

GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2011

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-32195

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

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Delaware (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	33-1073076 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
6620 West Broad Street Richmond, Virginia (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	23230 (Zip Code)
(804) 281-6000 (Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)	

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of October 31, 2011, 490,931,207 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,447	\$ 4,353	\$ 4,387
Net investment income	842	815	2,553	2,403
Net investment gains (losses)	(157)	105	(225)	(104)
Insurance and investment product fees and other	375	300	1,063	812
Total revenues	2,521	2,667	7,744	7,498
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,457	1,502	4,538	4,157
Interest credited	194	212	599	636
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	510	472	1,524	1,446
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	190	227	572	590
Interest expense	124	114	385	338
Total benefits and expenses	2,475	2,527	7,618	7,167
Income before income taxes	46	140	126	331
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(19)	18	5	(80)
Net income	65	122	121	411
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	39	106	108
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	\$ 29	\$ 83	\$ 15	\$ 303
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.62
Diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.61
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	490.8	489.5	490.5	489.1
Diluted	492.5	493.9	493.7	493.9
Supplemental disclosures:				
Total other-than-temporary impairments	\$ (39)	\$ (7)	\$ (98)	\$ (108)

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Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)	(13)	(30)	(16)	(60)
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(52)	(37)	(114)	(168)
Other investments gains (losses)	(105)	142	(111)	64
Total net investment gains (losses)	\$ (157)	\$ 105	\$ (225)	\$ (104)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)

	September 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	\$ 57,816	\$ 55,183
Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	354	332
Commercial mortgage loans	6,271	6,718
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	430	507
Policy loans	1,556	1,471
Other invested assets	5,626	3,854
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities (\$376 and \$370 at fair value)	377	372
Total investments	72,430	68,437
Cash and cash equivalents	3,648	3,132
Accrued investment income	725	733
Deferred acquisition costs	7,359	7,256
Intangible assets	626	741
Goodwill	1,326	1,329
Reinsurance recoverable	16,976	17,191
Other assets	1,002	810
Deferred tax asset		1,100
Separate account assets	9,794	11,666
Total assets	\$ 113,886	\$ 112,395
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Liabilities:		
Future policy benefits	\$ 31,745	\$ 30,717
Policyholder account balances	26,480	26,978
Liability for policy and contract claims	7,379	6,933
Unearned premiums	4,210	4,541
Other liabilities (\$212 and \$150 other liabilities related to securitization entities)	6,755	6,085
Borrowings related to securitization entities (\$48 and \$51 at fair value)	414	494
Non-recourse funding obligations	3,280	3,437
Long-term borrowings	4,708	4,952
Deferred tax liability	1,753	1,621
Separate account liabilities	9,794	11,666
Total liabilities	96,518	97,424
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value; 1.5 billion shares authorized; 579 million and 578 million shares issued as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively; 491 million and 490 million shares outstanding as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	12,117	12,095
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized investment gains (losses):		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired	1,579	21
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	(126)	(121)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,453	(100)

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Derivatives qualifying as hedges	1,960	924
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	459	668
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,872	1,492
Retained earnings	2,988	2,973
Treasury stock, at cost (88 million shares as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010)	(2,700)	(2,700)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	16,278	13,861
Noncontrolling interests	1,090	1,110
Total stockholders' equity	17,368	14,971
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 113,886	\$ 112,395

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(Amounts in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total stockholders equity
Balances as of December 31, 2010	\$ 1	\$ 12,095	\$ 1,492	\$ 2,973	\$ (2,700)	\$ 13,861	\$ 1,110	\$ 14,971
Repurchase of subsidiary shares							(71)	(71)
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income				15		15	106	121
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other- than-temporarily impaired			1,558			1,558	34	1,592
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities			(5)			(5)		(5)
Derivatives qualifying as hedges			1,036			1,036		1,036
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments			(209)			(209)	(54)	(263)
Total comprehensive income (loss)								2,481
Dividends to noncontrolling interests							(35)	(35)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other		22				22		22
Balances as of September 30, 2011	\$ 1	\$ 12,117	\$ 3,872	\$ 2,988	\$ (2,700)	\$ 16,278	\$ 1,090	\$ 17,368
Balances as of December 31, 2009	\$ 1	\$ 12,034	\$ (164)	\$ 3,105	\$ (2,700)	\$ 12,276	\$ 1,074	\$ 13,350
Cumulative effect of change in accounting, net of taxes and other adjustments			260	(275)		(15)		(15)
Repurchase of subsidiary shares							(131)	(131)
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income				303		303	108	411
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other- than-temporarily impaired			1,621			1,621	28	1,649
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities			104			104		104
Derivatives qualifying as hedges			552			552		552
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments			111			111	22	133
Total comprehensive income (loss)								2,849
Dividends to noncontrolling interests							(32)	(32)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other		30				30		30
Other capital transactions		20				20		20

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Balances as of September 30, 2010	\$	1	\$	12,084	\$	2,484	\$	3,133	\$	(2,700)	\$	15,002	\$	1,069	\$	16,071
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See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 121	\$ 411
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Amortization of fixed maturity discounts and premiums and limited partnerships	(71)	(11)
Net investment losses (gains)	225	104
Charges assessed to policyholders	(507)	(367)
Acquisition costs deferred	(686)	(610)
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	572	590
Deferred income taxes	(158)	(111)
Net increase in trading securities, held-for-sale investments and derivative instruments	795	113
Stock-based compensation expense	23	31
Change in certain assets and liabilities:		
Accrued investment income and other assets	(152)	(31)
Insurance reserves	1,942	1,767
Current tax liabilities	8	(313)
Other liabilities and other policy-related balances	(80)	(597)
Net cash from operating activities	2,032	976
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of investments:		
Fixed maturity securities	4,075	3,302
Commercial mortgage loans	633	493
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	77	40
Proceeds from sales of investments:		
Fixed maturity and equity securities	3,446	3,329
Purchases and originations of investments:		
Fixed maturity and equity securities	(7,798)	(10,223)
Commercial mortgage loans	(202)	(35)
Other invested assets, net	(56)	1,483
Policy loans, net	(85)	(77)
Payments for businesses purchased, net of cash acquired	(4)	
Net cash from investing activities	86	(1,688)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Deposits to universal life and investment contracts	2,016	1,832
Withdrawals from universal life and investment contracts	(3,034)	(2,950)
Short-term borrowings and other, net	21	(86)
Redemption and repurchase of non-recourse funding obligations	(112)	(6)
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	545	660
Repayment and repurchase of long-term debt	(760)	(6)
Repayment of borrowings related to securitization entities	(77)	(46)
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	(71)	(131)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(35)	(32)

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Net cash from financing activities	(1,507)	(765)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(95)	73
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	516	(1,404)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,132	5,002
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,648	\$ 3,598

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(1) Formation of Genworth and Basis of Presentation

Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth) was incorporated in Delaware on October 23, 2003. The accompanying condensed financial statements include on a consolidated basis the accounts of Genworth and our affiliate companies in which we hold a majority voting interest or where we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, which we refer to as the Company, we, us or our unless the context otherwise requires. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

We have the following three operating segments:

Retirement and Protection. We offer and/or manage a variety of protection, wealth management and retirement income products. Our primary insurance products include life and long-term care insurance. Additionally, we offer other Medicare supplement insurance products, as well as care coordination services for our long-term care policyholders. Our wealth management and retirement income products include: a variety of managed account programs and advisor services, financial planning services and fixed deferred and immediate individual annuities. We previously offered variable deferred annuities and group variable annuities offered through retirement plans.

International. We offer mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance products and related services in multiple markets. We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products in Canada, Australia, Mexico and multiple European countries. Our products predominantly insure prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. On a limited basis, we also provide mortgage insurance on a structured, or bulk, basis that aids in the sale of mortgages to the capital markets and helps lenders manage capital and risk. We are a leading provider of protection coverages primarily associated with certain financial obligations (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries. These lifestyle protection insurance products primarily help consumers meet specified payment obligations should they become unable to pay due to accident, illness, involuntary unemployment, disability or death.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance. In the United States, we offer mortgage insurance products predominantly insuring prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. We selectively provide mortgage insurance on a structured, or bulk, basis with essentially all of our bulk writings prime-based. Additionally, we offer services, analytical tools and technology that enable lenders to operate efficiently and manage capital and risk.

We also have Corporate and Other activities which include debt financing expenses that are incurred at our holding company level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, eliminations of inter-segment transactions and the results of non-strategic products that are managed outside of our operating segments. Our non-strategic products include our institutional and corporate-owned life insurance products. Institutional products consist of: funding agreements, funding agreements backing notes (FABNs) and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs).

In January 2011, we discontinued new sales of retail and group variable annuities while continuing to service our existing blocks of business. We continue to offer fixed annuities.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments considered necessary by management to present a fair statement of the financial position, results of

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results reported in these condensed consolidated financial statements should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(2) Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued new accounting guidance related to goodwill impairment testing. The new guidance permits the use of a qualitative assessment prior to, and potentially instead of, the two step quantitative goodwill impairment test. The new guidance has a mandatory effective date of January 1, 2012, with early adoption permitted in some cases. We elected to early adopt this new guidance effective on July 1, 2011 in order to apply the new guidance in our annual goodwill impairment testing performed during the third quarter. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

On July 1, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance related to additional disclosures for troubled debt restructurings. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

On January 1, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance related to goodwill impairment testing when a reporting unit's carrying value is zero or negative. This guidance did not impact our consolidated financial statements upon adoption, as all of our reporting units with goodwill balances have positive carrying values.

On January 1, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance related to how investments held through separate accounts affect an insurer's consolidation analysis of those investments. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

On January 1, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance related to additional disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the rollforward of Level 3 fair value measurements. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Not Yet Adopted

In June 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance requiring presentation of the components of net income (loss), the components of other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) and total comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income (loss) or in two separate but consecutive statements. This new accounting guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of this accounting guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial results.

In May 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for fair value measurements. This new accounting guidance clarifies existing fair value measurement requirements and changes certain fair value measurement principles and disclosure requirements that will be effective for us on January 1, 2012. We have not yet determined the impact this accounting guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for repurchase agreements and other agreements that both entitle and obligate a transferor to repurchase or redeem financial assets before their maturity. The new

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

guidance removes the requirement to consider a transferor's ability to fulfill its contractual rights from the criteria when determining effective control and is effective, for us, prospectively to any transactions occurring on or after January 1, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of this accounting guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance related to accounting for costs associated with acquiring or renewing insurance contracts. This new accounting guidance will be effective for us on January 1, 2012. The new guidance is effective prospectively with retrospective adoption allowed. We intend to adopt this new guidance retrospectively. We expect that this new guidance, when adopted, will reduce retained earnings and stockholders' equity by approximately \$1.3 billion to \$1.6 billion, subject to other adjustments. When adopted in 2012, we expect to defer fewer costs and record lower amortization resulting in decreased earnings.

