First Quarter 2018

Earnings Summary

May 2, 2018

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 & 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 28, 2018. Genworth undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Non-GAAP[1] And Other Items

All financial results are as of March 31, 2018 unless otherwise noted. For additional information, please see Genworth's first quarter of 2018 earnings release and financial supplement posted at genworth.com.

For important information regarding the use of non-GAAP[1] and selected operating performance 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.

[1]U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Key Financial Themes For The 1st Quarter

Financial Performance

Genworth Financial Adjusted Operating Income[1] Of $125MM Or $0.25 Per Diluted Share

U.S. Mortgage Insurance (MI) Adjusted Operating Income Of $111MM, Increased 52% Compared To First Quarter Of 2017

U.S. MI PMIERs[2] Sufficiency Ratio At 124%, In Excess Of $600MM Above Requirements

Strong Performance For Canada MI, Adjusted Operating Income Of $49MM, Up 28%[3] Versus First Quarter Of 2017

U.S. Life Insurance Adjusted Operating Loss Of $(5)MM Compared To Adjusted Operating Income Of $53MM In The Prior Year

Holding Company Cash & Liquid Assets Of ~$1.2 Billion Reflecting Recently Completed $450MM Senior Secured Term Loan

[1] Non-GAAP Measure. See Appendix For Additional Information

[2] Private Mortgage Insurer Eligibility Requirements

[3] Percent Change Excludes The Impact Of Foreign Exchange

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1Q18 Results Summary – Genworth Consolidated

Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) ($MM)

U.S. MI: $111MM
- Insurance In Force Growth, Favorable Loss Performance, And Lower Tax Rate Driving Strong Results

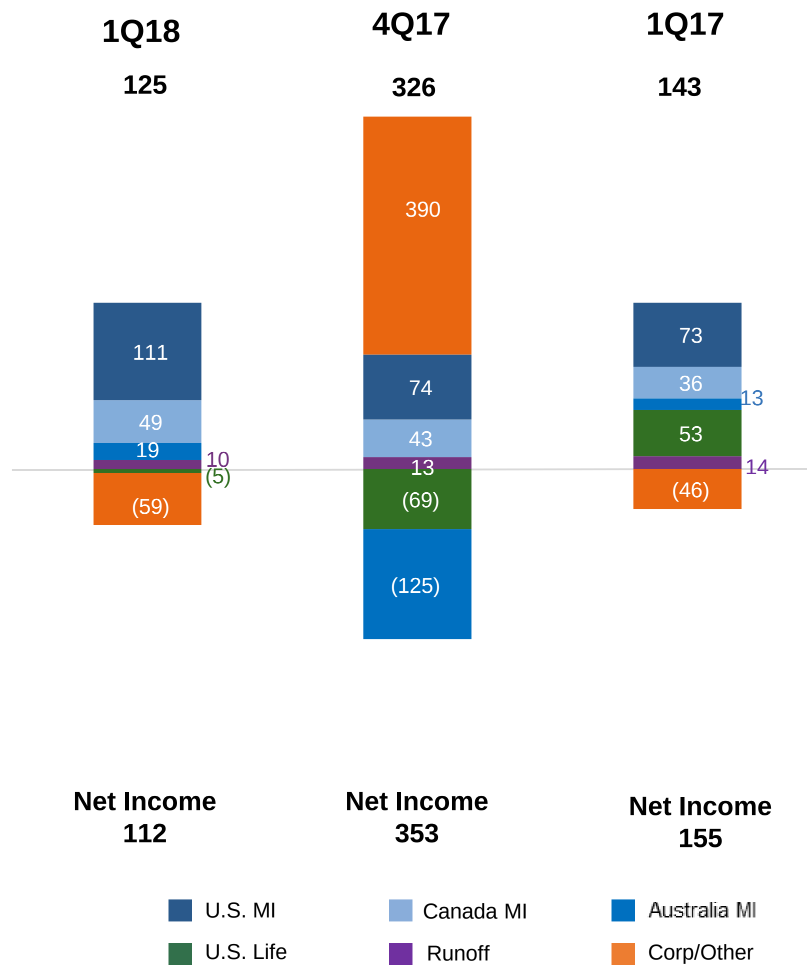
Canada MI: $49MM
- Strong Loss Ratio Performance
- Higher Earnings Due To Tax Benefits Reflecting 27% Effective Tax Rate

Australia MI: $19MM
- Higher Earned Premiums Due To Premium Earnings Pattern Change
- Current Quarter Results Reflect 30% Effective Tax Rate
- 4Q17 Results Reflect Unfavorable Premium Earnings Pattern Adjustment Of $(141)MM After-Tax

U.S. Life Insurance: $(5)MM
- Lower Long Term Care (LTC) Acquired Block Earnings & Higher Benefit Utilization Partially Offset By Favorable Terminations
- Unfavorable Universal Life (UL) Mortality
- UL Annual Assumption Reviews Resulted In Net After-Tax Charges Of $74MM In 4Q17

Runoff: $10MM
- Unfavorable Equity Market Performance For Variable Annuities

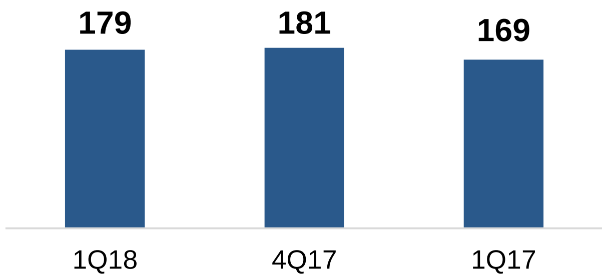
Corporate & Other: $(59)MM
- $456MM Of Favorable Tax Adjustments In 4Q17



