2013 Business Goals & Strategic Priorities

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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Non-GAAP And Selected Operating Performance Measures

All financial data as of December 31, 2012 unless otherwise noted. For additional information, please see Genworth’s fourth quarter of 2012 earnings release and financial supplement posted at genworth.com.

For important information regarding the use of non-GAAP and selected operating performance measures, see the Appendix.

Agenda

Strategic Priority & Objectives

2012 Overview

Progress Update On Business Goals For Year

2013 Overview

Current Environment

Financial Impact Of Sustained Low Rates

Business Goals & Objectives

Strategic Priority & Objectives

Strategic Priority	Rebuild Value For Shareholders
Objectives	Improve Business Performance Simplify Business Portfolio Generate Capital Increase Financial Strength & Flexibility

Goals Align With Strategic Objectives

2012 Goals Recap: Holding Company

	2012 Goals & Milestones	Results
Financial Strength	HoldCo Cash[1]: Exceed 2X Interest Coverage Plus Risk Buffer Of $300MM	HoldCo Cash As of 4Q12 ~ $1.0B ✓
	24-26% Leverage Ratio	As Of 4Q12 24.7%[2] ✓
Dividends	U.S. Life Insurance Division, International Protection Segment & Wealth Management Segment Dividends Of $300MM	Total Year To Date $336MM ✓
	International MI (Mortgage Insurance) Dividends: Original Target Of $160MM Mid-Year Updated Target Of $50-$110MM	Total Year To Date $121MM

[1]Cash & Highly Liquid Securities
[2]Based On Moody's Investors Service, Inc. Calculation Methodology

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2012 Goals Recap: U.S. Life Insurance & International Protection

	2012 Goals & Milestones	Results	
U.S. Life	Unassigned Surplus Of $250-$300MM	As Of 4Q12 ~$345MM[3]	✓
	GLIC[1] Statutory Net Gain From Operations Of $225-$300MM	As Of 4Q12 ~$275MM[3]	✓
	RBC[2] Ratio > 350%	As Of 4Q12 ~430%[3]	✓
International Protection	Pre-Tax Operating Margins At 2011 Levels	Margins Below 2011 Levels Due To Economic Pressures In Europe	
	Targeted Global Expansion	Agreements Executed In China & South America	✓

[1]Genworth Life Insurance Company
[2]Risk Based Capital
[3]Company Estimate For The Fourth Quarter Of 2012, Due To Timing Of The Filing Of Statutory Statements

2012 Goals Recap: Global MI

	2012 Goals & Milestones	Results
International MI	Australia Minority IPO Execution	Delayed
	Expanded Use Of External Reinsurance	Added A$350MM Of Coverage In 2012 ✓
	Canada Increased Market Share & New Insurance Written (NIW) Growth	Market Share Flat To 2011 NIW Growth From Bulk Deals ✓
	Manage Europe Exposure Through Loss Mitigation	Lender Settlements Reduced Risk In Force (RIF) By ~$100MM Added Incremental Reinsurance
U.S. MI	$10.0-$16.0B NIW	$16.4B In 2012 ✓
	$300-$400MM Loss Mitigation Savings	$674MM Achieved In 2012 ✓
	Capital Flexibility	Use Of Genworth Residential Mortgage Assurance Corporation (GRMAC) & Risk To Capital (RTC) Waivers Extended ✓
	Annual New Flow Delinquencies Down ~20% Or ~70K	New Flow Delqs Through 4Q12 Of ~67K, Down 23% YTD ✓
	New Business With 20% ROE	New Business ROE ~20% ✓

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2013 Environment -- Views & Assumptions