(3) Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing each income category presented below by the weighted-average basic and diluted shares outstanding for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 65	\$ 122	\$ 121	\$ 411
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	39	106	108
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 29	\$ 83	\$ 15	\$ 303
Basic per common share:				
Net income	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.84
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.07	0.08	0.22	0.22
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.62
Diluted per common share:				
Net income	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.83
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.07	0.08	0.21	0.22
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.61
Weighted-average shares used in basic earnings per common share calculations	490.8	489.5	490.5	489.1
Potentially dilutive securities:				
Stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights	1.7	4.4	3.2	4.8
Weighted-average shares used in diluted earnings per common share calculations	492.5	493.9	493.7	493.9

⁽¹⁾ May not total due to whole number calculation.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(4) Investments*(a) Net Investment Income*

Sources of net investment income were as follows for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Fixed maturity securities taxable	\$ 669	\$ 658	\$ 2,032	\$ 1,930
Fixed maturity securities non-taxable	8	14	29	46
Commercial mortgage loans	89	95	273	298
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	11	10	30	30
Equity securities	3	4	16	11
Other invested assets	42	24	131	61
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities		1		2
Policy loans	30	28	89	83
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	12	6	24	15
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	864	840	2,624	2,476
Expenses and fees	(22)	(25)	(71)	(73)
Net investment income	\$ 842	\$ 815	\$ 2,553	\$ 2,403

(b) Net Investment Gains (Losses)

The following table sets forth net investment gains (losses) for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Available-for-sale securities:				
Realized gains	\$ 59	\$ 38	\$ 113	\$ 114
Realized losses	(23)	(35)	(88)	(109)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	36	3	25	5
Impairments:				
Total other-than-temporary impairments	(39)	(7)	(98)	(108)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)	(13)	(30)	(16)	(60)
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(52)	(37)	(114)	(168)
Trading securities	11	23	36	25

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Commercial mortgage loans	3	(9)	4	(31)
Net gains (losses) related to securitization entities	(57)	30	(52)	(6)
Derivative instruments ⁽¹⁾	(76)	94	(101)	48
Contingent purchase price valuation change	(22)		(23)	
Other		1		23
Net investment gains (losses)	\$ (157)	\$ 105	\$ (225)	\$ (104)

⁽¹⁾ See note 5 for additional information on the impact of derivative instruments included in net investment gains (losses).

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

We generally intend to hold securities in unrealized loss positions until they recover. However, from time to time, our intent on an individual security may change, based upon market or other unforeseen developments. In such instances, we sell securities in the ordinary course of managing our portfolio to meet diversification, credit quality, yield and liquidity requirements. If a loss is recognized from a sale subsequent to a balance sheet date due to these unexpected developments, the loss is recognized in the period in which we determined that we have the intent to sell the securities or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the securities prior to recovery. The aggregate fair value of securities sold at a loss during the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$263 million and \$275 million, respectively, which was approximately 93% and 89%, respectively, of book value. The aggregate fair value of securities sold at a loss during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$954 million and \$1,691 million, respectively, which was approximately 93% and 94%, respectively, of book value.

The following represents the activity for credit losses recognized in net income on debt securities where an other-than-temporary impairment was identified and a portion of other-than-temporary impairments was included in OCI as of or for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the three months ended September 30,		As of or for the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Beginning balance	\$ 726	\$ 978	\$ 784	\$ 1,059
Additions:				
Other-than-temporary impairments not previously recognized	27	13	31	44
Increases related to other-than-temporary impairments previously recognized	24	22	72	100
Reductions:				
Securities sold, paid down or disposed	(58)	(126)	(168)	(316)
Ending balance	\$ 719	\$ 887	\$ 719	\$ 887

(c) Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses

Net unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment securities reflected as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities:		
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 3,553	\$ 511
Equity securities	(4)	9
Other invested assets	(30)	(22)
Subtotal	3,519	498
Adjustments to deferred acquisition costs, present value of future profits, sales inducements and benefit reserves	(1,162)	(583)
Income taxes, net	(820)	35
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,537	(50)
Less: net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	84	50

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Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to Genworth Financial, Inc.	\$	1,453	\$	(100)
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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The change in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows as of or for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the three months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
Beginning balance	\$ 236	\$ 29
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting		169
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	2,365	1,486
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs	(44)	(187)
Adjustment to present value of future profits	(61)	(101)
Adjustment to sales inducements	6	(21)
Adjustment to benefit reserves	(369)	(581)
Provision for income taxes	(662)	(210)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	1,235	386
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of \$(5) and \$(12)	11	22
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,246	577
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	29	19
Ending balance	\$ 1,453	\$ 587

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
Beginning balance	\$ (100)	\$ (1,398)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting		260
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	2,932	3,747
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs	(101)	(381)
Adjustment to present value of future profits	(77)	(182)
Adjustment to sales inducements	(1)	(46)
Adjustment to benefit reserves	(400)	(581)
Provision for income taxes	(824)	(910)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	1,529	1,647
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of \$(31) and \$(57)	58	106
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,587	2,013
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	34	28

Ending balance

\$ 1,453

\$ 587

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

(d) Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

As of September 30, 2011, the amortized cost or cost, gross unrealized gains (losses) and fair value of our fixed maturity and equity securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Gross unrealized gains		Gross unrealized losses		Fair value
		Not other-than- temporarily impaired	Other-than- temporarily impaired	Not other-than- temporarily impaired	Other-than- temporarily impaired	
Fixed maturity securities:						
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 3,973	\$ 853	\$	\$ (1)	\$	\$ 4,825
Tax-exempt	753	24		(84)		693
Government non-U.S.	1,990	178		(3)		2,165
U.S. corporate	23,218	2,461	15	(324)	(2)	25,368
Corporate non-U.S.	13,138	768		(201)		13,705
Residential mortgage-backed	5,392	446	10	(267)	(201)	5,380
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,613	161	6	(199)	(38)	3,543
Other asset-backed	2,202	23		(87)	(1)	2,137
Total fixed maturity securities	54,279	4,914	31	(1,166)	(242)	57,816
Equity securities	357	15		(18)		354
Total available-for- sale securities	\$ 54,636	\$ 4,929	\$ 31	\$ (1,184)	\$ (242)	\$ 58,170

As of December 31, 2010, the amortized cost or cost, gross unrealized gains (losses) and fair value of our fixed maturity and equity securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Gross unrealized gains		Gross unrealized losses		Fair value
		Not other-than- temporarily impaired	Other-than- temporarily impaired	Not other-than- temporarily impaired	Other-than- temporarily impaired	
Fixed maturity securities:						
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 3,568	\$ 145	\$	\$ (8)	\$	\$ 3,705
Tax-exempt	1,124	19		(113)		1,030
Government non-U.S.	2,257	118		(6)		2,369
U.S. corporate	23,282	1,123	10	(448)		23,967
Corporate non-U.S.	13,180	485		(167)		13,498
Residential mortgage-backed	4,821	116	18	(304)	(196)	4,455
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,936	132	6	(286)	(45)	3,743
Other asset-backed	2,494	18		(94)	(2)	2,416
Total fixed maturity securities	54,662	2,156	34	(1,426)	(243)	55,183
Equity securities	323	13		(4)		332

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Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 54,985	\$ 2,169	\$ 34	\$ (1,430)	\$ (243)	\$ 55,515
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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our investment securities, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of September 30, 2011:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Fair value	Total Gross unrealized losses ⁽²⁾	Number of securities
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses ⁽¹⁾	Number of securities			
Description of Securities									
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 263	\$ (1)	3	\$	\$		\$ 263	\$ (1)	3
Tax-exempt				254	(84)	79	254	(84)	79
Government non-U.S.	149	(3)	31				149	(3)	31
U.S. corporate	1,700	(65)	204	1,526	(261)	137	3,226	(326)	341
Corporate non-U.S.	1,774	(78)	271	736	(123)	73	2,510	(201)	344
Residential mortgage-backed	155	(4)	71	815	(464)	365	970	(468)	436
Commercial mortgage-backed	321	(29)	52	940	(208)	167	1,261	(237)	219
Other asset-backed	182	(1)	35	319	(87)	36	501	(88)	71
Subtotal, fixed maturity securities	4,544	(181)	667	4,590	(1,227)	857	9,134	(1,408)	1,524
Equity securities	115	(15)	50	20	(3)	13	135	(18)	63
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 4,659	\$ (196)	717	\$ 4,610	\$ (1,230)	870	\$ 9,269	\$ (1,426)	1,587
% Below cost fixed maturity securities:									
<20% Below cost	\$ 4,477	\$ (152)	622	\$ 3,230	\$ (322)	456	\$ 7,707	\$ (474)	1,078
20%-50% Below cost	62	(24)	34	1,207	(585)	272	1,269	(609)	306
>50% Below cost	5	(5)	11	153	(320)	129	158	(325)	140
Total fixed maturity securities	4,544	(181)	667	4,590	(1,227)	857	9,134	(1,408)	1,524
% Below cost equity securities:									
<20% Below cost	99	(8)	41	16	(1)	9	115	(9)	50
20%-50% Below cost	16	(7)	9	4	(2)	4	20	(9)	13
Total equity securities	115	(15)	50	20	(3)	13	135	(18)	63
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 4,659	\$ (196)	717	\$ 4,610	\$ (1,230)	870	\$ 9,269	\$ (1,426)	1,587
Investment grade	\$ 4,047	\$ (151)	536	\$ 3,237	\$ (567)	486	\$ 7,284	\$ (718)	1,022
Below investment grade ⁽³⁾	612	(45)	181	1,373	(663)	384	1,985	(708)	565
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 4,659	\$ (196)	717	\$ 4,610	\$ (1,230)	870	\$ 9,269	\$ (1,426)	1,587

- (1) Amounts included \$236 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.
- (2) Amounts included \$242 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.
- (3) Amounts that have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more included \$220 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

As indicated in the table above, the majority of the securities in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months were investment grade and less than 20% below cost. These unrealized losses were primarily attributable to credit spreads that have widened since acquisition for corporate securities across various industry sectors, including finance and insurance as well as consumer non-cyclical. For securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss for less than 12 months, the average fair value percentage below cost was approximately 4% as of September 30, 2011.

Fixed Maturity Securities In A Continuous Unrealized Loss Position For 12 Months Or More

Of the \$322 million of unrealized losses on fixed maturity securities in a continuous unrealized loss for 12 months or more that were less than 20% below cost, the weighted-average rating was BBB and approximately 75% of the unrealized losses were related to investment grade securities as of September 30, 2011. These unrealized losses were attributable to the widening of credit spreads for these securities since acquisition, primarily associated with corporate securities in the finance and insurance sector as well as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. The average fair value percentage below cost for these securities was approximately 9% as of September 30, 2011. See below for additional discussion related to fixed maturity securities that have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more with a fair value that was more than 20% below cost.

The following tables present the concentration of gross unrealized losses and fair values of fixed maturity securities that were more than 20% below cost and in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more by asset class as of September 30, 2011:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Investment Grade		Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Greater than 50%	
			20% to 50% % of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities			% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Fixed maturity securities:								
Tax-exempt	\$ 160	\$ (73)	5%	39	\$	\$		%
U.S. corporate	179	(74)	5	12				
Corporate non-U.S.	158	(76)	5	14				
Structured securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed	73	(30)	2	28	11	(27)	2	14
Commercial mortgage-backed	68	(29)	2	15	5	(6)		7
Other asset-backed	27	(9)	1	3	1	(1)		1
Total structured securities	168	(68)	5	46	17	(34)	2	22
Total	\$ 665	\$ (291)	20%	111	\$ 17	\$ (34)	2%	22

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Below Investment Grade							
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	20% to 50% % of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Greater than 50% % of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Fixed maturity securities:								
Tax-exempt	\$	\$	%		\$	\$	%	
U.S. corporate	59	(37)	3	9	9	(11)	1	3
Structured securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed	310	(170)	12	118	86	(204)	14	86
Commercial mortgage-backed	87	(38)	3	30	29	(59)	4	16
Other asset-backed	86	(49)	3	4	12	(12)	1	2
Total structured securities	483	(257)	18	152	127	(275)	19	104
Total	\$ 542	\$ (294)	21%	161	\$ 136	\$ (286)	20%	107

For all securities in an unrealized loss position, we expect to recover the amortized cost based on our estimate of cash flows to be collected. We do not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities prior to recovering our amortized cost. See below for further discussion of gross unrealized losses by asset class.