U.S. Mortgage Insurance

Premiums

($MM)



Flow NIW	9,000	10,200	7,600

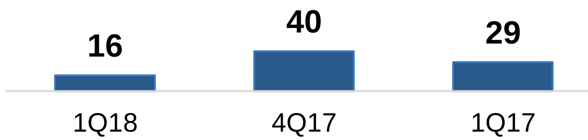
Premium Decline Versus Prior Quarter Due To Lower Single Premium Cancellations Partially Offset By Solid Growth In Insurance In Force

New Insurance Written (NIW) Decreased 12% Sequentially Primarily From A Seasonally Smaller Purchase Originations Market And Lower Refinance Originations

Single Premium NIW Mix Down Sequentially & Versus Prior Year From Selective Participation

Benefits/Changes In Policy Reserves

($MM)



	1Q18	4Q17	1Q17
Loss Ratio	9%	22%	17%
Primary Delqs (#)	20,602	23,188	23,019
Primary New Delqs (#)	8,409	11,979	8,456
Primary Paid Claims (#)	1,155	880	1,563
Primary Cures (#)	9,840	8,419	9,583
% Of RIF[1] 2009+	85%	84%	79%

Loss Ratio Decreased Sequentially Due To Lower New Delinquencies, Seasonally Higher Cures And Favorable Aging

New Delinquencies Declined And Cures Increased Compared To Prior Quarter Due to Seasonal Trends And Due To Hurricane Impacted Areas In The Prior Quarter

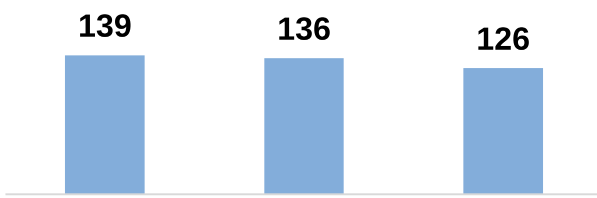
RIF[1] From 2009+ Continues To Grow As A Percent Of Total

[1]Risk In Force

Canada Mortgage Insurance

Premiums

($MM)



	1Q18	4Q17	1Q17
Flow NIW	2,500	3,600	2,300
Bulk NIW	900	800	8,000

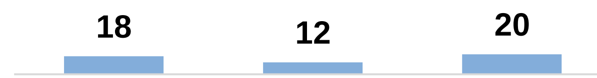
Favorable $7MM Premium Impact From Foreign Exchange (FX) Versus Prior Year

Flow NIW Down Versus The Prior Quarter From Seasonally Smaller Originations Market

Bulk NIW Decreased Versus The Prior Year As A Result Of Regulatory Changes Introduced In 2016 & 2017

Benefits/Changes In Policy Reserves

($MM)



	1Q18	4Q17	1Q17
Loss Ratio	13%	9%	16%
Total Delqs (#)	1,723	1,718	2,082
New Delqs (#)	972	984	1,248
Paid Claims (#)	360	387	479
Cures (#)	607	638	757

Loss Ratio Up Sequentially Primarily From Higher Severity Of New Delinquencies And Down Versus The Prior Year From Lower New Delinquencies Net Of Cures And Lower Average Reserve Per Delinquency

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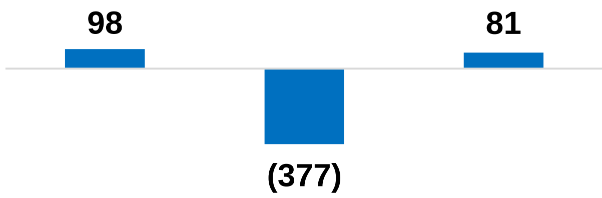
Australia Mortgage Insurance

Premiums

($MM)



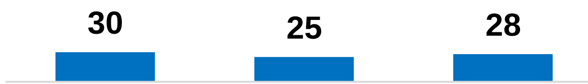
	1Q18	4Q17	1Q17
Flow NIW	3,400	4,200	4,100
Bulk NIW	-	-	1,000

Premium Earnings Pattern Change Impacted Prior Quarter By $(468)MM; Excluding This Impact, Premiums Up Sequentially And Versus Prior Year Due To Seasoning Of The Portfolio

Flow NIW Down Sequentially From Lower Activity With Certain Customers And Down From The Prior Year From Lower Market Penetration

Benefits/Changes In Policy Reserves

($MM)



	1Q18	4Q17	1Q17
Loss Ratio[1]	30%	(7)%	35%
Total Delqs (#)	6,958	6,696	6,926
New Delqs (#)	2,701	2,463	2,852
Paid Claims (#)	365	385	356
Cures (#)	2,074	2,528	2,301

Premium Earnings Pattern Change Reduced 4Q17 Loss Ratio By 35 Points. Excluding This Impact, 1Q18 Loss Ratio Up Sequentially From Delinquency Aging And Lower Seasonal Cures

Loss Ratio Down Versus Prior Year Primarily From A Higher Level Of Earned Premiums

[1] Different Accounting Treatment Under U.S. GAAP And Australia Accounting Standards For The Premium Earnings Pattern Change In 4Q17 May Cause Reported Loss And Expense Ratios To Differ Materially Between The Two Standards In That And Future Periods