Market Volatility & Low Interest Rates To Persist

European Economies Remain Pressured, With Potential Global Impacts

Increased & Evolving Regulation/Public Policy Creates Uncertainty

Manage Contingencies & Risk Buffers

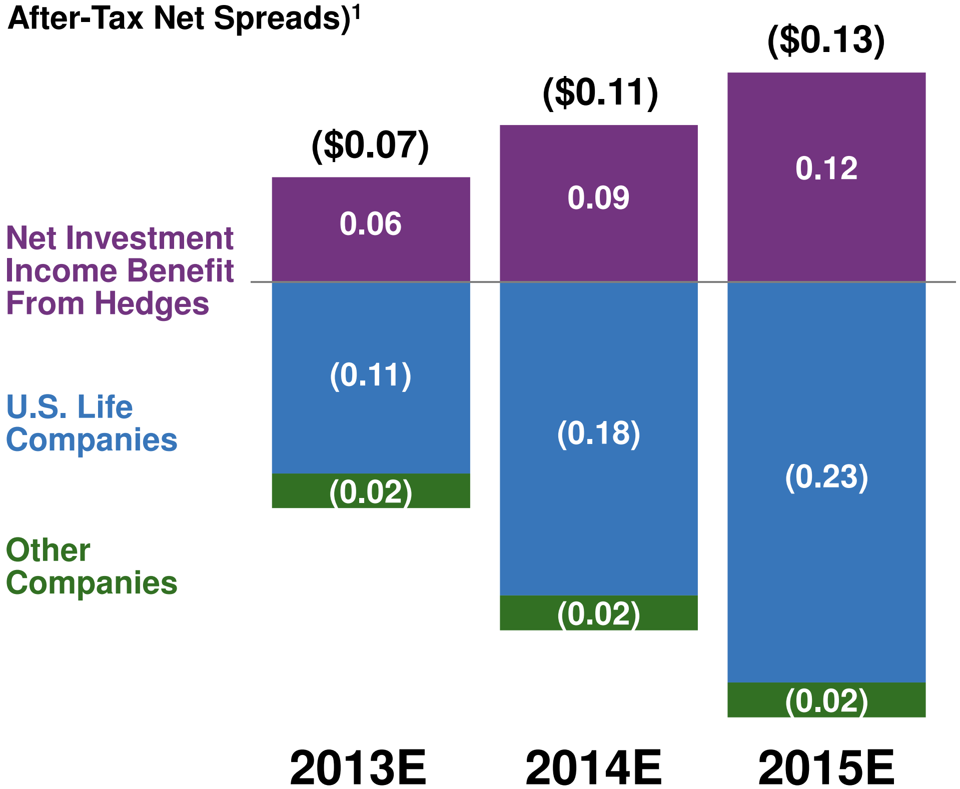
United States	Slow Economic Recovery & Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth Stable Unemployment At Elevated Levels Slow Improvement To Housing Trends
Europe	Continued Stressed Economies With Differentiation By Region Low Consumer Confidence & Lending Levels Elevated Unemployment Levels & Pressured Home Prices
Australia & Canada	Slow Growth With Solid Macro-Economic Conditions Australia: Stable Home Prices; Modestly Higher Unemployment Canada: Stable Home Prices & Unemployment

Financial Impact Of Sustained Low Rates

Projected Impact To After Tax Net Spreads

Assumption: Global Investment Yields Unchanged Through 2015

(Impact On Operating Earnings Per Share From After-Tax Net Spreads)[1]



Estimate ~($0.07) Impact In 2013 To After Tax Net Spreads In A Continued Low Rate Environment

Majority Of Impact Would Occur In The U.S. Life Segment As Maturing Assets & Recurring Premiums Are Re-Invested At Lower Yields

Incremental Impact Is Tempered In 2014 & 2015

- Long Term Care (LTC) Interest Rate Hedges Amortize Into Income
- New Business Premiums Are Increased On Non-U.S. Business To Reflect Low Rate Environment

U.S. LifeCo: Existing Business Only. New Business Impacts Excluded
Other Companies: Total Business Basis, Includes Benefit For Repricing
Does Not Reflect Deferred Acquisition Cost (DAC) & Reserves Unlocking

[1]Non-GAAP Measure. See Appendix.

Strategic Vision

Two Core Businesses:

Leading Global Mortgage Insurer

Competitive U.S. Life Insurer Focused On Life, LTC, Fixed Annuities

Distinct Strategic Advantages

- Have Leadership Market Positions
- Maintain Competitive Customer Service & Distribution Relationships
- Employ Experienced & Talented Workforce

Independent Businesses

- Achieve Competitive Performance
- Support Own Infrastructure Costs
- Cover Appropriate Share Of Debt Service & Dividends
- Increase Financial Flexibility

Operating Priorities

- Generate Cash
- Generate New Business Returns In Excess Of Related Cost Of Capital
- Improve In-Force Performance

Non-Core Businesses (International Protection, Wealth Management, Runoff) Being Managed To Enhance & Generate Capital