Tax-Exempt Securities

As indicated in the table above, \$73 million of gross unrealized losses were related to tax-exempt securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than 12 months and were more than 20% below cost. The unrealized losses for tax-exempt securities represent municipal bonds that were diversified by state as well as municipality or political subdivision within those states. Of these tax-exempt securities, the average unrealized loss was approximately \$2 million which represented an average of 31% below cost. The unrealized losses primarily related to widening of credit spreads on these securities since acquisition as a result of higher risk premiums being attributed to these securities from uncertainty in many political subdivisions related to special revenues supporting these obligations as well as certain securities having longer duration that may be viewed as less desirable in the current market place. Additionally, the fair value of certain of these securities has been negatively impacted as a result of having certain bond insurers associated with the security. In our analysis of impairment for these securities, we expect to recover our amortized cost from the cash flows of the underlying securities before any guarantee support. However, the existence of these guarantees may negatively impact the value of the debt security in certain instances. We performed an analysis of these securities and the underlying activities that are expected to support the cash flows and determined we expect to recover our amortized cost.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Corporate Debt Securities

The following tables present the concentration of gross unrealized losses and fair values related to corporate debt fixed maturity securities that were more than 20% below cost and in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more by industry as of September 30, 2011:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Investment Grade							
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	20% to 50% % of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Greater than 50% % of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Industry:								
Finance and insurance	\$ 290	\$ (133)	9%	24	\$	\$	%	
Utilities and energy	17	(6)		1				
Consumer non-cyclical	30	(11)	1	1				
Total	\$ 337	\$ (150)	10%	26	\$	\$	%	

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Below Investment Grade							
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	20% to 50% % of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Greater than 50% % of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Industry:								
Finance and insurance	\$ 57	\$ (36)	3%	7	\$ 9	\$ (11)	1%	3
Technology and communications	2	(1)		2				
Total	\$ 59	\$ (37)	3%	9	\$ 9	\$ (11)	1%	3

Of the total unrealized losses of \$198 million for corporate fixed maturity securities presented in the preceding tables, \$180 million, or 91%, of the unrealized losses related to issuers in the finance and insurance sector that were 34% below cost on average. Given the current market conditions, including current financial industry events and uncertainty around global economic conditions, the fair value of these debt securities has declined due to credit spreads that have widened since acquisition. In our examination of these securities, we considered all available evidence, including the issuers' financial condition and current industry events to develop our conclusion on the amount and timing of the cash flows expected to be collected. Based on this evaluation, we determined that the unrealized losses on these debt securities represented temporary impairments as of September 30, 2011. Of the \$180 million of unrealized losses related to the finance and insurance industry, \$141 million related to financial hybrid securities on which a debt impairment model was employed. Most of our hybrid securities retained a credit rating of investment grade. The fair value of these hybrid securities has been impacted by credit spreads that have widened since acquisition and reflect uncertainty surrounding the extent and duration of government involvement, potential capital restructuring of these institutions, and continued but diminishing risk that income payments may be deferred. We continue to receive our contractual payments and expect to fully recover our amortized cost.

We expect that our investments in corporate securities will continue to perform in accordance with our expectations about the amount and timing of estimated cash flows. Although we do not anticipate such events, it

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

is at least reasonably possible that issuers of our investments in corporate securities will perform worse than current expectations. Such events may lead us to recognize write-downs within our portfolio of corporate securities in the future.

Structured Securities

Of the \$634 million of unrealized losses related to structured securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or more and were more than 20% below cost, \$202 million related to other-than-temporarily-impaired securities where the unrealized losses represented the non-credit portion of the impairment. The extent and duration of the unrealized loss position on our structured securities is due to the ongoing concern and uncertainty about the residential and commercial real estate market and unemployment, resulting in credit spreads that have widened since acquisition. Additionally, the fair value of certain structured securities has been significantly impacted from high risk premiums being incorporated into the valuation as a result of the amount of potential losses that may be absorbed by the security in the event of additional deterioration in the housing market.

While we considered the length of time each security had been in an unrealized loss position, the extent of the unrealized loss position and any significant declines in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date in our evaluation of impairment for each of these individual securities, the primary factor in our evaluation of impairment is the expected performance for each of these securities. Our evaluation of expected performance is based on the historical performance of the associated securitization trust as well as the historical performance of the underlying collateral. Our examination of the historical performance of the securitization trust included consideration of the following factors for each class of securities issued by the trust: i) the payment history, including failure to make scheduled payments; ii) current payment status; iii) current and historical outstanding balances; iv) current levels of subordination and losses incurred to-date; and v) characteristics of the underlying collateral. Our examination of the historical performance of the underlying collateral included: i) historical default rates, delinquency rates, voluntary and involuntary prepayments and severity of losses, including recent trends in this information; ii) current payment status; iii) loan to collateral value ratios, as applicable; iv) vintage; and v) other underlying characteristics such as current financial condition.

We used our assessment of the historical performance of both the securitization trust and the underlying collateral for each security, along with third-party sources, when available, to develop our best estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. These estimates reflect projections for future delinquencies, prepayments, defaults and losses for the assets that collateralize the securitization trust and are used to determine the expected cash flows for our security, based on the payment structure of the trust. Our projection of expected cash flows is primarily based on the expected performance of the underlying assets that collateralize the securitization trust and is not directly impacted by the rating of our security. While we consider the rating of the security as an indicator of the financial condition of the issuer, this factor does not have a significant impact on our expected cash flows for each security. In limited circumstances, our expected cash flows include expected payments from reliable financial guarantors where we believe the financial guarantor will have sufficient assets to pay claims under the financial guarantee when the cash flows from the securitization trust are not sufficient to make scheduled payments. We then discount the expected cash flows using the effective yield of each security to determine the present value of expected cash flows.

Based on this evaluation, the present value of expected cash flows was greater than or equal to the amortized cost for each security. Accordingly, we determined that the unrealized losses on each of our structured securities represented temporary impairments as of September 30, 2011.

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Despite the considerable analysis and rigor employed on our structured securities, it is at least reasonably possible that the underlying collateral of these investments will perform worse than current market expectations. Such events may lead to adverse changes in cash flows on our holdings of structured securities and future write-downs within our portfolio of structured securities.

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our investment securities, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of December 31, 2010:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Fair value	Total Gross unrealized losses ⁽²⁾	Number of securities
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses ⁽¹⁾	Number of securities			
Description of Securities									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 545	\$ (8)	36	\$	\$		\$ 545	\$ (8)	36
Tax-exempt	285	(12)	101	244	(101)	90	529	(113)	191
Government non-U.S.	431	(5)	69	21	(1)	7	452	(6)	76
U.S. corporate	3,615	(125)	443	2,338	(323)	191	5,953	(448)	634
Corporate non-U.S.	2,466	(53)	296	1,141	(114)	102	3,607	(167)	398
Residential mortgage-backed	461	(23)	92	1,031	(477)	416	1,492	(500)	508
Commercial mortgage-backed	177	(8)	26	1,167	(323)	225	1,344	(331)	251
Other asset-backed	401	(2)	37	512	(94)	53	913	(96)	90
Subtotal, fixed maturity securities	8,381	(236)	1,100	6,454	(1,433)	1,084	14,835	(1,669)	2,184
Equity securities	77	(3)	48	5	(1)	4	82	(4)	52
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 8,458	\$ (239)	1,148	\$ 6,459	\$ (1,434)	1,088	\$ 14,917	\$ (1,673)	2,236
% Below cost fixed maturity securities:									
<20% Below cost	\$ 8,359	\$ (226)	1,076	\$ 4,852	\$ (418)	588	\$ 13,211	\$ (644)	1,664
20%-50% Below cost	22	(8)	18	1,428	(652)	328	1,450	(660)	346
>50% Below cost		(2)	6	174	(363)	168	174	(365)	174
Total fixed maturity securities	8,381	(236)	1,100	6,454	(1,433)	1,084	14,835	(1,669)	2,184
% Below cost equity securities:									
<20% Below cost	72	(2)	47	5	(1)	4	77	(3)	51
20%-50% Below cost	5	(1)	1				5	(1)	1
Total equity securities	77	(3)	48	5	(1)	4	82	(4)	52
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 8,458	\$ (239)	1,148	\$ 6,459	\$ (1,434)	1,088	\$ 14,917	\$ (1,673)	2,236
Investment grade	\$ 8,249	\$ (231)	1,060	\$ 4,850	\$ (764)	683	\$ 13,099	\$ (995)	1,743
Below investment grade ⁽³⁾	209	(8)	88	1,609	(670)	405	1,818	(678)	493
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 8,458	\$ (239)	1,148	\$ 6,459	\$ (1,434)	1,088	\$ 14,917	\$ (1,673)	2,236

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- (1) Amounts included \$240 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.
- (2) Amounts included \$243 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.
- (3) Amounts that have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more included \$213 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

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The scheduled maturity distribution of fixed maturity securities as of September 30, 2011 is set forth below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers of securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Fair value
Due one year or less	\$ 2,696	\$ 2,720
Due after one year through five years	10,842	11,172
Due after five years through ten years	9,964	10,612
Due after ten years	19,570	22,252
Subtotal	43,072	46,756
Residential mortgage-backed	5,392	5,380
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,613	3,543
Other asset-backed	2,202	2,137
Total	\$ 54,279	\$ 57,816

As of September 30, 2011, \$4,347 million of our investments (excluding mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities) were subject to certain call provisions.

As of September 30, 2011, securities issued by utilities and energy, finance and insurance, and consumer non-cyclical industry groups represented approximately 23%, 22% and 12% of our domestic and foreign corporate fixed maturity securities portfolio, respectively. No other industry group comprised more than 10% of our investment portfolio. This portfolio is widely diversified among various geographic regions in the United States and internationally, and is not dependent on the economic stability of one particular region.

As of September 30, 2011, we did not hold any fixed maturity securities in any single issuer, other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, which exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity.

(e) Commercial Mortgage Loans

Our mortgage loans are collateralized by commercial properties, including multi-family residential buildings. The carrying value of commercial mortgage loans is stated at original cost net of prepayments, amortization and allowance for loan losses.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

We diversify our commercial mortgage loans by both property type and geographic region. The following tables set forth the distribution across property type and geographic region for commercial mortgage loans as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Property type:				
Retail	\$ 1,889	30%	\$ 1,974	29%
Industrial	1,736	28	1,788	26
Office	1,647	26	1,850	27
Apartments	708	11	725	11
Mixed use/other	341	5	435	7
Subtotal	6,321	100%	6,772	100%
Unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs	4		5	
Allowance for losses	(54)		(59)	
Total	\$ 6,271		\$ 6,718	

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Geographic region:				
South Atlantic	\$ 1,624	27%	\$ 1,583	23%
Pacific	1,598	25	1,769	26
Middle Atlantic	810	13	937	14
East North Central	568	9	612	9
Mountain	500	8	540	8
New England	390	6	482	7
West North Central	344	5	369	6
West South Central	329	5	297	4
East South Central	158	2	183	3
Subtotal	6,321	100%	6,772	100%
Unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs	4		5	
Allowance for losses	(54)		(59)	
Total	\$ 6,271		\$ 6,718	

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(Unaudited)

The following tables set forth the aging of past due commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011					Current	Total
	31 past due	60 days past due	61 past due	90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due		
Property type:							
Retail	\$		\$		\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 1,886
Industrial				16	4	20	1,716
Office		10		4	8	22	1,625
Apartments		1				1	707
Mixed use/other		1				1	340
Total recorded investment	\$ 12	\$ 20	\$ 15	\$ 47	\$ 6,274	\$ 6,321	
% of total commercial mortgage loans		%	1%	%	1%	99%	100%

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010					Current	Total
	31 past due	60 days past due	61 past due	90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due		
Property type:							
Retail	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$ 1,974
Industrial				6	27	33	1,755
Office					12	12	1,838
Apartments							725
Mixed use/other							435
Total recorded investment	\$	\$ 6	\$ 39	\$ 45	\$ 6,727	\$ 6,772	
% of total commercial mortgage loans		%	%	1%	1%	99%	100%

As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we had no commercial mortgage loans that were past due for more than 90 days and still accruing interest.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, we modified or extended 23 and 13 commercial mortgage loans, respectively, with a total carrying value of \$104 million and \$98 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. All of these modifications or extensions were based on current market interest rates, did not result in any forgiveness in the outstanding principal amount owed by the borrower and were not considered troubled debt restructurings.

