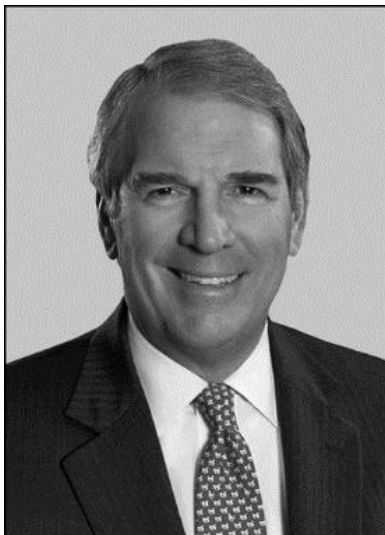


2017  
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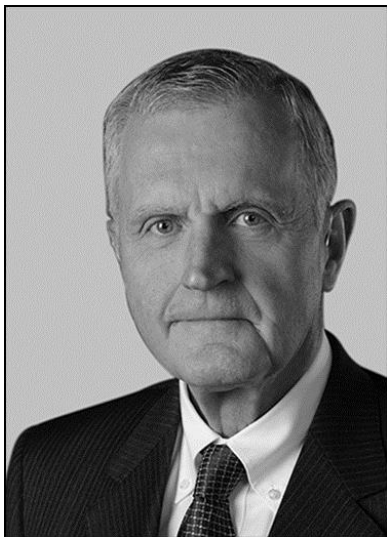


## **James S. Riepe**

*Non-Executive Chairman*

*Audit*

*Management Development & Compensation*



## **William H. Bolinder**

*Chairman, Nominating & Corporate Governance*

*Risk*



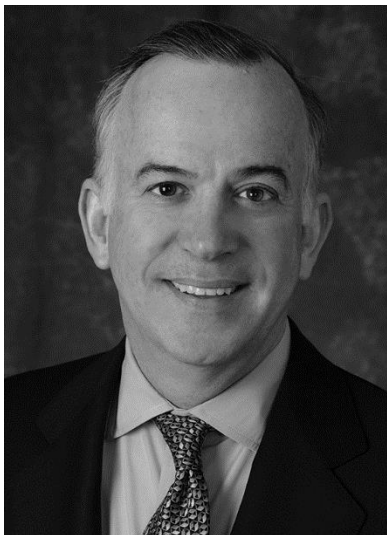
## **G. Kent Conrad**

*Nominating & Corporate Governance*  
*Risk*



## **Melina E. Higgins**

*Management Development & Compensation  
Nominating & Corporate Governance*



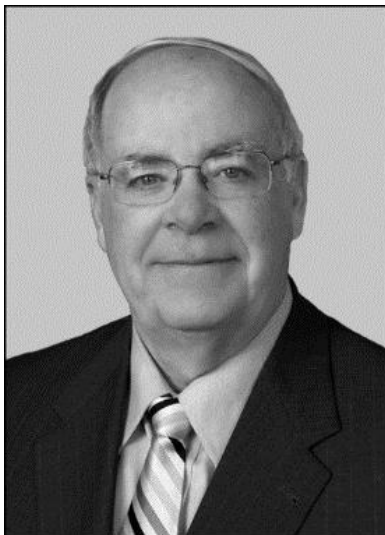
## **Thomas J. McInerney**

*Genworth President & Chief Executive Officer*



## **David M. Moffett**

*Chairman, Management Development & Compensation  
Nominating & Corporate Governance*