Focus On Rebuilding Shareholder Value

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2013 Goals: Holding Company

2013 Trends

Focus On Deleveraging

Increase Balance Sheet Strength

Maintain Risk Buffers

Increase Financial Flexibility

2013 Goals & Milestones

Holding Company Cash Minimum Target: 2X Debt Coverage Plus Risk Buffer

Leverage Ratio Of 25% For 2013 With A Medium Term Goal Of 20-22%

Address Near Term Debt Maturities

Work To Stabilize Drivers Impacting Ratings

2013 Goals: U.S. Life Insurance

2013 Trends

Focus On Improved Financial Performance

Disciplined Strategy For New Business

Continued Reinsurance Utilization To Manage Capital/Statutory Surplus

Pursuit Of LTC In-Force Rate Actions

Sufficient Unassigned Surplus For Payment Of Ordinary Dividend

2013 Goals & Milestones

Total Division Dividends Of ~$150-$200MM

Consolidated Life Company Unassigned Surplus Of $200-$250MM -- Net Of Dividends Paid

RBC Ratio Between Range Of 375%-400%

LTC Rate Action To Generate $20-$30MM In Incremental Premium

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2013 Goals: Int'l Mortgage Insurance

2013 Trends

Canada & Australia

- Moderate Decline In High Loan-to-Value Market; Flat Home Prices
- Pressured Revenue From Rate Environment & Seasoning Of Older Vintages
- Strong Capital Generation

Other International MI -- Select Market Focus…Ireland Pressure Continues

- Expected Operating Losses In $30-$40MM Range

2013 Goals & Milestones

Total Segment Dividends Of ~$150-$200MM

Canada Flow NIW Relatively Stable & Loss Ratio Between 35-40%

Australia Flow NIW Declines Modestly & Loss Ratio Between 40-50%

Capital Levels: Canada Minimum Capital Test (MCT) In Excess Of 190%
Australia Prescribed Capital Amount (PCA)[1] In Excess Of 135%

[1]Formerly Referred To As Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

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2013 Goals: U.S. Mortgage Insurance

2013 Trends

Continued Improvement In NIW, In-Line With Private Mortgage Insurance Penetration Progress

Moderation In Losses, Still Driven By New Delinquencies From 2005-2008 Books

Loss Mitigation Declines With Lower Delinquencies & Loan Modification Opportunities

Continued Access To NIW Capacity From Risk To Capital Reduction, Waivers & GRMAC

Evolving Regulatory Environment -- Housing Finance Reform Debate Continues

2013 Goals & Milestones

Loss Mitigation Of $250-$350MM

NIW Of $15.0-$20.0B

New Delinquency Development Expected Decline Of 15-20%

Potential Return To Breakeven Or Modest Profitability During One Or Two Quarters

40-45% Of Risk In Force Comprised Of 2009 & Forward Books Of Business

2013 Goals: Corporate & Other

2013 Trends

International Protection

- Continued European Recession Affecting Revenue
- Resized Footprint In European Business
- Continued Progress In New Markets

Wealth Management

- Launch Of Multi-Strategy Funds

Runoff

- Continued Efforts To De-Risk Portfolio

2013 Goals & Milestones

Dividends Of $30-$50MM

Management Of Margins & Capital Impacts Through Pricing, Hedging & Expense Controls

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A Turnaround Opportunity With Multiple Levers To Create Shareholder Value

Appendix

Use Of Non-GAAP Measures

This presentation includes the non-GAAP[1] financial measure entitled "operating earnings per share." This measure is derived from net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, another non-GAAP financial measure. The company defines net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders 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 and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. 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 and gains (losses) on the sale of businesses are also excluded from net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders because, in the company's opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. Other non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders 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 GAAP, the company believes that net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and measures that are derived from or incorporate net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders, including net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders 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 available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders 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 available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common 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 common share on a basic and diluted basis determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the company's definition of net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

Due to the unpredictable nature of the items excluded from the company's definition of operating earnings per share, the preparation of a reconciliation of the Company's outlook for operating earnings per share to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share presented in accordance with GAAP would require the Company to expend unreasonable efforts and is, therefore, omitted from this presentation.

[1] U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

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Definition Of Selected Operating Performance Measures

Management uses selected operating performance measures including "sales," and "insurance in force" or "risk in force" which are commonly used in the insurance and investment industries as measures of operating performance.

Management regularly monitors and reports sales metrics as a measure of volume of new and renewal business generated in a period. Sales refer to new insurance written for mortgage insurance. Sales do not include renewal premiums on policies or contracts written during prior periods. The company considers new insurance written to be a measure of the company's operating performance because they represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies or contracts 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 international mortgage business is a measure of the aggregate face value of outstanding insurance policies as of the respective reporting date. For the risk in force in the international mortgage insurance business, the company has computed an "effective" risk in force amount, which recognizes that the loss on any particular loan will be reduced by the net proceeds received upon sale of the property. Effective risk in force has been calculated by applying to insurance in force a factor of 35% that represents the highest expected average per-claim payment for any one underwriting year over the life of the company's businesses in Canada and Australia. The company considers insurance in force and risk in force to be a measure of the company's operating performance because they represent a measure of the size of the business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than a measure of the company's revenues or profitability during that period.