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The following table sets forth the commercial mortgage loans on nonaccrual status by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Property type:		
Retail	\$ 3	\$
Industrial	4	27
Office	8	12
Apartments		
Mixed use/other		
Total recorded investment	\$ 15	\$ 39

The following table sets forth the allowance for credit losses and recorded investment in commercial mortgage loans as of or for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2011	Nine months ended September 30, 2011
Allowance for credit losses:		
Beginning balance	\$ 57	\$ 59
Charge-offs		(5)
Recoveries		
Provision	(3)	
Ending balance	\$ 54	\$ 54
Ending allowance for individually impaired loans	\$	\$
Ending allowance for loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	\$ 54	\$ 54
Recorded investment:		
Ending balance	\$ 6,321	\$ 6,321
Ending balance of individually impaired loans	\$ 13	\$ 13
Ending balance of loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	\$ 6,308	\$ 6,308

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for losses as of or for the periods indicated:

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(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30, 2010	
	2010			
Beginning balance	\$	70	\$	48
Provision		5		27
Release ⁽¹⁾		(13)		(13)
Ending balance	\$	62	\$	62

⁽¹⁾ Included \$13 million related to held-for-sale commercial mortgage loans that were sold in the third quarter of 2010.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following tables set forth our individually impaired commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011				Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Charge-offs	Related allowance		
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$	\$ 2	\$
Industrial					\$	
Office	10	13	3		\$ 10	
Apartments					\$	
Mixed use/other					\$	
Total	\$ 13	\$ 17	\$ 4	\$	\$ 6	\$

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010				Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Charge-offs	Related allowance		
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$	\$ 2	\$
Industrial	19	24	5		\$ 3	
Office	6	8	2		\$ 2	
Apartments					\$	
Mixed use/other					\$	
Total	\$ 30	\$ 40	\$ 10	\$	\$ 3	\$

In evaluating the credit quality of commercial mortgage loans, we assess the performance of the underlying loans using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Certain risks associated with commercial mortgages loans can be evaluated by reviewing both the loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratio to understand both the probability of the borrower not being able to make the necessary loan payments as well as the ability to sell the underlying property for an amount that would enable us to recover our unpaid principal balance in the event of default by the borrower. The average loan-to-value ratio is based on our most recent estimate of the fair value for the underlying property which is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A lower loan-to-value indicates that our loan value is more likely to be recovered in the event of default by the borrower if the property was sold. The debt service coverage ratio is based on normalized annual net operating income of the property compared to the payments required under the terms of the loan. Normalization allows for the removal of annual one-time events such as capital expenditures, prepaid or late real estate tax payments or non-recurring third-party fees (such as legal, consulting or contract fees). This ratio is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A higher debt service coverage ratio indicates the borrower is less likely to default on the loan. The debt service coverage ratio should not be used without considering other factors associated with the borrower, such as the borrower's liquidity or access to other resources that may result in our expectation that the borrower will continue to make the future scheduled payments.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following tables set forth the loan-to-value of commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011								Greater than 100% ⁽¹⁾	Total
	0%	50%	51%	60%	61%	75%	76%	100%		
Property type:										
Retail	\$ 426		\$ 275		\$ 874		\$ 282		\$ 32	\$ 1,889
Industrial		481		286		665		281		1,736
Office		427		282		591		226	121	1,647
Apartments		222		162		269		40	15	708
Mixed use/other		80		58		60		137	6	341
Total	\$ 1,636		\$ 1,063		\$ 2,459		\$ 966		\$ 197	\$ 6,321
% of total		26%		17%		39%		15%	3%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio		2.54		1.89		2.13		1.78	0.89	2.11

⁽¹⁾ Included \$10 million of impaired loans and \$187 million of loans in good standing, with a total weighted-average loan-to-value of 121%, where borrowers continued to make timely payments and have no history of delinquencies or distress.

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010								Greater than 100% ⁽¹⁾	Total
	0%	50%	51%	60%	61%	75%	76%	100%		
Property type:										
Retail	\$ 477		\$ 287		\$ 805		\$ 363		\$ 42	\$ 1,974
Industrial		431		361		625		284	87	1,788
Office		320		327		612		446	145	1,850
Apartments		99		172		321		133		725
Mixed use/other		123		10		63		221	18	435
Total	\$ 1,450		\$ 1,157		\$ 2,426		\$ 1,447		\$ 292	\$ 6,772
% of total		22%		17%		36%		21%	4%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio		2.24		1.99		1.79		2.42	0.75	2.01

⁽¹⁾ Included \$25 million of impaired loans and \$267 million of loans in good standing, with a total weighted-average loan-to-value of 117%, where borrowers continued to make timely payments and have no history of delinquencies or distress.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following tables set forth the debt service coverage ratio for fixed rate commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011						Greater than 2.00	Total
	Less than 1.00	1.00	1.25	1.26	1.50	1.51		
Property type:								
Retail	\$ 96	\$ 328		\$ 447		\$ 568	\$ 345	\$ 1,784
Industrial	227	232		284		636	341	1,720
Office	192	132		282		441	516	1,563
Apartments	15	83		75		301	167	641
Mixed use/other	50	32		6		53	105	246
Total	\$ 580	\$ 807		\$ 1,094		\$ 1,999	\$ 1,474	\$ 5,954
% of total	10%	13%		18%		34%	25%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	87%	71%		67%		60%	50%	63%

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010						Greater than 2.00	Total
	Less than 1.00	1.00	1.25	1.26	1.50	1.51		
Property type:								
Retail	\$ 125	\$ 317		\$ 490		\$ 512	\$ 415	\$ 1,859
Industrial	260	166		292		698	346	1,762
Office	176	186		238		524	547	1,671
Apartments	7	62		160		290	135	654
Mixed use/other	49	12		17		78	94	250
Total	\$ 617	\$ 743		\$ 1,197		\$ 2,102	\$ 1,537	\$ 6,196
% of total	10%	12%		19%		34%	25%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	90%	71%		68%		62%	50%	64%

The following tables set forth the debt service coverage ratio for floating rate commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011						Greater than 2.00	Total
	Less than 1.00	1.00	1.25	1.26	1.50	1.51		
Property type:								
Retail	\$	\$		\$ 1		\$	\$ 104	\$ 105

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Industrial				5	11	16
Office			8		76	84
Apartments					67	67
Mixed use/other		4			91	95
Total	\$	\$ 4	\$ 9	\$ 5	\$ 349	\$ 367
% of total	%	1%	3%	1%	95%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	%	80%	53%	45%	62%	62%

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010							Total	
	Less than 1.00	1.00	1.25	1.26	1.50	1.51	2.00		Greater than 2.00
Property type:									
Retail	\$	\$		\$		\$	2	\$ 113	\$ 115
Industrial	1		5				1	19	26
Office							57	122	179
Apartments			4				21	46	71
Mixed use/other								185	185
Total	\$ 1	\$ 9		\$		\$ 81		\$ 485	\$ 576
% of total		%	2%		%	14%		84%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	30%		62%		%	83%		77%	78%

(f) Restricted Commercial Mortgage Loans Related To Securitization Entities

The following tables set forth additional information regarding our restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Property type:				
Retail	\$ 168	39%	\$ 182	36%
Industrial	104	24	124	24
Office	92	21	117	23
Apartments	61	14	64	13
Mixed use/other	7	2	22	4
Subtotal	432	100%	509	100%
Allowance for losses	(2)		(2)	
Total	\$ 430		\$ 507	

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Geographic region:				
South Atlantic	\$ 151	35%	\$ 189	37%
Pacific	75	17	90	18
Middle Atlantic	67	16	70	14
East North Central	47	11	51	10
Mountain	30	7	32	6

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West North Central	28	6	31	6
East South Central	21	5	32	6
West South Central	12	3	13	3
New England	1		1	
Subtotal	432	100%	509	100%
Allowance for losses	(2)		(2)	
Total	\$ 430		\$ 507	

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Of our restricted commercial mortgage loans as of September 30, 2011, \$429 million were current and \$3 million were past due for more than 90 days and still accruing interest. As of December 31, 2010, all restricted commercial mortgage loans were current and there were no restricted commercial mortgage loans on nonaccrual status.

As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment were \$431 million and \$509 million, respectively, of the total recorded investment of restricted commercial mortgage loans of \$432 million and \$509 million, respectively. There was no provision for credit losses recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2011 or 2010 related to restricted commercial mortgage loans. There was no provision for credit losses recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 related to restricted commercial mortgage loans. A provision for credit losses of \$2 million was recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to restricted commercial mortgage loans, which reflected our ending allowance for credit losses balance and was required upon consolidation of securitization entities as of January 1, 2010.

In evaluating the credit quality of restricted commercial mortgage loans, we assess the performance of the underlying loans using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. The risks associated with restricted commercial mortgage loans can typically be evaluated by reviewing both the loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratio to understand both the probability of the borrower not being able to make the necessary loan payments as well as the ability to sell the underlying property for an amount that would enable us to recover our unpaid principal balance in the event of default by the borrower. The average loan-to-value ratio is based on our most recent estimate of the fair value for the underlying property which is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A lower loan-to-value indicates that our loan value is more likely to be recovered in the event of default by the borrower if the property was sold. The debt service coverage ratio is based on normalized annual net operating income of the property compared to the payments required under the terms of the loan. Normalization allows for the removal of annual one-time events such as capital expenditures, prepaid or late real estate tax payments or non-recurring third-party fees (such as legal, consulting or contract fees). This ratio is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A higher debt service coverage ratio indicates the borrower is less likely to default on the loan. The debt service coverage ratio should not be used without considering other factors associated with the borrower, such as the borrower's liquidity or access to other resources that may result in our expectation that the borrower will continue to make the future scheduled payments.