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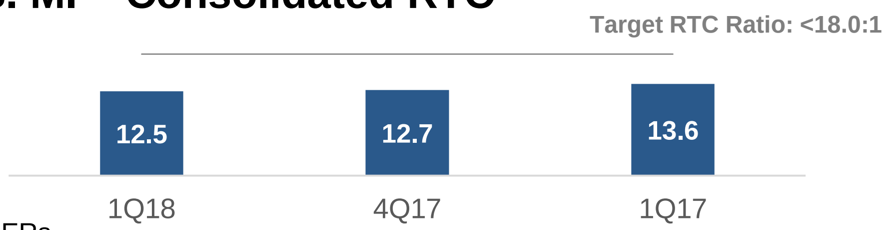
MI Businesses – Capital Adequacy[1]

U.S. MI – Consolidated RTC[2]

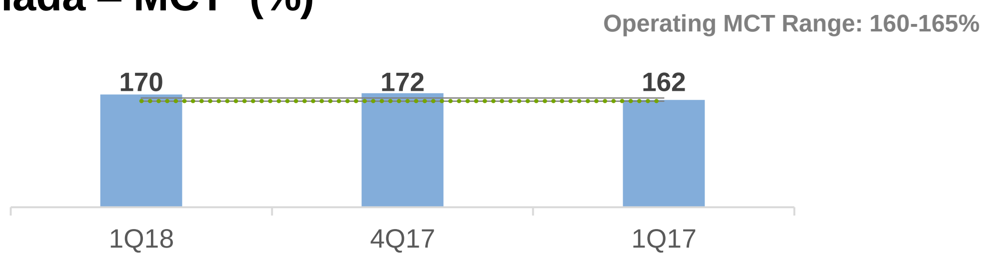


	1Q18	4Q17	1Q17
PMIERs Sufficiency[3]	124%	121%	118%

Strong PMIERs Sufficiency Ratio In Excess Of $600MM Above Requirements

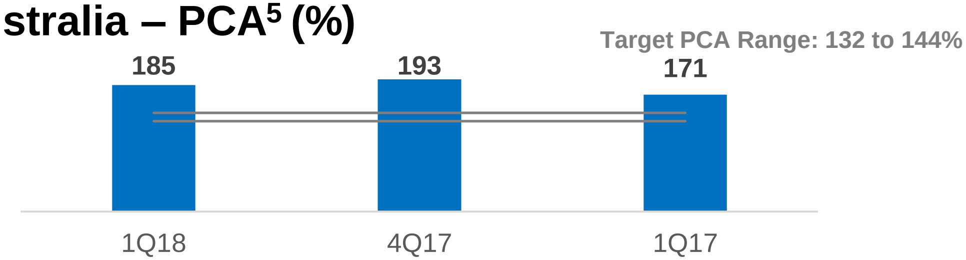
The 1Q18 PMIERs Sufficiency Ratio Remains Negatively Impacted By 4 Points Related To Incremental Hurricane Delinquency Inventory

Canada – MCT[4] (%)



MCT Above Regulatory Minimum Requirement Of 150% & Operating Range Of 160 - 165%

Australia – PCA[5] (%)



PCA Reduced Sequentially From Lower Reinsurance Benefits And Capital Return To Shareholders

[1]Company Estimate For 1Q18, Due To Timing Of The Filing Of Statutory Statements; [2]Risk-To-Capital; [3]Calculated As Available Assets Divided By Required Assets As Defined Within PMIERs. As of December 31, 2017 & March 31, 2017, The PMIERs Sufficiency Ratios Were In Excess Of $550MM & $400MM, Respectively, Of Available Assets Above The PMIERs Requirements; [4]Minimum Capital Test; [5]Prescribed Capital Amount

1Q18 Summary – U.S. Life Insurance

Highlights

LTC: $(32)MM

Lower LTC Acquired Block Earnings & Higher Benefit Utilization Partially Offset By Favorable Terminations

4Q17 Results Included $20MM After-Tax Benefit Of Assumption Updates Related To Claims Administration Expenses

Life Insurance: $(1)MM

Unfavorable UL Mortality

Higher Lapses Versus Prior Year From Large Term Life Books Entering The Post-Level Premium Periods Driving Higher Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC) Amortization

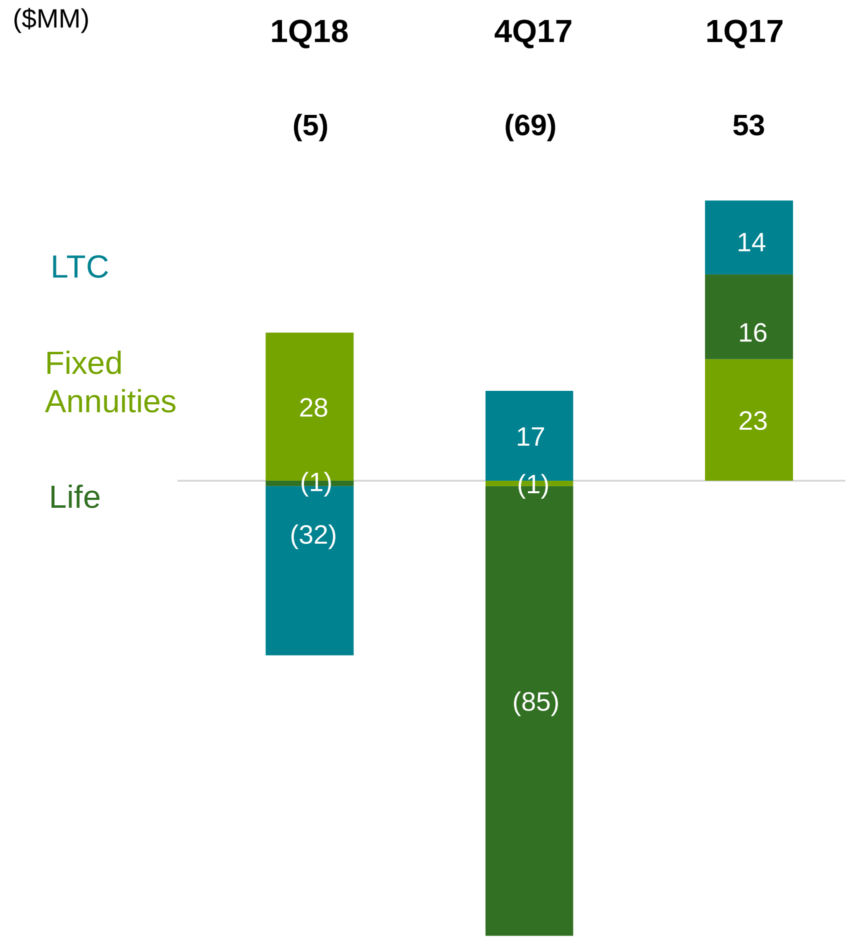
Annual Assumption Reviews Resulted In Net After-Tax Charges Of $74MM In 4Q17