## Thomas E. Moloney

*Audit  
Chairman, Risk*





## Debra J. Perry

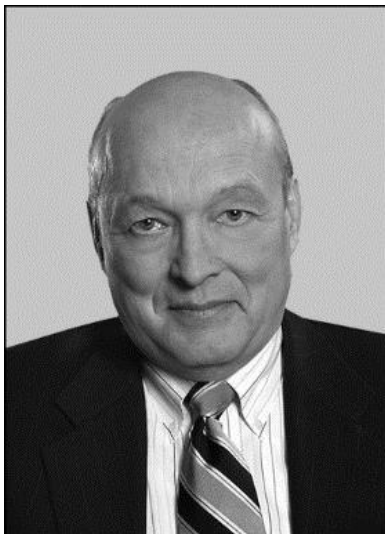
*Audit  
Risk*



## **Robert P. Restrepo Jr.**

*Audit*

*Management Development & Compensation*



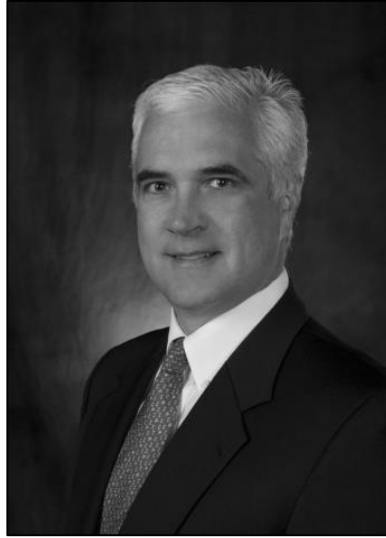
## **James A. Parke**

*Chairman, Audit  
Management Development & Compensation*

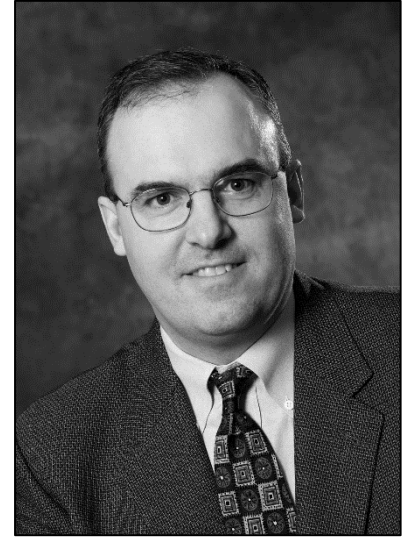
# Executive Management



**Kelly L. Groh**  
*Executive Vice President*  
*Chief Financial Officer*



**Kevin D. Schneider**  
*Executive Vice President*  
*Chief Operating Officer*



**Daniel J. Sheehan, IV**  
*Executive Vice President*  
*Chief Investment Officer*

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# Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “will” or words of similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for future business and financial performance of Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth) and its consolidated subsidiaries. Forward-looking statements are based on management’s current expectations and assumptions, which are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially due to global political, economic, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including those discussed at the end of this presentation, as well as in the risk factors section of Genworth’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 27, 2017. Genworth undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

## Non-GAAP<sup>1</sup> And Other Items

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) and adjusted operating income (loss) should be read as net income (loss) available to Genworth’s common stockholders and adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth’s common stockholders, respectively.

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

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

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# 3Q17 YTD Financial Performance

## Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)<sup>1</sup> (\$MM)

### U.S. Mortgage Insurance (MI)

Insurance In Force Growth & Strong Loss Performance Driving Excellent Results

### Canada MI

Favorable Losses Due To A Strong Housing Market Resulting In Lower Delinquencies

### Australia MI

Continued Pressure In Mining Regions

### U.S. Life Insurance

Life Insurance Results Include Higher Reserve Growth From 4Q16 Assumption Updates

Low Interest Rates Driving Unfavorable Loss Recognition Testing (LRT) Charges In Fixed Annuities