This presentation also includes information related to loss mitigation activities for the U.S. mortgage insurance business. The company defines loss mitigation activities as rescissions, cancellations, borrower loan modifications, repayment plans, lender- and borrower-titled presales, claims administration and other loan workouts. Estimated savings related to rescissions are the reduction in carried loss reserves, net of premium refunds and reinstatement of prior rescissions. Estimated savings related to loan modifications and other cure related loss mitigation actions represent the reduction in carried loss reserves. For non-cure related actions, including presales, the estimated savings represent the difference between the full claim obligation and the actual amount paid. The company believes that this information helps to enhance the understanding of the operating performance of the U.S. mortgage insurance business as loss mitigation activities specifically impact current and future loss reserves and level of claim payments.

These operating 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.

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•*Risks relating to the company’s businesses*, including downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets; downgrades or potential downgrades in the company’s financial strength or credit ratings; interest rate fluctuations and levels; adverse capital and credit market conditions; the impact of expiration of the company’s credit facilities; the valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities; defaults, downgrades or other events impacting the value of the company’s fixed maturity securities portfolio; defaults on the company’s commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying the company’s investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance; goodwill impairments; defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; an adverse change in risk based capital and other regulatory requirements; insufficiency of reserves; legal constraints on dividend distributions by the company’s subsidiaries; competition; availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance; loss of key distribution partners; regulatory restrictions on the company’s operations and changes in applicable laws and regulations; legal or regulatory investigations or actions; the failure of or any compromise of the security of the company’s computer systems; the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic; the effect of the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; changes in the accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard-setting bodies; impairments of or valuation allowances against the company’s deferred tax assets; changes in expected morbidity and mortality rate; accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits; reputational risks as a result of rate increases on certain in force long term care insurance products; medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation; unexpected changes in persistency rates; ability to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of statutory reserve requirements; the failure of demand for long term care insurance to increase; political and economic instability or changes in government policies; foreign exchange rate fluctuations; unexpected changes in unemployment rates; unexpected increases in mortgage insurance default rates or severity of defaults; the significant portion of high loan to value insured international mortgage loans which generally result in more and larger claims than lower loan-to-value ratios; competition with government owned and government sponsored enterprises offering mortgage insurance; changes in international regulations reducing demand for mortgage insurance; increases in mortgage insurance default rates; failure to meet, or have waived to the extent needed, the minimum statutory capital requirements and hazardous financial condition standards; uncertain results of continued investigations of insured U.S. mortgage loans; possible rescissions of coverage and the results of objections to the company’s rescissions; the extent to which loan modifications and other similar programs may provide benefits to the company; unexpected changes in unemployment and underemployment rates in the United States; further deterioration in economic conditions or a further decline in home prices in the United States; problems associated with foreclosure process defects in the United States that may defer claim payments; changes to the role or structure of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac); competition with government owned and government sponsored enterprises offering U.S. mortgage insurance; changes in regulations that affect the U.S. mortgage insurance business; the influence of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and a small number of large mortgage lenders and investors; decreases in the volume of high loan to value mortgage originations or increases in mortgage insurance cancellations in the United States; increases in the use of alternatives to private mortgage insurance in the United States and reductions by lenders in the level of coverage they select; the impact of the use of reinsurance with reinsurance companies affiliated with U.S. mortgage lending customers; legal actions under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974; and potential liabilities in connection with the company’s U.S. contract underwriting services;

•Other risks, including the risk of failure to complete the implementation of the capital plan (including the reorganization) in a timely manner or at all for any reason (including failure to obtain required insurance regulator and other approvals or relief), failure to achieve the anticipated benefits of the capital plan, and unanticipated complexities or costs in implementing the capital plan; adverse market or other conditions might further delay or impede the planned initial public offering (IPO) of the company’s mortgage insurance business in Australia; the possibility that in certain circumstances the company will be obligated to make payments to General Electric Company (GE) under the tax matters agreement with GE even if the company’s corresponding tax savings are never realized and payments could be accelerated in the event of certain changes in control; and provisions of the 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 suspension 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.