Fixed Annuities: $28MM

Favorable Fixed Immediate Annuity Mortality In 1Q18

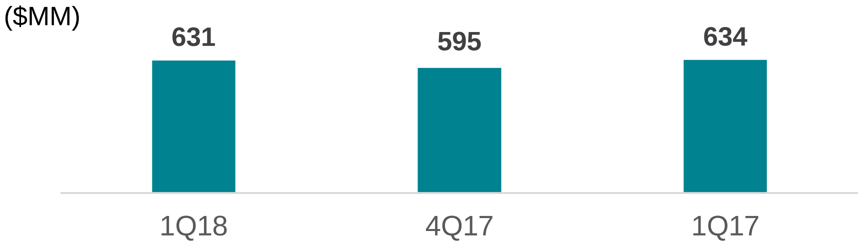
Loss Recognition Testing And Assumption Review Charge Of $30MM After-Tax In 4Q17 Primarily Related To Interest Rates And Expenses

Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)



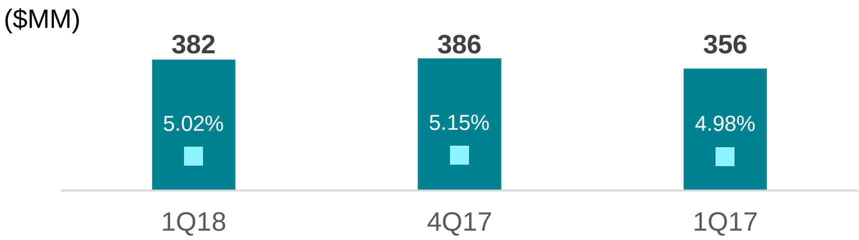
Long Term Care Insurance

Premiums



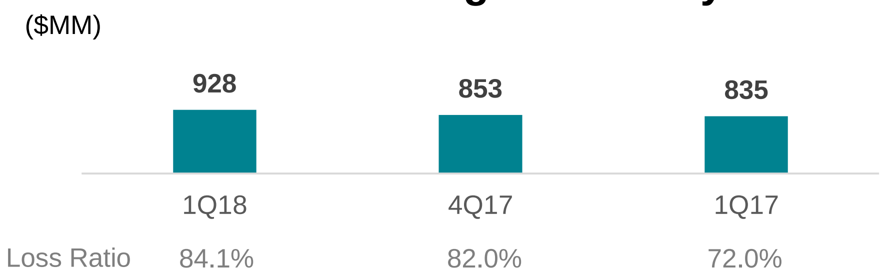
$121MM Estimated Pre-Tax Benefit In 1Q18 From Implemented In Force Premium Rate Actions From 2012 Through 2018[1]

Net Investment Income & Yield



Lower Limited Partnership Income Versus Prior Quarter Partially Offset By Continued Growth In Invested Assets

Benefits & Other Changes In Policy Reserves



$49MM Estimated Pre-Tax Benefit In 1Q18 From Implemented In Force Premium Rate Actions From 2012 Through 2018[1]

[1]$161MM Pre-Tax (Or $127MM After-Tax) Impact From Rate Actions In 1Q18 Includes $(9)MM Pre-Tax Impact From Commissions, Premium Tax & Other Adjustments