The following tables set forth the loan-to-value of restricted commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011							Greater than 100%	Total	
	0%	50%	51%	60%	61%	75%	76%			100%
Property type:										
Retail	\$ 152		\$ 11		\$ 2			\$ 3	\$ 168	
Industrial		92		5				5	104	
Office		67		12		5		6	92	
Apartments		35		3				23	61	
Mixed use/other		7							7	
Total recorded investments	\$ 353		\$ 31		\$ 7		\$ 34	\$ 7	\$ 432	
% of total		82%		7%		1%		8%	100%	
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio		1.80		1.17		2.16		0.88	0.48	1.67

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010								Greater than 100%	Total	
	0%	50%	51%	60%	61%	75%	76%	100%			
Property type:											
Retail	\$ 141		\$ 34		\$ 1		\$ 3		\$ 3	\$ 182	
Industrial	108		8		4		2		2	124	
Office	90		19		5		3			117	
Apartments	35		9				20			64	
Mixed use/other	17		5							22	
Total recorded investments	\$ 391		\$ 75		\$ 10		\$ 28		\$ 5	\$ 509	
% of total		77%		15%		2%		5%		100%	
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio		1.82		1.35		1.05		1.18		0.52	1.69

The following tables set forth the debt service coverage ratio for fixed rate restricted commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011							Greater than 2.00	Total		
	Less than 1.00	1.00	1.50	1.26	1.50	1.51	2.00				
Property type:											
Retail	\$ 5		\$ 17		\$ 50		\$ 64		\$ 32	\$ 168	
Industrial	15		11		24		24		30	104	
Office	12		24		4		39		13	92	
Apartments	12		15		9		20		5	61	
Mixed use/other							2		5	7	
Total recorded investments	\$ 44		\$ 67		\$ 87		\$ 149		\$ 85	\$ 432	
% of total		10%		15%		20%		35%		20%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value		74%		48%		40%		36%		29%	41%

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010							Greater than 2.00	Total	
	Less than 1.00	1.00	1.50	1.26	1.50	1.51	2.00			
Property type:										
Retail	\$ 14		\$ 6		\$ 52		\$ 77		\$ 33	\$ 182
Industrial	11		9		25		50		29	124
Office	14		14		23		45		21	117
Apartments			21		10		26		7	64
Mixed use/other					7		11		4	22
Total recorded investments	\$ 39		\$ 50		\$ 117		\$ 209		\$ 94	\$ 509

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% of total	8%	10%	23%	41%	18%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	65%	55%	42%	41%	31%	43%

There were no floating rate restricted commercial mortgage loans as of September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(g) Restricted Other Invested Assets Related To Securitization Entities

We have consolidated securitization entities that hold certain investments that are recorded as restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities. The consolidated securitization entities hold certain investments as trading securities whereby the changes in fair value are recorded in current period income. The trading securities are comprised of asset-backed securities, including residual interest in certain policy loan securitization entities and highly rated bonds that are primarily backed by credit card receivables.

(5) Derivative Instruments

Our business activities routinely deal with fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, currency exchange rates and other asset and liability prices. We use derivative instruments to mitigate or reduce certain of these risks. We have established policies for managing each of these risks, including prohibitions on derivatives market-making and other speculative derivatives activities. These policies require the use of derivative instruments in concert with other techniques to reduce or mitigate these risks. While we use derivatives to mitigate or reduce risks, certain derivatives do not meet the accounting requirements to be designated as hedging instruments and are denoted as derivatives not designated as hedges in the following disclosures. For derivatives that meet the accounting requirements to be designated as hedges, the following disclosures for these derivatives are denoted as derivatives designated as hedges, which include both cash flow and fair value hedges.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table sets forth our positions in derivative instruments as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative assets			Derivative liabilities		
	Balance sheet classification	Fair value September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	Balance sheet classification	Fair value September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Cash flow hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	\$ 1,478	\$ 222	Other liabilities	\$	\$ 56
Forward bond purchase commitments	Other invested assets	37		Other liabilities		
Inflation indexed swaps	Other invested assets			Other liabilities	41	33
Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets		205	Other liabilities		
Total cash flow hedges		1,515	427		41	89
Fair value hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	56	95	Other liabilities	3	8
Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets	37	35	Other liabilities		
Total fair value hedges		93	130		3	8
Total derivatives designated as hedges		1,608	557		44	97
Derivatives not designated as hedges						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	718	446	Other liabilities	351	74
Equity return swaps	Other invested assets	24		Other liabilities	1	3
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	Restricted other invested assets			Other liabilities	29	19
Interest rate swaptions	Other invested assets			Other liabilities		
Credit default swaps	Other invested assets	1	11	Other liabilities	77	7
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	Restricted other invested assets			Other liabilities	180	129
Equity index options	Other invested assets	62	33	Other liabilities		3
Financial futures	Other invested assets			Other liabilities		
Other foreign currency contracts	Other invested assets	2		Other liabilities	1	
Reinsurance embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	Other assets	26	1	Other liabilities		
GMWB embedded derivatives	Reinsurance recoverable ⁽²⁾	21	(5)	Policyholder account balances ⁽³⁾	602	121
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		854	486		1,241	356
Total derivatives		\$ 2,462	\$ 1,043		\$ 1,285	\$ 453

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- (1) Represents embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements.
- (2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) liabilities.
- (3) Represents the embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The fair value of derivative positions presented above was not offset by the respective collateral amounts retained or provided under these agreements. The amounts recognized for derivative counterparty collateral retained by us was recorded in other invested assets with a corresponding amount recorded in other liabilities to represent our obligation to return the collateral retained by us.

The activity associated with derivative instruments can generally be measured by the change in notional value over the periods presented. However, for GMWB embedded derivatives, the change between periods is best illustrated by the number of policies. The following tables represent activity associated with derivative instruments as of the dates indicated:

(Notional in millions)	Measurement	December 31, 2010	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	September 30, 2011
Derivatives designated as hedges					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	\$ 12,355	\$ 3,896	\$ (4,021)	\$ 12,230
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional		504		504
Inflation indexed swaps	Notional	525	19		544
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	491		(491)	
Total cash flow hedges		13,371	4,419	(4,512)	13,278
Fair value hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	1,764		(698)	1,066
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	85			85
Total fair value hedges		1,849		(698)	1,151
Total derivatives designated as hedges		15,220	4,419	(5,210)	14,429
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	7,681	1,310	(1,769)	7,222
Equity return swaps	Notional	208	362	(229)	341
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	Notional	129		(9)	120
Interest rate swaptions	Notional	200		(200)	
Credit default swaps	Notional	1,195	115	(200)	1,110
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	Notional	317			317
Equity index options	Notional	744	521	(795)	470
Financial futures	Notional	3,937	4,737	(5,078)	3,596
Other foreign currency contracts	Notional	521	185	(549)	157
Reinsurance embedded derivatives	Notional	72	297	(161)	208
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		15,004	7,527	(8,990)	13,541
Total derivatives		\$ 30,224	\$ 11,946	\$ (14,200)	\$ 27,970
(Number of policies)					
Derivatives designated as hedges					
GMWB embedded derivatives	Policies	49,566	696	(1,960)	48,302

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

We did not have any derivatives with counterparties that can be terminated at the option of the derivative counterparty as of September 30, 2011.

Cash Flow Hedges

Certain derivative instruments are designated as cash flow hedges. The changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded as a component of OCI. We designate and account for the following as cash flow hedges when they have met the effectiveness requirements: (i) various types of interest rate swaps to convert floating rate investments to fixed rate investments; (ii) various types of interest rate swaps to convert floating rate liabilities into fixed rate liabilities; (iii) receive U.S. dollar fixed on foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency cash flow exposure of foreign currency denominated investments; (iv) pay U.S. dollar fixed on foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency cash flow exposure on liabilities denominated in foreign currencies; (v) forward starting interest rate swaps to hedge against changes in interest rates associated with future fixed-rate bond purchases and/or interest income; (vi) forward bond purchase commitments to hedge against the variability in the anticipated cash flows required to purchase future fixed rate bonds; and (vii) other instruments to hedge the cash flows of various forecasted transactions.

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of cash flow hedges for the three months ended September 30, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income ⁽¹⁾	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 1,528	\$ 7	Net investment Income	\$ 51	Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	37		Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	20	(2)	Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ 1,585	\$ 5		\$ 51	

⁽¹⁾ Represents ineffective portion of cash flow hedges as there were no amounts excluded from the measurement of effectiveness.

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of cash flow hedges for the three months ended September 30, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income ⁽¹⁾	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 277	\$ 3	Net investment income	\$ 8	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets		1	Net investment gains (losses)		Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities		1	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	22		Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	2	(1)	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ 301	\$ 4		\$ 8	

⁽¹⁾ Represents ineffective portion of cash flow hedges as there were no amounts excluded from the measurement of effectiveness.

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of cash flow hedges for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income ⁽¹⁾	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 1,568	\$ 18	Net investment income	\$ 51	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities		1	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	37		Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	(8)	(24)	Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	4	(5)	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ 1,601	\$ (10)		\$ 51	

⁽¹⁾ Represents ineffective portion of cash flow hedges as there were no amounts excluded from the measurement of effectiveness.

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(Unaudited)

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of cash flow hedges for the nine months ended September 30, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income ⁽¹⁾	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 839	\$ 12	Net investment income	\$ 21	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets		2	Net investment gains (losses)		Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(3)	1	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	23		Net investment income	(1)	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	9	(5)	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ 868	\$ 10		\$ 20	

⁽¹⁾ Represents ineffective portion of cash flow hedges as there were no amounts excluded from the measurement of effectiveness. The total of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of \$1,960 million, net of taxes, recorded in stockholders' equity as of September 30, 2011 is expected to be reclassified to future net income, concurrently with and primarily offsetting changes in interest expense and interest income on floating-rate instruments and interest income on future fixed-rate bond purchases. Of this amount, \$25 million, net of taxes, is expected to be reclassified to net income in the next 12 months. Actual amounts may vary from this amount as a result of market conditions. All forecasted transactions associated with qualifying cash flow hedges are expected to occur by 2045. No amounts were reclassified to net income during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 in connection with forecasted transactions that were no longer considered probable of occurring.

Fair Value Hedges

Certain derivative instruments are designated as fair value hedges. The changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded in net income. In addition, changes in the fair value attributable to the hedged portion of the underlying instrument are reported in net income. We designate and account for the following as fair value hedges when they have met the effectiveness requirements: (i) interest rate swaps to convert fixed rate investments to floating rate investments; (ii) interest rate swaps to convert fixed rate liabilities into floating rate liabilities; (iii) cross currency swaps to convert non-U.S. dollar fixed rate liabilities to floating rate U.S. dollar liabilities; and (iv) other instruments to hedge various fair value exposures of investments.

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The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the three months ended September 30, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income	Other impacts to net income	Classification of other impacts to net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 1	Net investment gains (losses)	\$ (2)	Net investment income	\$ (1)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(10)	Net investment gains (losses)	16	Interest credited	10	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(9)	Net investment gains (losses)	1	Interest credited	10	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ (18)		\$ 15		\$ 19	

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the three months ended September 30, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income	Other impacts to net income	Classification of other impacts to net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$	Net investment gains (losses)	\$ (4)	Net investment income	\$ (1)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(4)	Net investment gains (losses)	25	Interest credited	4	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	11	Net investment gains (losses)		Interest credited	(10)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ 7		\$ 21		\$ (7)	

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income	Other impacts to net income	Classification of other impacts to net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income

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Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 3	Net investment gains (losses)	\$ (7)	Net investment income	\$ (3)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(39)	Net investment gains (losses)	53	Interest credited	39	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	2	Net investment gains (losses)	2	Interest credited	(2)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ (34)		\$ 48		\$ 34	

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The following table provides information about the pre-tax income effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the nine months ended September 30, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income	Other impacts to net income	Classification of other impacts to net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 2	Net investment gains (losses)	\$ (10)	Net investment income	\$ (3)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(11)	Net investment gains (losses)	75	Interest credited	11	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	7	Net investment gains (losses)	2	Interest credited	(6)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ (2)		\$ 67		\$ 2	

The difference between the gain (loss) recognized for the derivative instrument and the hedged item presented above represents the net ineffectiveness of the fair value hedging relationships. The other impacts presented above represent the net income effects of the derivative instruments that are presented in the same location as the income (loss) activity from the hedged item. There were no amounts excluded from the measurement of effectiveness.

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedges

We also enter into certain non-qualifying derivative instruments such as: (i) interest rate swaps, swaptions and financial futures to mitigate interest rate risk as part of managing regulatory capital positions; (ii) credit default swaps to enhance yield and reproduce characteristics of investments with similar terms and credit risk; (iii) equity index options, equity return swaps, interest rate swaps and financial futures to mitigate the risks associated with liabilities that have guaranteed minimum benefits; (iv) interest rate swaps where the hedging relationship does not qualify for hedge accounting; (v) credit default swaps to mitigate loss exposure to certain credit risk; (vi) foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate currency risk associated with future dividends from certain foreign subsidiaries to our holding company; and (vii) equity index options and credit default swaps to mitigate certain macroeconomic risks associated with certain foreign subsidiaries. Additionally, we provide GMWBs on certain products that are required to be bifurcated as embedded derivatives and have reinsurance agreements with certain features that are required to be bifurcated as embedded derivatives.