Long Term Care Insurance (LTC) Rate Actions Benefitting Earnings

2016 Results Reflected LTC Claim Reserve Strengthening Impact Of \$283MM After-Tax

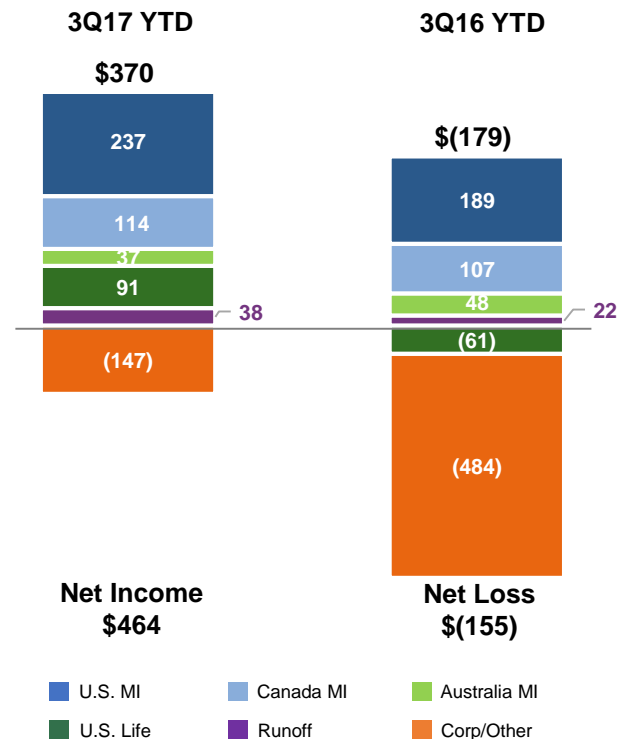
### Runoff

Strong Equity Market Performance Supporting Variable Annuities

### Corporate And Other

Includes Holding Company Debt Service Expenses

2016 Results Included Deferred Tax Charges Of \$265MM & Higher Litigation And Legal Expenses



<sup>1</sup>Non-GAAP Measure, See Appendix For Additional Information



# LTC In Force Premium Rate Increase

<b>Approved Filings</b>	<b>FY15 Actual</b>	<b>FY16 Actual</b>	<b>3Q17 YTD Actual</b>
State Filings Approved	69	96	75
Impacted In Force Premium (\$MM)	739	719	457
Weighted Average % Rate Increase Approved on Impacted In Force	29%	28%	27%
<b>Filings Submitted</b>	<b>FY15 Actual</b>	<b>FY16 Actual</b>	<b>3Q17 YTD Actual</b>
State Filings Submitted	79	79	131
In Force Premium Submitted (\$MM)	546	834	828

**Strong Progress Year To Date**

2017  
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# Proposal #1

**To Elect The 10 Nominees  
Named In The Proxy  
Statement As Directors  
For The Ensuing Year**

## Proposal #2

**To Approve, On An Advisory  
Basis, The Compensation Of  
Our Named Executive Officers**

## Proposal #3

**To Approve, On An Advisory Basis, The Frequency Of The Advisory Vote to Approve The Compensation Of Our Named Executive Officers**

## Proposal #4

**To Re-Approve The Material Terms  
Of Performance Goals For  
Qualified Performance-Based  
Awards Under the 2012 Genworth  
Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive  
Plan**

## Proposal #5

**To Ratify The Selection Of KPMG  
LLP As Our Independent  
Registered Public Accounting  
Firm For 2017**

2017  
Annual Meeting  
of Stockholders



# Preliminary Voting Results

**To Elect The 10  
Nominees  
Named In The Proxy  
Statement As  
Directors For The  
Ensuing Year**

**For**

**Against**

# Preliminary Voting Results

**To Approve,  
On An Advisory  
Basis, The  
Compensation Of  
Our Named Executive  
Officers**



**For**



**Against**

# Preliminary Voting Results

**To Approve,  
On An Advisory  
Basis, The Frequency  
of the Advisory Vote To  
Approve The  
Compensation Of Our  
Named Executive  
Officers**



**For**



**Against**

# Preliminary Voting Results

**To Re-Approve The  
Material Terms Of The  
Performance Goals For  
Qualified Performance-  
Based Awards Under  
the 2012 Genworth  
Financial, Inc. Omnibus  
Plan**



**For**



**Against**

# Preliminary Voting Results

**To Ratify The Selection  
Of KPMG LLP  
As Our Independent  
Registered Public  
Accounting Firm For  
2016**

**For**

**Against**

2017  
Annual Meeting  
of Stockholders

# Appendix

# Use Of Non-GAAP Measures

This presentation includes the non-GAAP financial measure entitled "adjusted operating income (loss)". The chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of adjusted operating income (loss). The company defines adjusted 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 adjusted 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 adjusted operating income (loss) if, in the company's opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends.

While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders in accordance with GAAP, the company believes that adjusted operating income (loss) and measures that are derived from or incorporate adjusted operating income (loss) are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. Management also uses adjusted 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 adjusted operating income (loss) have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Adjusted operating income (loss) is not a substitute for net income (loss) available to Genworth's common stockholders determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the company's definition of adjusted operating income (loss) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

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

In June 2016, the company completed the sale of its term life insurance new business platform and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$12 million. In May 2016, the company completed the sale of its mortgage insurance business in Europe and recorded an additional pre-tax loss of \$2 million. In the first quarter of 2016, the company recorded an estimated pre-tax loss of \$7 million and a tax benefit of \$27 million related to the planned sale of the mortgage insurance business in Europe. These transactions were excluded from adjusted operating income (loss) for the periods presented as they related to a gain (loss) on the sale of businesses.

In June 2016, the company settled restricted borrowings of \$70 million related to a securitization entity and recorded a \$64 million pre-tax gain related to the early extinguishment of debt. In January 2016, the company paid a pre-tax make-whole expense of \$20 million related to the early redemption of Genworth Holdings, Inc.'s (Genworth Holdings) 2016 notes. The company also repurchased \$28 million principal amount of Genworth Holdings' notes with various maturity dates for a pre-tax gain of \$4 million in the first quarter of 2016. These transactions were excluded from adjusted operating income (loss) for the periods presented as they related to a gain (loss) on the early extinguishment of debt.



## Use Of Non-GAAP Measures (cont.)

In the first quarter of 2016, the company completed a life block transaction resulting in a pre-tax loss of \$9 million in connection with the early extinguishment of non-recourse funding obligations.