LTC In Force Premium Rate Increase

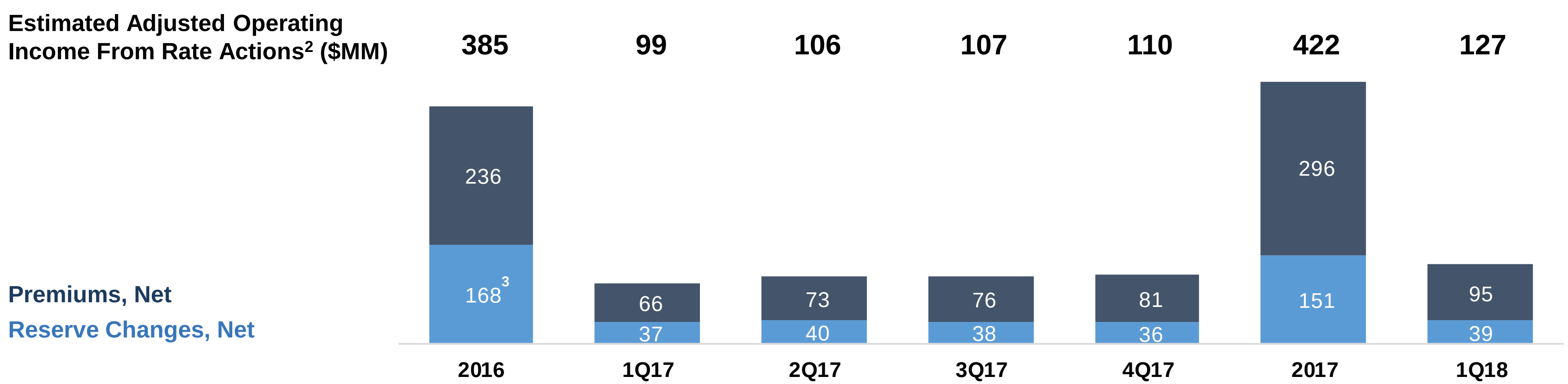
Rate Action Progress

Approved Filings	FY16	1Q17	2Q17	3Q17	4Q17	FY17	1Q18
State Filings Approved	**96**	11	25	39	39	**114**	24
Impacted In Force Premium ($MM)	**719**	98	87	272	257	**714**	72
Weighted Average % Rate Increase Approved on Impacted In Force	**28%**	22%	35%	26%	29%	**28%**	28%
Filings Submitted	**FY16**	**1Q17**	**2Q17**	**3Q17**	**4Q17**	**FY17**	**1Q18**
State Filings Submitted	**79**	18	28	85	95	**226**	-
In Force Premium Submitted ($MM)	**834**	24	216	588	452	**1,280**	-

In Line With 1H18 Goals

2018 Filing Submissions Expected To Begin in 2Q18

Estimated Impact To Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) From Rate Actions & Key Drivers[1]



[1]Includes All Implemented Rate Actions Since 2012. Earned Premium & Reserve Change Estimates Reflect Certain Simplifying Assumptions That May Vary Materially From Actual Historical Results, Including But Not Limited To, A Uniform Rate Of Co-Insurance & Premium Taxes In Addition To Consistent Policyholder Behavior Over Time. Actual Behavior May Differ Significantly From These Assumptions; Excludes Reserve Updates Resulting From Profits Followed By Losses; [2]Estimated Adjusted Operating Income From Rate Actions Includes Estimates For Commissions & Premium Taxes, Net Of Tax Of $(19)MM, $(4)MM, $(7)MM, $(7)MM, $(7)MM, $(25)MM & $(7)MM, Respectively; Results For 1Q18 Reflected At 21% Corporate Tax Rate; [3]2016 Included $(4)MM After-Tax Unfavorable Correction Related To The Calculation For Reduced Benefit Options

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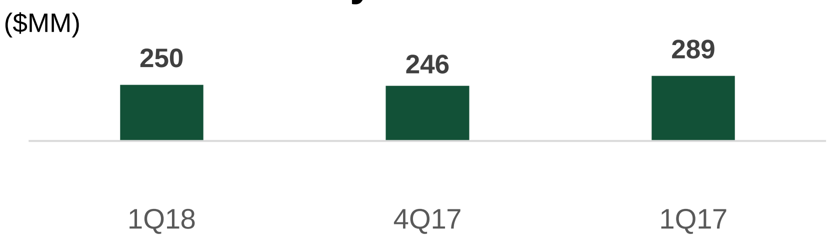
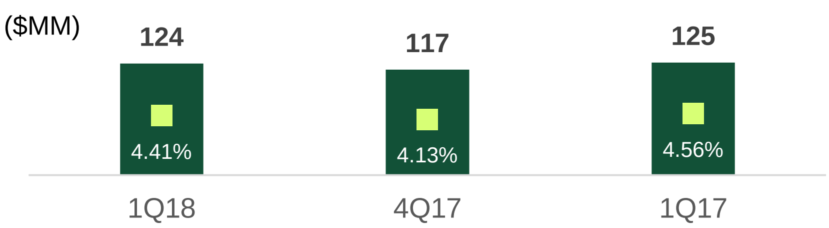
Life Insurance

Premiums & Policy Fees & Other Income



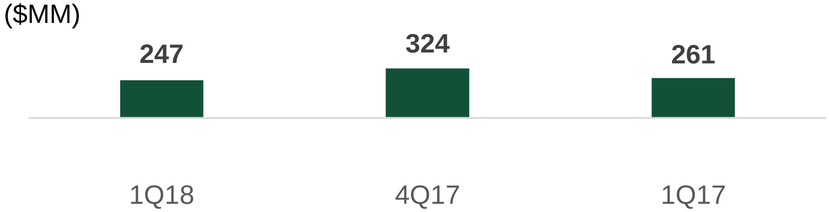
Reflects Reduction Of Premiums From Reinsurance Of A Block Of Term Life Business Beginning In 4Q17 And Run-Off Of Existing Blocks

Net Investment Income & Yield



4Q17 Results Reflect Negative $7MM For Policy Loan Income With Offsetting Reductions In Benefits & Expenses Interest Credited

Benefits & Other Changes In Policy Reserves



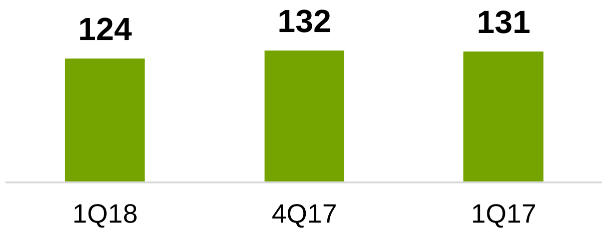
Reflects Reduction Of Benefits From Reinsurance Of A Block Of Term Life Business Beginning In 4Q17 And Run-Off Of Existing Blocks, Partially Offset By Unfavorable UL Mortality

Annual Assumption Reviews Resulted In An Increase Of $73MM Pre-Tax In 4Q17

Fixed Annuities

Net Investment Spread[1]