We also have derivatives related to securitization entities where we were required to consolidate the related securitization entity as a result of our involvement in the structure. The counterparties for these derivatives typically only have recourse to the securitization entity. The interest rate swaps used for these entities are typically used to effectively convert the interest payments on the assets of the securitization entity to the same basis as the interest rate on the borrowings issued by the securitization entity. Credit default swaps are utilized in certain securitization entities to enhance the yield payable on the borrowings issued by the securitization entity and also include a settlement feature that allows the securitization entity to provide the par value of assets in the securitization entity for the amount of any losses incurred under the credit default swap.

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The following table provides the pre-tax gain (loss) recognized in net income for the effects of derivatives not designated as hedges for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
	2011	2010	
Interest rate swaps	\$ 9	\$ 36	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity return swaps	22	(6)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	(12)	(12)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaptions		4	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps	(70)	22	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	(53)	30	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity index options	60	(55)	Net investment gains (losses)
Financial futures	267	(43)	Net investment gains (losses)
Other foreign currency contracts	13	(8)	Net investment gains (losses)
Reinsurance embedded derivatives	27	2	Net investment gains (losses)
GMWB embedded derivatives	(456)	133	Net investment gains (losses)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	\$ (193)	\$ 103	

The following table provides the pre-tax gain (loss) recognized in net income for the effects of derivatives not designated as hedges for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30,		Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
	2011	2010	
Interest rate swaps	\$ 13	\$ 93	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity return swaps	12	(6)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	(15)	(24)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaptions		61	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps	(67)	(5)	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	(48)	(11)	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity index options	32	(32)	Net investment gains (losses)
Financial futures	262	29	Net investment gains (losses)
Other foreign currency contracts		(9)	Net investment gains (losses)
Reinsurance embedded derivatives	26	4	Net investment gains (losses)
GMWB embedded derivatives	(430)	(109)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	\$ (215)	\$ (9)	

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Derivative Counterparty Credit Risk

As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, net fair value assets by counterparty totaled \$1,962 million and \$888 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, net fair value liabilities by counterparty totaled \$230 million and \$172 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we retained collateral of \$1,733 million and \$794 million, respectively, related to these agreements, including over collateralization of \$9 million and \$29 million, respectively, from certain counterparties. As of September 30, 2011, we did not post any collateral to derivative counterparties. As of December 31, 2010, we posted \$30 million of collateral to derivative counterparties, including over collateralization of \$11 million. For derivatives related to securitization entities, there are no arrangements that require either party to provide collateral and the recourse of the derivative counterparty is typically limited to the assets held by the securitization entity and there is no recourse to any entity other than the securitization entity.

Except for derivatives related to securitization entities, all of our master swap agreements contain credit downgrade provisions that allow either party to assign or terminate derivative transactions if the other party's long-term unsecured debt rating or financial strength rating is below the limit defined in the applicable agreement. If the downgrade provisions had been triggered as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we could have been allowed to claim up to \$238 million and \$123 million, respectively, from counterparties and required to disburse up to \$21 million and \$5 million, respectively. This represented the net fair value of gains and losses by counterparty, less available collateral held, and did not include any fair value gains or losses for derivatives related to securitization entities.

Credit Derivatives

We sell protection under single name credit default swaps and credit default swap index tranches in combination with purchasing securities to replicate characteristics of similar investments based on the credit quality and term of the credit default swap. Credit default triggers for both indexed reference entities and single name reference entities follow the Credit Derivatives Physical Settlement Matrix published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association. Under these terms, credit default triggers are defined as bankruptcy, failure to pay or restructuring, if applicable. Our maximum exposure to credit loss equals the notional value for credit default swaps. In the event of default for credit default swaps, we are typically required to pay the protection holder the full notional value less a recovery rate determined at auction.

In addition to the credit derivatives discussed above, we also have credit derivative instruments related to securitization entities that we consolidated in 2010. These derivatives represent a customized index of reference entities with specified attachment points for certain derivatives. The credit default triggers are similar to those described above. In the event of default, the securitization entity will provide the counterparty with the par value of assets held in the securitization entity for the amount of incurred loss on the credit default swap. The maximum exposure to loss for the securitization entity is the notional value of the derivatives. Certain losses on these credit default swaps would be absorbed by the third-party noteholders of the securitization entity and the remaining losses on the credit default swaps would be absorbed by our portion of the notes issued by the securitization entity.

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The following table sets forth our credit default swaps where we sell protection on single name reference entities and the fair values as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities
Reference entity credit rating and maturity:						
AAA						
Matures after one year through five years	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$ 5	\$	\$
AA						
Matures after one year through five years	6			6		
Matures after five years through ten years	5			5		
A						
Matures after one year through five years	37	1		37	1	
Matures after five years through ten years	10		1	5		
BBB						
Matures after one year through five years	68			68	2	
Matures after five years through ten years	24		1	29		
Total credit default swaps on single name reference entities	\$ 155	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 155	\$ 3	\$

The following table sets forth our credit default swaps where we sell protection on credit default swap index tranches and the fair values as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities
Original index tranche attachment/detachment point and maturity:						
9% 12% matures after one year through five years ⁽¹⁾	\$ 300	\$	\$ 35	\$ 300	\$	\$ 3
10% 15% matures after one year through five years ⁽²⁾	250		4	250	4	
12% 22% matures after five years through ten years ⁽³⁾	248		32	248		4
15% 30% matures after five years through ten years ⁽⁴⁾	127		4	127	2	
Total credit default swap index tranches	925		75	925	6	7
Customized credit default swap index tranches related to securitization entities:						
Portion backing third-party borrowings maturing 2017 ⁽⁵⁾	17		9	17		8
Portion backing our interest maturing 2017 ⁽⁶⁾	300		171	300		121
Total customized credit default swap index tranches related to securitization entities	317		180	317		129
Total credit default swaps on index tranches	\$ 1,242	\$	\$ 255	\$ 1,242	\$ 6	\$ 136

- (1) The current attachment/detachment as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 9% 12%.
- (2) The current attachment/detachment as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 10% 15%.
- (3) The current attachment/detachment as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 12% 22%.
- (4) The current attachment/detachment as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 14.8% 30.3%.
- (5) Original notional value was \$39 million.
- (6) Original notional value was \$300 million.

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(6) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Assets and liabilities that are reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at fair value are not included in the following disclosure of fair value. Such items include cash and cash equivalents, investment securities, separate accounts, securities held as collateral and derivative instruments. Other financial assets and liabilities those not carried at fair value are discussed below. Apart from certain of our borrowings and certain marketable securities, few of the instruments discussed below are actively traded and their fair values must often be determined using models. The fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based upon available market information and judgments about the financial instruments, including estimates of the timing and amount of expected future cash flows and the credit standing of counterparties. Such estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time our entire holdings of a particular financial instrument, nor do they consider the tax impact of the realization of unrealized gains or losses. In many cases, the fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets.

The basis on which we estimate fair value is as follows:

Commercial mortgage loans. Based on recent transactions and/or discounted future cash flows, using current market rates.

Restricted commercial mortgage loans. Based on recent transactions and/or discounted future cash flows, using current market rates.

Other invested assets. Based on comparable market transactions, discounted future cash flows, quoted market prices and/or estimates using the most recent data available for the related instrument. Primarily represents short-term investments, limited partnerships accounted for under the cost method.

Long-term borrowings. Based on market quotes or comparable market transactions.

Non-recourse funding obligations. Based on the then current coupon, revalued based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and current spread assumption based on commercially available data. The model is a floating rate coupon model using the spread assumption to derive the valuation.

Borrowings related to securitization entities. Based on market quotes or comparable market transactions.

Investment contracts. Based on expected future cash flows, discounted at current market rates for annuity contracts or institutional products.

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The following represents the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not required to be carried at fair value as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets:						
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ (1)	\$ 6,271	\$ 6,669	\$ (1)	\$ 6,718	\$ 6,896
Restricted commercial mortgage loans	(1)	430	483	(1)	507	554
Other invested assets	(1)	302	313	(1)	267	272
Liabilities:						
Long-term borrowings ⁽²⁾	(1)	4,708	4,181	(1)	4,952	4,928
Non-recourse funding obligations ⁽²⁾	(1)	3,280	2,198	(1)	3,437	2,170
Borrowings related to securitization entities	(1)	366	394	(1)	443	467
Investment contracts	(1)	19,095	19,869	(1)	19,772	20,471
Other firm commitments:						
Commitments to fund limited partnerships	65			110		
Ordinary course of business lending commitments	51			28		

⁽¹⁾ These financial instruments do not have notional amounts.

⁽²⁾ See note 8 for additional information related to borrowings.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

We have fixed maturity, equity and trading securities, derivatives, embedded derivatives, securities held as collateral, separate account assets and certain other financial instruments, which are carried at fair value. Below is a description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to determine fair value by class of instrument.

Fixed maturity, equity and trading securities

The valuations of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities are determined using a market approach, income approach or a combination of the market and income approach depending on the type of instrument and availability of information.

We utilize certain third-party data providers when determining fair value. We consider information obtained from third-party pricing services as well as third-party broker provided prices, or broker quotes, in our determination of fair value. Additionally, we utilize internal models to determine the valuation of securities using an income approach where the inputs are based on third-party provided market inputs. While we consider the valuations provided by third-party pricing services and broker quotes, management determines the fair value of our investment securities after considering all relevant and available information. We also obtain an understanding of the valuation methodologies and procedures used by third-party data providers to ensure sufficient understanding to evaluate the valuation data received and determine the appropriate fair value.

In general, we first obtain valuations from pricing services. If a price is not supplied by a pricing service, we will typically seek a broker quote. For certain private fixed maturity securities where we do not obtain valuations from pricing services, we utilize an internal model to determine fair value since transactions for identical

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securities are not readily observable and these securities are not typically valued by pricing services. For all securities, excluding certain private fixed maturity securities, if neither a pricing service nor broker quote valuation is available, we determine fair value using internal models.

For pricing services, we obtain an understanding of the pricing methodologies and procedures for each type of instrument. In general, a pricing service does not provide a price for a security if sufficient information is not readily available to determine fair value or if such security is not in the specific sector or class covered by a particular pricing service. Given our understanding of the pricing methodologies and procedures of pricing services, the securities valued by pricing services are typically classified as Level 2 unless we determine the valuation process for a security or group of securities utilizes significant unobservable inputs.

For private fixed maturity securities, we utilize an internal model to determine fair value and utilize public bond spreads by sector, rating and maturity to develop the market rate that would be utilized for a similar public bond. We then add an additional premium to the public bond spread to adjust for the liquidity and other features of our private placements. We utilize the estimated market yield to discount the expected cash flows of the security to determine fair value. We assign each security an internal rating to determine the appropriate public bond spread that should be utilized in the valuation. While we generally consider the public bond spreads by sector and maturity to be observable inputs, we evaluate the similarities of our private placement with the public bonds to determine whether the spreads utilized would be considered observable inputs for the private placement being valued. To determine the significance of unobservable inputs, we calculate the impact on the valuation from the unobservable input and will classify a security as Level 3 when the impact on the valuation exceeds 10%.

For broker quotes, we consider the valuation methodology utilized by the third party but cannot typically obtain sufficient evidence to determine the valuation does not include significant unobservable inputs. Accordingly, we typically classify the securities where fair value is based on our consideration of broker quotes as Level 3 measurements.