In the third and first quarters of 2017, the company recorded a pre-tax expense of \$1 million related to restructuring costs as part of an expense reduction plan as the company evaluates and appropriately sizes its organizational needs and expenses. In the third, second and first quarters of 2016, the company also recorded a pre-tax expense of \$2 million, \$5 million and \$15 million, respectively, related to restructuring costs.

There were no infrequent or unusual items excluded from adjusted operating income (loss) during the periods presented other than fees incurred during the first quarter of 2016 related to Genworth Holdings' bond consent solicitation of \$18 million for broker, advisor and investment banking fees.

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

(amounts in millions)	2017	2016
	3Q YTD	3Q YTD
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS) AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S</b>		
<b>COMMON STOCKHOLDERS</b>		
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 464	\$ (155)
	198	151
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS)</b>	662	(4)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(9)	(25)
<b>INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	671	21
Less: income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	198	151
<b>INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS</b>	473	(130)
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS:</b>		
Net investment (gains) losses, net	(161)	(38)
(Gains) losses on sale of businesses	-	(3)
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt, net	-	(48)
Losses from life block transactions	-	9
Expenses related to restructuring	2	22
Fees associated with bond consent solicitation	-	18
Taxes on adjustments	56	(9)
<b>ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>\$ 370</b>	<b>\$ (179)</b>
<b>ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME (LOSS):</b>		
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment	\$ 237	\$ 189
Canada Mortgage Insurance segment	114	107
Australia Mortgage Insurance segment	37	48
U.S. Life Insurance segment:		
Long-Term Care Insurance	42	(199)
Life Insurance	6	110
Fixed Annuities	43	28
Total U.S. Life Insurance segment	91	(61)
Runoff segment	38	22
Corporate and Other	(147)	(484)
<b>ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>\$ 370</b>	<b>\$ (179)</b>

# 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. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements we make relating to the China Oceanwide transaction. 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 from those in the forward-looking statements due to global political, economic, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

- *risks related to the proposed transaction with China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (Oceanwide)* including: the company’s inability to complete the transaction in a timely manner or at all; the parties’ inability to obtain regulatory approvals, including from the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”), or the possibility that such regulatory approvals may further delay the transaction or will not be received prior to April 1, 2018 (and either or both of the parties may not be willing to further waive their end date termination rights beyond April 1, 2018) or that materially burdensome or adverse regulatory conditions may be imposed or undesirable measures may be required in connection with any such regulatory approvals including any mitigation approaches that may be necessary to obtain CFIUS approval (including conditions or measures that either or both of the parties may be unwilling to accept or undertake, as applicable); existing and potential legal proceedings may be instituted against the company in connection with the transaction that may delay the transaction, make it more costly or ultimately preclude it; the risk that the proposed transaction disrupts the company’s current plans and operations as a result of the consummation of the transaction; certain restrictions during the pendency of the transaction that may impact the company’s ability to pursue certain business opportunities or strategic transactions; continued availability of capital and financing to the company before, or in the absence of, the consummation of the transaction; further rating agency actions and downgrades in the company’s debt or financial strength ratings; changes in applicable laws or regulations; the company’s ability to recognize the anticipated benefits of the transaction; the amount of the costs, fees, expenses and other charges related to the transaction; the risks related to diverting management’s attention from the company’s ongoing business operations; the merger agreement may be terminated in circumstances that would require the company to pay Oceanwide a fee; the company’s ability to attract, recruit, retain and motivate current and prospective employees may be adversely affected; and disruptions and uncertainty relating to the transaction, whether or not it is completed, may harm the company’s relationships with its employees, customers, distributors, vendors or other business partners, and may result in a negative impact on the company’s business;
- *strategic risks in the event the proposed transaction with Oceanwide is not consummated* including: the company’s inability to successfully execute alternative strategic plans to effectively address its current business challenges (including with respect to the restructuring of its U.S. life insurance businesses, debt obligations, including our debt maturing in May 2018, cost savings, ratings and capital); the company’s ability to continue to sell long-term care insurance policies; our inability to attract buyers for any businesses or other assets it may seek to sell, or securities it may seek to issue, in each case, in a timely manner and on anticipated terms; failure to obtain any required regulatory, stockholder and/or noteholder approvals or consents for such alternative strategic plans, 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; and inability to increase the capital needed in the company’s businesses in a timely manner and on anticipated terms, including through improved business performance, reinsurance or similar transactions, asset sales, securities offerings or otherwise, in each case as and when required;
- *risks relating to estimates, assumptions and valuations* including: risks related to the impact of the company’s annual review of assumptions and methodologies related to its margin reviews in the fourth quarter of 2017, including risks that additional information obtained in finalizing its margin review in the fourth quarter of 2017 or other changes to assumptions or methodologies materially affect the impact on margins; 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); inaccurate models; deviations from the company’s estimates and actuarial assumptions or other reasons in its long term care insurance, life insurance and/or annuity businesses; accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs (“DAC”) and present value of future profits (“PVFP”) (including as a result of any changes the company may make to its assumptions, methodologies or otherwise in connection with periodic or other reviews, including reviews the company expects to carry out in the fourth quarter of 2017); adverse impact on the company’s financial results as a result of projected profits followed by projected losses (as is currently the case with its long term care insurance business); adverse impact on the company’s results of operations, including its loss ratio as a result of its annual review of the premium earnings pattern for its mortgage insurance business in Australia (which the company expects to carry out in the fourth quarter of 2017); and changes in valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities;
- *risks relating to economic, market and political conditions* including: downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets; interest rates and changes in rates (particularly given the historically low interest rate environment) have adversely impacted, and may continue to materially adversely impact, the company’s business and profitability; deterioration in economic conditions or a decline in home prices that adversely affect the company’s loss experience in mortgage insurance; political and economic instability or changes in government policies; and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and international securities markets

# Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

- *regulatory and legal risks* including: extensive regulation of the company's businesses and changes in applicable laws and regulations (including changes to tax laws and regulations); litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions; dependence on dividends and other distributions from the company's subsidiaries (particularly its international subsidiaries) and the inability of any subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to the company, including as a result of the performance of its subsidiaries and insurance, regulatory or corporate law restrictions; adverse change in regulatory requirements, including risk-based capital; changes in regulations adversely affecting the company's international operations; inability to maintain the private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements (PMIERS); inability of the company's U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries to meet minimum statutory capital requirements and hazardous financial condition standards; the influence of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and a small number of large mortgage lenders on the U.S. mortgage insurance market and adverse changes to the role or structure of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; adverse changes in regulations affecting the company's mortgage insurance businesses; inability to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of statutory reserve requirements; impact of additional regulations pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; and changes in accounting and reporting standards;
- *liquidity, financial strength ratings, credit and counterparty risks* including: insufficient internal sources to meet liquidity needs and limited or no access to capital (including the company's ability to obtain financing under a credit facility); future adverse rating agency actions, including with respect to rating downgrades or potential downgrades 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; defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; defaults or other events impacting the value of the company's fixed maturity securities portfolio; and defaults on the company's commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying its investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance;
- *operational risks* including: inability to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees or senior management; ineffective or inadequate risk management in identifying, controlling or mitigating risks; reliance on, and loss of, key customer or distribution relationships; availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance to protect the company against losses; competition; competition in the company's mortgage insurance businesses from government and government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) offering mortgage insurance; the design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent all errors, misstatements or misrepresentations; and failure or any compromise of the security of the company's computer systems, disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans and failures to safeguard, or breaches of, its confidential information;
- *insurance and product-related risks* including: the company's inability to increase sufficiently, and in a timely manner, premiums on in force long term care insurance policies and/or reduce in force benefits, and charge higher premiums on new policies, in each case, as currently anticipated and as may be required from time to time in the future (including as a result of the company's failure to obtain any necessary regulatory approvals or unwillingness or inability of policyholders to pay increased premiums), including to offset any impact on the company's margins in connection with its margin reviews in the fourth quarter of 2017; the company's inability to reflect future premium increases and other management actions in its margin calculation as anticipated, including in connection with its margin reviews in the fourth quarter of 2017; failure to sufficiently increase new sales for the company's long term care insurance products; inability to realize anticipated benefits of the company's rescissions, curtailments, loan modifications or other similar programs in its mortgage insurance businesses; premiums for the significant portion of the company's mortgage insurance risk in force with high loan-to-value ratios may not be sufficient to compensate the company for the greater risks associated with those policies; decreases in the volume of high loan-to-value mortgage originations or increases in mortgage insurance cancellations; increases in the use of alternatives to private mortgage insurance and reductions in the level of coverage selected; potential liabilities in connection with the company's U.S. contract underwriting services; and medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation that impact policyholder behavior in ways adverse to the company;
- *other risks* including: occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic; impairments of or valuation allowances against the company's deferred tax assets; the possibility that in certain circumstances the company will be obligated to make payments to General Electric Company (GE) under the tax matters agreement with GE even if its corresponding tax savings are never realized and payments could be accelerated in the event of certain changes in control; and provisions of the company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the tax matters agreement with GE may discourage takeover attempts and business combinations that stockholders might consider in their best interests; and
- *risks relating to the company's common stock* including: the continued suspension of payment of dividends; and stock price fluctuations.

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