($MM)



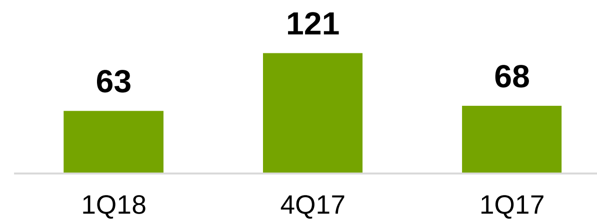
SPDA[2] Spread	1.61%	1.73%	1.55%
SPIA[3] Spread	0.85%	1.26%	0.88%

1Q18 Net Investment Spread Decrease Versus Prior Year Due To Lower Average Invested Assets And Lower Variable Investment Income Versus Prior Quarter

4Q17 SPDA Reflected Favorable Impacts From Assumption Updates Related To The Recognition Of Bonus Interest Credited

Benefits/Changes In Policy Reserves & SPIA Mortality

($MM)



SPIA Mortality G/(L)[4]	2	(1)	3

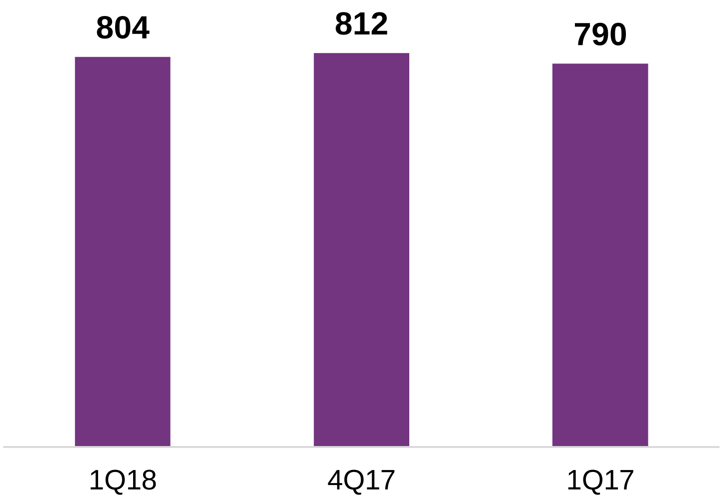
4Q17 Negatively Impacted From A $58MM Pre-Tax Reserve Increase From Loss Recognition Testing And Annual Assumption Review

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

Net Investment Income

Net Investment Income

($MM)



	1Q18	4Q17	1Q17
GNW Reported Yield	4.55%	4.60%	4.53%
GNW Core Yield[1]	4.50%	4.50%	4.48%
U.S. Life Ins. Segment Reported Yield	4.80%	4.85%	4.80%
Impairments	-	(2)	(1)

Highlights

Net Investment Income Decrease Versus Prior Quarter Due To Lower Income From Limited Partnerships And Increase Versus Prior Year From Higher Average Invested Assets

$2.5B Of Asset Purchases In 1Q18

- ~$2.4B Primarily In Investment Grade Public Corporates & Structured Securities, Private Assets, & Commercial Mortgage Loans With An Average Yield Of 3.87%
- ~$0.1B In Short-Term Holdings & U.S. Treasuries With An Average Yield Of 2.09%

[1]Non-GAAP Measure, See Appendix

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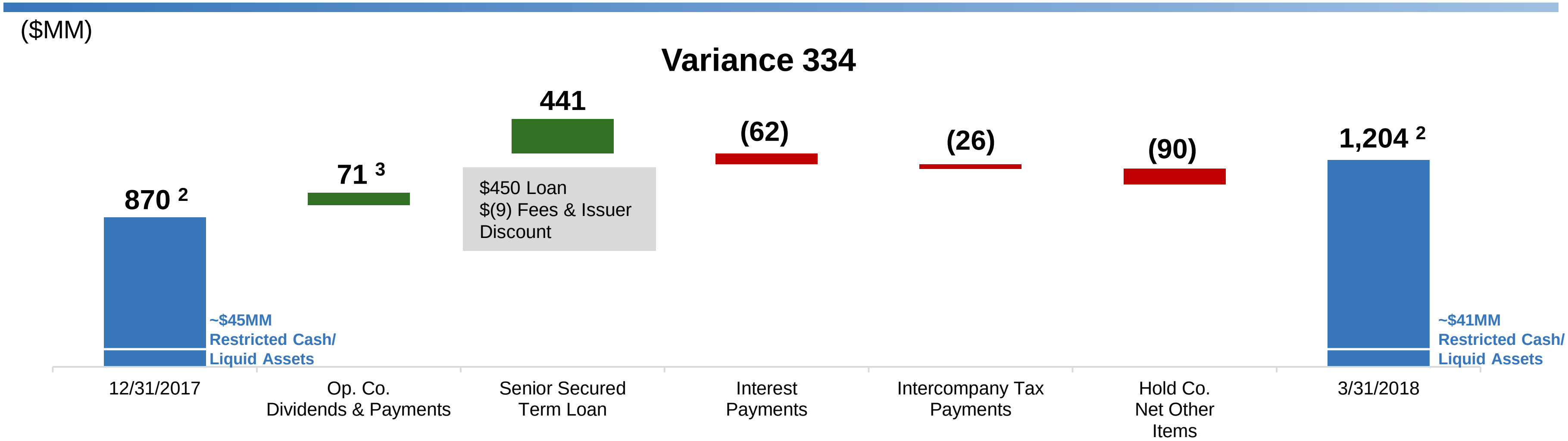
Holding Company Cash & Liquid Assets[1]