For remaining securities priced using internal models, we maximize the use of observable inputs but typically utilize significant unobservable inputs to determine fair value. Accordingly, the valuations are typically classified as Level 3.

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The following tables summarize the primary sources considered when determining fair value of each class of fixed maturity securities as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Total	September 30, 2011		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises:				
Pricing services	\$ 4,812	\$	\$ 4,812	\$
Internal models	13		12	1
Total U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	4,825		4,824	1
Tax-exempt:				
Pricing services	693		693	
Total tax-exempt	693		693	
Government non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	2,155		2,155	
Internal models	10		9	1
Total government non-U.S.	2,165		2,164	1
U.S. corporate:				
Pricing services	22,102		22,102	
Broker quotes	269			269
Internal models	2,997		1,916	1,081
Total U.S. corporate	25,368		24,018	1,350
Corporate non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	11,790		11,790	
Broker quotes	84			84
Internal models	1,831		1,545	286
Total corporate non-U.S.	13,705		13,335	370
Residential mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	5,273		5,273	
Broker quotes	53			53
Internal models	54			54
Total residential mortgage-backed	5,380		5,273	107
Commercial mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	3,502		3,502	
Broker quotes	16			16
Internal models	25			25

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Total commercial mortgage-backed	3,543	3,502	41
Other asset-backed:			
Pricing services	1,872	1,872	
Broker quotes	255		255
Internal models	10	10	
Total other asset-backed	2,137	1,882	255
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 57,816	\$ 55,691	\$ 2,125

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(Amounts in millions)	Total	December 31, 2010		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises:				
Pricing services	\$ 3,688	\$	\$ 3,688	\$
Internal models	17		6	11
Total U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	3,705		3,694	11
Tax-exempt:				
Pricing services	1,030		1,030	
Total tax-exempt	1,030		1,030	
Government non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	2,357		2,357	
Internal models	12		11	1
Total government non-U.S.	2,369		2,368	1
U.S. corporate:				
Pricing services	20,563		20,563	
Broker quotes	235			235
Internal models	3,169		2,304	865
Total U.S. corporate	23,967		22,867	1,100
Corporate non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	11,584		11,584	
Broker quotes	113			113
Internal models	1,801		1,546	255
Total corporate non-U.S.	13,498		13,130	368
Residential mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	4,312		4,312	
Broker quotes	72			72
Internal models	71			71
Total residential mortgage-backed	4,455		4,312	143
Commercial mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	3,693		3,693	
Broker quotes	16			16
Internal models	34			34
Total commercial mortgage-backed	3,743		3,693	50
Other asset-backed:				
Pricing services	2,241		2,143	98

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Broker quotes	169		169
Internal models	6	5	1
Total other asset-backed	2,416	2,148	268
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 55,183	\$ 53,242	\$ 1,941

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The following tables summarize the primary sources considered when determining fair value of equity securities as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	\$ 254	\$ 248	\$ 6	\$
Broker quotes	6			6
Internal models	94			94
Total equity securities	\$ 354	\$ 248	\$ 6	\$ 100

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	\$ 245	\$ 240	\$ 5	\$
Broker quotes	6			6
Internal models	81			81
Total equity securities	\$ 332	\$ 240	\$ 5	\$ 87

The following tables summarize the primary sources considered when determining fair value of trading securities as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	\$ 365	\$	\$ 365	\$
Broker quotes	274			274
Total trading securities	\$ 639	\$	\$ 365	\$ 274

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	\$ 348	\$	\$ 348	\$
Broker quotes	230			230
Internal models	99			99
Total trading securities	\$ 677	\$	\$ 348	\$ 329

Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities

We have trading securities related to securitization entities that are classified as restricted other invested assets and are carried at fair value. The trading securities represent asset-backed securities. The valuation for trading securities is determined using a market approach and/or an income approach depending on the availability of information. For certain highly rated asset-backed securities, there is observable market information for transactions of the same or similar instruments and is provided to us by a third-party pricing service and is classified as Level 2. For certain

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securities that are not actively traded, we determine fair value after considering third-party broker provided prices or discounted expected cash flows using current yields for similar securities and classify these valuations as Level 3.

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Securities lending and derivative counterparty collateral

The fair value of securities held as collateral is primarily based on Level 2 inputs from market information for the collateral that is held on our behalf by the custodian. We determine fair value after considering prices obtained by third-party pricing services.

Separate account assets

The fair value of separate account assets is based on the quoted prices of the underlying fund investments and, therefore, represents Level 1 pricing.

Derivatives

In determining the fair value of derivatives, we consider the counterparty collateral arrangements and rights of set-off when determining whether any incremental adjustment should be made for both the counterparty's and our non-performance risk. As a result of these counterparty arrangements, we determined no adjustment for our non-performance risk was required to our derivative liabilities.

Interest rate swaps. The valuation of interest rate swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary input into the valuation represents the forward interest rate swap curve, which is generally considered an observable input, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2. For certain interest rate swaps, the inputs into the valuation also include the total returns of certain bonds that would primarily be considered an observable input and result in the derivative being classified as Level 2. For certain other swaps, there are features that provide an option to the counterparty to terminate the swap at specified dates and would be considered a significant unobservable input and results in the fair value measurement of the derivative being classified as Level 3.

Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities. The valuation of interest rate swaps related to securitization entities is determined using an income approach. The primary input into the valuation represents the forward interest rate swap curve, which is generally considered an observable input, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Inflation indexed swaps. The valuation of inflation indexed swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve and consumer price index, which are generally considered observable inputs, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Interest rate swaptions. The valuation of interest rate swaptions is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve, which is generally considered an observable input, forward interest rate volatility and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative. As a result of the significant unobservable inputs associated with the forward interest rate volatility input, the derivative is classified as Level 3.

Foreign currency swaps. The valuation of foreign currency swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve and foreign currency exchange rates, both of which are considered an observable input, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Credit default swaps. We have both single name credit default swaps and index tranche credit default swaps. For single name credit default swaps, we utilize an income approach to determine fair value based on using current market information for the credit spreads of the reference entity, which is considered observable inputs

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based on the reference entities of our derivatives and results in these derivatives being classified as Level 2. For index tranche credit default swaps, we utilize an income approach that utilizes current market information related to credit spreads and expected defaults and losses associated with the reference entities that comprise the respective index associated with each derivative. There are significant unobservable inputs associated with the timing and amount of losses from the reference entities as well as the timing or amount of losses, if any, that will be absorbed by our tranche. Accordingly, the index tranche credit default swaps are classified as Level 3.

Credit default swaps related to securitization entities. Credit default swaps related to securitization entities represent customized index tranche credit default swaps and are valued using a similar methodology as described above for index tranche credit default swaps. We determine fair value of these credit default swaps after considering both the valuation methodology described above as well as the valuation provided by the derivative counterparty. In addition to the valuation methodology and inputs described for index tranche credit default swaps, these customized credit default swaps contain a feature that permits the securitization entity to provide the par value of underlying assets in the securitization entity to settle any losses under the credit default swap. The valuation of this settlement feature is dependent upon the valuation of the underlying assets and the timing and amount of any expected loss on the credit default swap, which is considered a significant unobservable input. Accordingly, these customized index tranche credit default swaps related to securitization entities are classified as Level 3.

Equity index options. We have equity index options associated with various equity indices. The valuation of equity index options is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent forward interest rate volatility and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative, which are considered significant unobservable inputs in most instances. The equity index volatility surface is determined based on market information that is not readily observable and is developed based upon inputs received from several third-party sources. Accordingly, these options are classified as Level 3.

Financial futures. The fair value of financial futures is based on the closing exchange prices. Accordingly, these financial futures are classified as Level 1. The period end valuation is zero as a result of settling the margins on these contracts on a daily basis.

Equity return swaps. The valuation of equity return swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve and underlying equity index values, which are generally considered observable inputs, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Forward bond purchase commitments. The valuation of forward bond purchase commitments is determined using an income approach. The primary input into the valuation represents the current bond prices and interest rates, which are generally considered an observable input, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Other foreign currency contracts. We have certain foreign currency options classified as other foreign currency contracts. The valuation of foreign currency options is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve, foreign currency exchange rates, forward interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate volatility, foreign equity index volatility and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative. As a result of the significant unobservable inputs associated with the forward interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate volatility and foreign equity index volatility inputs, the derivative is classified as Level 3. We also have foreign currency forward contracts where the valuation is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward foreign currency exchange rates, which are generally considered observable inputs and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

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Reinsurance embedded derivatives

We have certain reinsurance agreements that result in a reinsurance counterparty holding assets for our benefit where this feature is considered an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. As a result, we measure the embedded derivatives at fair value with changes in fair value being recorded in income. Fair value is determined by comparing the fair value and cost basis of the underlying assets. The underlying assets are primarily comprised of highly rated investments and result in the fair value of the embedded derivatives being classified as Level 2.

GMWB embedded derivatives

We are required to bifurcate an embedded derivative for certain features associated with annuity products and related reinsurance agreements where we provide a GMWB to the policyholder and are required to record the GMWB embedded derivative at fair value. The valuation of our GMWB embedded derivative is based on an income approach that incorporates inputs such as forward interest rates, equity index volatility, equity index and fund correlation, and policyholder assumptions such as utilization, lapse and mortality. In addition to these inputs, we also consider risk and expense margins when determining the projected cash flows that would be determined by another market participant. While the risk and expense margins are considered in determining fair value, these inputs do not have a significant impact on the valuation.

For GMWB liabilities, non-performance risk is integrated into the discount rate. Prior to the third quarter of 2010, the discount rate was based on the swap curve, which incorporated the non-performance risk of our GMWB liabilities. Beginning in 2009, the swap curve dropped below the U.S. Treasury curve at certain points on the longer end of the curve, and in 2010, the points below the U.S. Treasury curve expanded to several points beyond 10 years. For these points on the curve, we utilized the U.S. Treasury curve as our discount rate through the second quarter of 2010. Beginning in the third quarter of 2010, we revised our discount rate to reflect market credit spreads that represent an adjustment for the non-performance risk of the GMWB liabilities. The credit spreads included in our discount rate range from 60 to 85 basis points over the most relevant points on the U.S. Treasury curve. As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the impact of non-performance risk resulted in a lower fair value of our GMWB liabilities of \$118 million and \$44 million, respectively.

To determine the appropriate discount rate to reflect the non-performance risk of the GMWB liabilities, we evaluate the non-performance risk in our liabilities based on a hypothetical exit market transaction as there is no exit market for these types of liabilities. A hypothetical exit market can be viewed as a hypothetical transfer of the liability to another similarly rated insurance company which would closely resemble a reinsurance transaction. Another hypothetical exit market transaction can be viewed as a hypothetical transaction from the perspective of the GMWB policyholder. We believe that a hypothetical exit market participant would use a similar discount rate as described above to value the liabilities.

For equity index volatility, we determine the projected equity market volatility using both historical volatility and projected near-term equity market volatility with more significance being placed on projected and recent historical data.

Equity index and fund correlations are determined based on historical price observations for the fund and equity index.

For policyholder assumptions, we use our expected lapse, mortality and utilization assumptions and update these assumptions for our actual experience, as necessary. For our lapse assumption, we adjust our base lapse assumption by policy based on a combination of the policyholder's current account value and GMWB benefit.

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We classify the GMWB valuation as Level 3 based on having significant unobservable inputs. We evaluate the inputs and methodologies used to determine fair value based on how we expect a market participant would determine exit value. As stated above, there is no exit market or market participants for the GMWB embedded derivatives. Accordingly, we evaluate our inputs and resulting fair value based on a hypothetical exit market and hypothetical market participants. A hypothetical exit market could be viewed as a transaction that would closely resemble reinsurance. While reinsurance transactions for this type of product are not an observable input, we consider this type of hypothetical exit market, as appropriate, when evaluating our inputs and determining that our inputs are consistent with that of a hypothetical market participant.

