss) of each segment, which is then adjusted in each segment to reflect the tax attributes of items unique to that segment such as foreign income. The difference between the consolidated provision for income taxes and the sum of the provision for income taxes in each segment is reflected in Corporate and Other activities. Previously, the company calculated a unique income tax provision for each segment based on quarterly changes to tax attributes and implications of transactions specific to each product within the segment.

The annually-determined tax rates and adjustments to each segment's provision for income taxes are estimates which are subject to review and could change from year to year. Prior year amounts have not been re-presented to reflect this revised presentation and are, therefore, not comparable to the current year provision for income taxes by segment. However, the company does not believe that the previous methodology would have resulted in a materially different segment-level provision for income taxes.

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

	2015	2014			
(Amounts in millions)	**1Q**	**4Q**	**3Q**	**2Q**	**1Q**
Global Mortgage Insurance Division					
International Mortgage Insurance segment:					
Canada	$ 40	$ 36	$ 46	$ 47	$ 41
Australia	30	33	48	57	62
Other Countries	(6)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(4)
Total International Mortgage Insurance segment	64	62	87	97	99
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment	52	21	(2)	39	33
Total Global Mortgage Insurance Division	116	83	85	136	132
U.S. Life Insurance Division					
U.S. Life Insurance segment:					
Long-Term Care Insurance	10	(506)	(361)	6	46
Life Insurance	40	1	13	39	21
Fixed Annuities	31	23	26	24	27
Total U.S. Life Insurance segment	81	(482)	(322)	69	94
Total U.S. Life Insurance Division	81	(482)	(322)	69	94
Corporate and Other Division					
International Protection segment	-	(4)	3	2	7
Runoff segment	11	16	5	15	12
Corporate and Other	(52)	(29)	(88)	(64)	(51)
Total Corporate and Other Division	(41)	(17)	(80)	(47)	(32)
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	156	(416)	(317)	158	194
ADJUSTMENTS TO NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS):					
Net investment gains (losses), net	(2)	(4)	(10)	20	(10)
Goodwill impairment, net	-	(274)	(517)	-	-
Gains (losses) on early extinguishment of debt, net	-	-	-	(2)	-
Tax impact from potential business portfolio changes	-	(66)	-	-	-
NET INCOME (LOSS) AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	154	(760)	(844)	176	184
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	50	52	57	52	35
NET INCOME (LOSS)	$ 204	$ (708)	$ (787)	$ 228	$ 219

Reconciliation Of International MI Segment Net Operating Income Before Net Income Attributable To Noncontrolling Interests In The Australia MI Business To International MI Segment Net Operating Income

This presentation includes the non-GAAP financial measure entitled "net operating income before net operating income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Australia MI business." The company defines net operating income before net operating income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Australia MI business as net operating income adjusted for net operating income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Australia MI business. This measure is presented as it is comparable to net operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013. However, net operating income before net operating income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Australia MI business is not a substitute for net operating income determined in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of net operating income before net operating income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Australia MI business to and net operating income is included below.

(Amounts in millions)	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014
International MI segment net operating income before net operating income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Australia MI business	$ 400
Adjustments for:	
Net operating income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Australia MI business	55
International MI segment net operating income	$ 345

Genworth

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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

Risks relating to all of the company’s businesses, including:

(i) inability to successfully develop and execute strategic plans to effectively address the company’s current business challenges (including with respect to its long term care insurance business, ratings and capital), including as a result of failure to attract buyers for the company’s lifestyle protection insurance business and any other businesses or other assets the company may seek to sell, or securities it may seek to issue, in each case, in a timely manner on anticipated terms; inability to generate required capital; failure to obtain any required regulatory, stockholder and/or noteholder approvals or consents, or the company’s challenges changing or being more costly or difficult to successfully address than currently anticipated or the benefits achieved being less than anticipated; inability to achieve anticipated cost-savings in a timely manner; adverse tax or accounting charges; (ii) inability to increase the capital needed in the company’s businesses in a timely manner and on anticipated terms, including through improved business performance, reinsurance or similar transactions, asset sales, securities offerings or otherwise, in each case as and when required; (iii) inadequate reserves and the need to increase reserves, including as a result of any changes the company may make to its assumptions, methodologies or otherwise in connection with periodic or other reviews (including as a result of the company’s actual experience differing significantly from its assumptions); (iv) ineffective or inadequate risk management in identifying, controlling or mitigating risks; weaknesses in, or ineffective, internal controls; (v) recent or future adverse rating agency actions, including with respect to rating downgrades or potential downgrades, being placed on negative outlook or being put on review for potential downgrade, all of which could have adverse implications for the company, including with respect to key business relationships, product offerings, business results of operations, financial condition and capital needs, strategic plans, collateral obligations and availability and terms of hedging, reinsurance and borrowings; (vi) inability to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees and independent sales representatives, particularly in the light of the company’s recent business challenges; (vii) adverse change in regulatory requirements, including risk-based capital; (viii) dependence on dividends and other distributions from the company’s subsidiaries (particularly the company’s international subsidiaries) and the inability of any subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to the company, including as a result of the performance of the subsidiaries and insurance, regulatory or corporate law restrictions (including the unwillingness or inability of the subsidiary that indirectly owns most of the company’s interests in the Australian and Canadian mortgage insurance businesses to pay the dividends that it receives from those businesses as a result of the impact on its financial condition of its guarantee of certain long term care insurance related reinsurance arrangements); (ix) inability to borrow under the company’s credit facility; (x) downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets; (xi) interest rates and changes in rates; (xii) availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance to protect the company against losses; (xiii) defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; (xiv) changes in valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities; (xv) defaults or other events impacting the value of the company’s fixed maturity securities portfolio; (xvi) defaults on the company’s commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying its investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance; (xvii) competition; (xviii) reliance on, and loss of, key distribution relationships; (xix) extensive regulation of the company’s businesses and changes in applicable laws and regulations; (xx) litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions (including the two shareholder putative class action lawsuits alleging securities law violations filed against the company in 2014); (xxi) the material weakness in the company’s internal control over financial reporting; (xxii) failure or any compromise of the security of the company’s computer systems, disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans and failures to safeguard, or breaches of, the company’s confidential information; (xxiii) occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic; (xxiv) impact of additional regulations pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; (xxv) changes in accounting and reporting standards; (xxvi) impairments of or valuation allowances against the company’s deferred tax assets; (xxvii) accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits (including as a result of any changes the company may make to its assumptions, methodologies or otherwise in connection with periodic or other reviews); (xxviii) political and economic instability or changes in government policies; and (xxix) fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and international securities markets;

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Risks relating primarily to the company's mortgage insurance businesses, including:

(i) deterioration in economic conditions or a decline in home prices that adversely affect the company's loss experience in mortgage insurance; (ii) premiums for the significant portion of the company's international mortgage insurance risk in-force with high loan-to-value ratios may not be sufficient to compensate the company for the greater risks associated with those policies; (iii) competition in the company's international and U.S. mortgage insurance businesses, including from government and government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises offering mortgage insurance; (iv) changes in regulations adversely affecting the company's international operations; (v) inability to meet the private mortgage insurance eligibility requirements (PMIERs) on the contemplated timetable with the contemplated funding; (vi) inability of U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries to meet minimum statutory capital requirements and hazardous financial condition standards; (vii) the influence of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and a small number of large mortgage lenders on the U.S. mortgage insurance market and adverse changes to the role or structure of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; (viii) increases in U.S. mortgage insurance default rates; (ix) inability to realize anticipated benefits of the company's rescissions, curtailments, loan modifications or other similar programs in its U.S. mortgage insurance business; (x) problems associated with foreclosure process defects in the United States that may defer claim payments; (xi) competition with government-sponsored enterprises may put the company at a disadvantage on pricing and other terms and conditions; (xii) adverse changes in regulations affecting the company's U.S. mortgage insurance business; (xiii) decreases in the volume of high loan-to-value mortgage originations or increases in mortgage insurance cancellations in the United States; (xiv) increases in the use of alternatives to private mortgage insurance in the United States and reductions in the level of coverage selected; and (xv) potential liabilities in connection with the company's U.S. contract underwriting services;

Risks relating primarily to the company's long term care insurance, life insurance and annuities businesses, including:

(i) the company's inability to increase sufficiently, and in a timely manner, premiums on in-force long term care insurance policies and/or reduce in-force benefits, and charge higher premiums on new policies, in each case, as currently anticipated (including the future increases assumed in connection with the completion of the company's margin reviews in the fourth quarter of 2014) and as may be required from time to time in the future (including as a result of its failure to obtain any necessary regulatory approvals or unwillingness or inability of policyholders to pay increased premiums); the company's inability to reflect future premium increases and other management actions in its margin calculation as anticipated; (ii) failure to sufficiently increase demand for the company's long term care insurance, life insurance and fixed annuity products; (iii) adverse impact on the company's financial results as a result of projected profits followed by projected losses (as is currently the case with the company's long term care insurance business); (iv) deviations from the persistency assumptions used to price and establish reserves for the company's insurance policies and annuity contracts; (v) medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation that impact policyholder behavior in ways adverse to the company; and (vi) inability to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of statutory reserve requirements;

Other risks, including:

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

Risks relating to the company's common stock, **including:**

(i) the continued suspension of payment of dividends; and (ii) stock price fluctuations.

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