Cash & Liquid Assets Roll Forward



$71MM Of Dividends Received From Canada MI And Australia MI During 1Q18

$441MM Net Cash Proceeds From The Senior Secured Term Loan

$(90)MM Holding Company Net Other Items Mostly Related To Timing Of Compensation Benefits And Other Miscellaneous Items

1Q18 Balance Includes Approximately $600MM For The May Debt Maturity

[1] Holding Company Cash & Liquid Assets Comprise Assets Held In Genworth Holdings, Inc. (The Issuer Of Outstanding Public Debt) Which Is A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Of Genworth Financial, Inc. [2] Genworth Holdings, Inc. Had $1,129 Million And $795 Million of Cash, Cash Equivalents And Restricted Cash As Of 3/31/18 And 12/31/17, Respectively, Which Included Approximately $4 Million Of Restricted Cash. Genworth Holdings, Inc. Also Held $75 Million In U.S. Government Securities As Of 3/31/18 And 12/31/17, Which Included $37 Million And $41 Million, Respectively, Of Restricted Assets. [3] Includes $8 Million Of Dividends Held At An Intermediate Holding Company As Of 3/31/18 That Will Be Received By Genworth Holdings, Inc. As A Dividend During 2Q18.

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Appendix

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

($MM)	1Q18	4Q17	3Q17	2Q17	1Q17
U.S. MI	**2,438**	**2,343**	**2,365**	**2,270**	**2,183**
Canada MI	**1,728**	**1,773**	**1,724**	**1,676**	**1,617**
Australia MI	**516**	**550**	**681**	**719**	**701**
U.S. Life Insurance	**10,905**	**11,519**	**10,852**	**10,842**	**10,943**
LTC[1]	6,965	7,343	7,170	7,328	7,420
Life Insurance[1]	3,267	3,297	2,801	2,685	2,615
Fixed Annuities[1]	673	879	881	829	908
Runoff[1]	**729**	**553**	**722**	**572**	**582**
Corporate & Other[1,2]	**(3,298)**	**(3,320)**	**(3,275)**	**(3,061)**	**(3,214)**
Total	**13,018**	**13,418**	**13,069**	**13,018**	**12,812**

[1]Includes Estimate Of Allocated Deferred Tax Balances By Product Line; [2]Includes Value Of Long-Term Borrowings Of Genworth Holdings, Inc.

Use Of Non-GAAP Measures

This presentation includes the non-GAAP financial measures entitled "adjusted operating income (loss)" and "adjusted operating income (loss) per share." Adjusted operating income (loss) per share is derived from 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 (loss) 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 Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders in accordance with U.S. GAAP, the company believes that adjusted operating income (loss) and measures that are derived from or incorporate adjusted operating income (loss), including adjusted operating income (loss) per 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 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) and adjusted operating income (loss) per share on a basic and diluted basis are not substitutes for net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders or net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share on a basic and diluted basis determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, the company's definition of adjusted operating income (loss) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA") was signed into law. The TCJA reduced the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate to 21% effective for taxable years beginning on January 1, 2018. Therefore, in the first quarter of 2018, the company assumed a tax rate of 21% on certain adjustments to reconcile net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and adjusted operating income and in the explanation of specific variances of operating performance (unless otherwise indicated). In the prior year, the company assumed a tax rate of 35%, the previous U.S. corporate federal income tax rate prior to the enactment of the TCJA, on certain adjustments to reconcile net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and adjusted operating income and in the explanation of specific variances of operating performance. These adjustments are also net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests and net investment gains (losses) are adjusted for DAC and other intangible amortization and certain benefit reserves.

The company recorded a pre-tax expense of $1 million in the first quarter of 2017 related to restructuring costs as the company continued to evaluate and appropriately size its organizational needs and expenses. There were no infrequent or unusual items excluded from adjusted operating income during the periods presented.

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

Results Of Operations By Segment

The TCJA reduced the U.S. corporate federal income tax rate to 21% effective for taxable years beginning on January 1, 2018 and migrated the worldwide tax system to a territorial international tax system. Therefore, beginning on January 1, 2018, the company taxed its international businesses at their local statutory tax rates and its domestic businesses at the new enacted tax rate of 21%. The company allocates its consolidated provision for income taxes to its operating segments. The company's allocation methodology applies a specific tax rate to the pre-tax income (loss) of each segment, which is then adjusted in each segment to reflect the tax attributes of items unique to that segment such as foreign income. The difference between the consolidated provision for income taxes and the sum of the provision for income taxes in each segment is reflected in Corporate and Other activities.

The annually-determined tax rates and adjustments to each segment's provision for income taxes are estimates which are subject to review and could change from year to year.

Definition Of Selected Operating Performance Measures

The company reports selected operating performance measures including "sales" and "insurance in force" or "risk in force" which are commonly used in the insurance industry as measures of operating performance.

Management regularly monitors and reports sales metrics as a measure of volume of new business generated in a period. Sales refer to new insurance written for mortgage insurance. The company considers new insurance written to be a measure of the company's operating performance because it represents a measure of new sales of insurance policies during a specified period, rather than a measure of the company's revenues or profitability during that period.

Management regularly monitors and reports insurance in force and risk in force. Insurance in force for the company's mortgage insurance business is a measure of the aggregate original loan balance for outstanding insurance policies as of the respective reporting date. Risk in force for the company's U.S. mortgage insurance business is based on the coverage percentage applied to the estimated current outstanding loan balance. The company considers insurance in force and risk in force to be measures of its operating performance because they represent measures of the size of its business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than measures of its revenues or profitability during that period.

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

These operating performance measures enable the company to compare its operating performance across periods without regard to revenues or profitability related to policies or contracts sold in prior periods or from investments or other sources.

Reconciliation Of Net Income To Adjusted Operating Income

(Amounts in millions)	2018 1Q	2017 4Q	2017 1Q
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	$ 112	$ 353	$ 155
Add: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	53	(88)	61
NET INCOME	165	265	216
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	-	-	-
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	165	265	216
Less: income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	53	(88)	61
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	112	353	155
ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS:			
Net investment (gains) losses, net (see below for reconciliation)	17	(41)	(20)
Expenses related to restructuring	-	-	1
Taxes on adjustments	(4)	14	7
ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME	$ 125	$ 326	$ 143
ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME (LOSS):			
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment	$ 111	$ 74	$ 73
Canada Mortgage Insurance segment	49	43	36
Australia Mortgage Insurance segment	19	(125)	13
U.S. Life Insurance segment:			
Long-Term Care Insurance	(32)	17	14
Life Insurance	(1)	(85)	16
Fixed Annuities	28	(1)	23
Total U.S. Life Insurance segment	(5)	(69)	53
Runoff segment	10	13	14
Corporate and Other	(59)	390	(46)
ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME	$ 125	$ 326	$ 143

	2018 1Q	2017 4Q	2017 1Q
Net investment gains (losses), gross	(31)	45	34
Adjustment for DAC and other intangible amortization and certain benefit reserves	3	3	-
Adjustment for net investment (gains) losses attributable to noncontrolling interests	11	(7)	(14)
Net investment gains (losses), net	$ (17)	$ 41	$ 20

Reconciliation Of Core Yield To Reported Yield

	(Assets - amounts in billions)	2018 1Q		2017 4Q		2017 1Q
	Reported - Total Invested Assets and Cash	$	74.6	$ 76.3	$	74.7
	Subtract:					
	Securities lending		0.2	0.3		0.3
	Unrealized gains (losses)		3.7	5.4		4.6
	Adjusted end of period invested assets and cash	$	70.7	$ 70.6	$	69.8
(A)	**Average Invested Assets and Cash Used in Reported Yield Calculation**	$	70.7	$ 70.6	$	69.7
	Subtract:					
	Restricted commercial mortgage loans and other invested assets related to securitization entities[1]		0.1	-		0.1
(B)	**Average Invested Assets and Cash Used in Core Yield Calculation**	$	70.6	$ 70.6	$	69.6
	(Income - amounts in millions)					
(C)	**Reported - Net Investment Income**	$	804	$ 812	$	790
	Subtract:					
	Bond calls and commercial mortgage loan prepayments		11	13		6
	Other non-core items[2]		(2)	3		3
	Restricted commercial mortgage loans and other invested assets related to securitization entities[1]		1	2		1
(D)	**Core Net Investment Income**	$	794	$ 794	$	780
(C) / (A)	**Reported Yield**		4.55%	4.60%		4.53%
(D) / (B)	**Core Yield**		4.50%	4.50%		4.48%

Note: Yields have been annualized.

[1]Represents the incremental assets and investment income related to restricted commercial mortgage loans and other invested assets.

[2]Includes cost basis adjustments on structured securities and various other immaterial items.

Genworth

Impact Of Foreign Exchange On Adjusted Operating Income And Flow New Insurance Written[1] (Three months ended March 31, 2018)

	Percentages Including Foreign Exchange	Percentages Excluding Foreign Exchange[2]
Canada Mortgage Insurance (MI):		
Adjusted operating income	36 %	28 %
Flow new insurance written	9 %	4 %
Flow new insurance written (1Q18 vs. 4Q17)	(31) %	(31) %
Australia MI:		
Adjusted operating income	46 %	38 %
Flow new insurance written	(17) %	(20) %
Flow new insurance written (1Q18 vs. 4Q17)	(19) %	(19) %

[1]All percentages are comparing the first quarter of 2018 to the first quarter of 2017 unless otherwise stated.
[2]The impact of foreign exchange was calculated using the comparable prior period exchanges rates.

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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 the company makes relating to the transaction with China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (China Oceanwide) and the company's discussions with regulators in connection therewith. 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* 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 July 1, 2018 (and either or both of the parties may not be willing to further waive their end date termination rights beyond July 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); the risk that the parties will not be able to obtain other regulatory approvals or regulatory approvals may further delay the transaction; 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 announcement and 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 China Oceanwide a fee; the company's ability to attract, recruit, retain and motivate current and prospective employees may be adversely affected; and disruptions and uncertainty relating to the transaction, whether or not it is completed, may harm the company's relationships with its employees, customers, distributors, vendors or other business partners, and may result in a negative impact on the company's business;
- *strategic risks in the event the proposed transaction with China Oceanwide is not consummated* including: the company's inability to successfully execute alternative strategic plans to effectively address its current business challenges (including with respect to its U.S. life insurance businesses, debt obligations, cost savings, ratings and capital); the company's ability to continue to sell long term care insurance policies; the company's inability to attract buyers for any businesses or other assets it may seek to sell, or securities it may seek to issue, in each case, in a timely manner 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; and adverse tax or accounting charges; and the company's ability to increase the capital needed in its 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: 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 it may make to its assumptions, methodologies or otherwise in connection with periodic or other reviews); adverse impact on the company's financial results as a result of projected profits followed by projected losses (as is currently the case with its long-term care insurance business); adverse impact on the company's results of operations and changes in valuation of fixed maturity, and equity 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 continue 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; changes in tax laws; 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 ability to obtain further financing under an additional secured term loan or 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; competition, including 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 its 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; failure to sufficiently increase new sales for the company's long term care insurance products; availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance to protect the company against losses; 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.