Contingent purchase price

We have certain contingent purchase price payments related to acquisitions made after 2009 that are required to be recorded at fair value each period. Fair value is determined using an income approach whereby we project the expected earnings of the business and compare our projections of the relevant earnings metric to the thresholds established in the purchase agreement to determine our expected payments. We then discount these expected payments to calculate the fair value as of the valuation date. The inputs used to determine the discount rate and expected payments are primarily based on significant unobservable inputs and result in the fair value of the contingent purchase price being classified as Level 3.

Borrowings related to securitization entities

We record certain borrowings related to securitization entities at fair value. The fair value of these borrowings is determined using either a market approach or income approach, depending on the instrument and availability of market information. Given the unique characteristics of the securitization entities that issued these borrowings as well as the lack of comparable instruments, we determine fair value considering the valuation of the underlying assets held by the securitization entities and any derivatives, as well as any unique characteristics of the borrowings that may impact the valuation. After considering all relevant inputs, we determine fair value of the borrowings using the net valuation of the underlying assets and derivatives that are backing the borrowings. Accordingly, these instruments are classified as Level 3.

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The following tables set forth our assets and liabilities by class of instrument that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30, 2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government, agencies and government- sponsored enterprises	\$ 4,825	\$	\$ 4,824	\$ 1
Tax-exempt	693		693	
Government non-U.S.	2,165		2,164	1
U.S. corporate	25,368		24,018	1,350
Corporate non-U.S.	13,705		13,335	370
Residential mortgage-backed	5,380		5,273	107
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,543		3,502	41
Other asset-backed	2,137		1,882	255
Total fixed maturity securities	57,816		55,691	2,125
Equity securities	354	248	6	100
Other invested assets:				
Trading securities	639		365	274
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate swaps	2,252		2,246	6
Foreign currency swaps	37		37	
Credit default swaps	1		1	
Equity index options	62			62
Equity return swaps	24		24	
Forward bond purchase commitments	37		37	
Other foreign currency commitments	2		2	
Total derivative assets	2,415		2,347	68
Securities lending collateral	204		204	
Derivatives counterparty collateral	563		563	
Total other invested assets	3,821		3,479	342
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	376		202	174
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	26		26	
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽²⁾	21			21
Separate account assets	9,794	9,794		
Total assets	\$ 72,208	\$ 10,042	\$ 59,404	\$ 2,762
Liabilities				
Policyholder account balances ⁽³⁾	\$ 602	\$	\$	\$ 602
Other liabilities:				
Contingent purchase price	44			44
Derivative liabilities:				

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Interest rate swaps	354	354	
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	29	29	
Inflation indexed swaps	41	41	
Credit default swaps	77	2	75
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	180		180
Equity return swaps	1	1	
Other foreign currency contracts	1	1	
Total derivative liabilities	683	428	255
Total other liabilities	727	428	299
Borrowings related to securitization entities	48		48
Total liabilities	\$ 1,377	\$ 428	\$ 949

- (1) Represents embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements.
- (2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our GMWB liabilities.
- (3) Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

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(Amounts in millions)	Total	December 31, 2010		Level 3
		Level 1	Level 2	
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government, agencies and government sponsored enterprises	\$ 3,705	\$	\$ 3,694	\$ 11
Tax-exempt	1,030		1,030	
Government non-U.S.	2,369		2,368	1
U.S. corporate	23,967		22,867	1,100
Corporate non-U.S.	13,498		13,130	368
Residential mortgage-backed	4,455		4,312	143
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,743		3,693	50
Other asset-backed	2,416		2,148	268
Total fixed maturity securities	55,183		53,242	1,941
Equity securities	332	240	5	87
Other invested assets:				
Trading securities	677		348	329
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate swaps	763		758	5
Foreign currency swaps	240		240	
Credit default swaps	11		5	6
Equity index options	33			33
Total derivative assets	1,047		1,003	44
Securities lending collateral	772		772	
Derivatives counterparty collateral	630		630	
Total other invested assets	3,126		2,753	373
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	370		199	171
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	1		1	
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽²⁾	(5)			(5)
Separate account assets	11,666	11,666		
Total assets	\$ 70,673	\$ 11,906	\$ 56,200	\$ 2,567
Liabilities				
Policyholder account balances ⁽³⁾	\$ 121	\$	\$	\$ 121
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	138		138	
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	19		19	
Inflation indexed swaps	33		33	
Credit default swaps	7			7
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	129			129
Equity index options	3			3

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Equity return swaps	3	3		
Total derivative liabilities	332	193	139	
Borrowings related to securitization entities	51		51	
Total liabilities	\$ 504	\$ 193	\$ 311	

- (1) Represents embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements.
- (2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our GMWB liabilities.
- (3) Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

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We review the fair value hierarchy classifications each reporting period. Changes in the observability of the valuation attributes may result in a reclassification of certain financial assets or liabilities. Such reclassifications are reported as transfers into and out of Level 3, or between other levels, at the beginning fair value for the reporting period in which the changes occur. Our assessment of whether or not there were significant unobservable inputs related to fixed maturity securities was based on our observations obtained through the course of managing our investment portfolio, including interaction with other market participants, observations related to the availability and consistency of pricing, and understanding of general market activity such as new issuance and the level of secondary market trading for a class of securities. Additionally, we considered data obtained from third-party pricing sources to determine whether our estimated values incorporate significant unobservable inputs that would result in the valuation being classified as Level 3.

The following tables present additional information about assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)							Total gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held			
	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2011	Included in net income	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2011	
Fixed maturity securities:											
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 13	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(12)	\$ 1	\$
Government non-U.S.	1									1	
U.S. corporate ⁽¹⁾	949	(21)	39	41			(7)	382	(33)	1,350	(21)
Corporate non-U.S. ⁽¹⁾	371	(15)	30				(1)	20	(35)	370	(16)
Residential mortgage- backed	124	1	(7)				(12)	3	(2)	107	1
Commercial mortgage- backed	43		(1)				(2)	1		41	
Other asset-backed	265		(4)				(6)			255	
Total fixed maturity securities	1,766	(35)	57	41			(28)	406	(82)	2,125	(36)
Equity securities	106		(1)		(5)					100	
Other invested assets:											
Trading securities	291	(12)					(5)			274	(12)
Derivative assets:											
Interest rate swaps	4	3					(1)			6	3
Credit default swaps	4	(4)									(4)
Equity index options	40	58					(36)			62	37
Total derivative assets	48	57					(37)			68	36
Total other invested assets	339	45					(42)			342	24
	175	(1)								174	(1)

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Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities												
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽²⁾		(5)	26							21	26	
Total Level 3 assets		\$ 2,381	\$ 35	\$ 56	\$ 41	\$ (5)	\$	\$ (70)	\$ 406	\$ (82)	\$ 2,762	\$ 13

(1) The transfers into and out of Level 3 were primarily related to private fixed rate U.S. corporate and corporate non-U.S. securities and resulted from a change in the observability of the additional premium to the public bond spread to adjust for the liquidity and other features of our private placements and resulted in unobservable inputs having a significant impact on certain valuations for transfers in or no longer having significant impact on certain valuations for transfers out.

(2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our GMWB liabilities.

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(Unaudited)

(Amounts in millions)	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)		Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	Transfer into Level 3 ⁽¹⁾	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2010	Total gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held
	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2010	Included in net income					
Fixed maturity securities:							
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 9	\$	\$	\$ 5	\$	\$ 14	\$
Government non-U.S.	18		1			19	
U.S. corporate	1,520	4	23	2	83	1,329	4
Corporate non-U.S.	720	(8)		(8)	119	603	(8)
Residential mortgage-backed	62		1	9	65	132	
Commercial mortgage-backed	59	(6)	8	(15)	1	47	
Other asset-backed	361		5	15		166	
Total fixed maturity securities	2,749	(10)	38	3	273	2,310	(4)
Equity securities	9	11		(11)	8	17	
Other invested assets:							
Trading securities	136	7		9	213	365	7
Derivative assets:							
Interest rate swaps	9					9	
Interest rate swaptions	4	4				8	4
Credit default swaps		1				1	1
Equity index options	97	(54)		18		61	(54)
Other foreign currency contracts	1			(1)			
Total derivative assets	111	(49)		17		79	(49)
Total other invested assets	247	(42)		26	213	444	(42)
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities							
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽²⁾	174	4				178	3
	9	(7)		2		4	(7)
Total Level 3 assets	\$ 3,188	\$ (44)	\$ 38	\$ 20	\$ 494	\$ (743)	\$ (50)

(1) The transfer into Level 3 was primarily related to private fixed U.S. corporate and corporate non-U.S. securities and resulted from a change in the observability of the additional premium to the public bond spread to adjust for the liquidity and other features of our private placements and resulted in unobservable inputs having a significant impact on certain valuations.

(2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our GMWB liabilities.

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The following tables present additional information about assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)							Transfer		Total gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held	
	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2011	Included in net income	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	into Level 3	out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2011	
Fixed maturity securities:											
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 11	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 12	\$ (22)	\$ 1	\$
Government non-U.S.	1									1	
U.S. corporate ⁽¹⁾	1,100	(13)	45	71	(5)		(70)	634	(412)	1,350	(13)
Corporate non-U.S. ⁽¹⁾	368	(26)	27	40	(35)		(8)	225	(221)	370	(26)
Residential mortgage-backed	143		(15)	3			(24)	3	(3)	107	
Commercial mortgage-backed	50		1				(11)	1		41	
Other asset-backed	268	(1)	5	8	(8)		(32)	15		255	(1)
Total fixed maturity securities	1,941	(40)	63	122	(48)		(145)	890	(658)	2,125	(40)
Equity securities	87	1		24	(10)		(2)			100	
Other invested assets:											
Trading securities	329	4		5	(41)		(23)			274	4
Derivative assets:											
Interest rate swaps	5	2					(1)			6	2
Credit default swaps	6	(6)									(6)
Equity index options	33	31		39			(41)			62	10
Total derivative assets	44	27		39			(42)			68	6
Total other invested assets	373	31		44	(41)		(65)			342	10
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities											
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽²⁾	171	3								174	3
	(5)	24				2				21	24
Total Level 3 assets	\$ 2,567	\$ 19	\$ 63	\$ 190	\$ (99)	\$ 2	\$ (212)	\$ 890	\$ (658)	\$ 2,762	\$ (3)

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- (1) The transfers into and out of Level 3 were primarily related to private fixed rate U.S. corporate and corporate non-U.S. securities and resulted from a change in the observability of the additional premium to the public bond spread to adjust for the liquidity and other features of our private placements and resulted in unobservable inputs having a significant impact on certain valuations for transfers in or no longer having significant impact on certain valuations for transfers out.
- (2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our GMWB liabilities.

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	Beginning balance		Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)		Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net		Ending balance		Total gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held
	as of January 1, 2010	Included in net income	Included in OCI		Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3 ⁽¹⁾	as of September 30, 2010		
(Amounts in millions)									
Fixed maturity securities									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 16	\$	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 14	\$ (14)	\$ 14	\$	
Tax-exempt	2					(2)			
Government non-U.S.	7		2		16	(6)	19		
U.S. corporate	1,073	15	57	33	761	(610)	1,329	12	
Corporate non-U.S.	504	(7)	8	3	472	(377)	603	(7)	
Residential mortgage-backed	1,481		4	89	66	(1,508)	132		
Commercial mortgage-backed						(3,462)			
	3,558	(5)	22	(78)	12		47		
Other asset-backed	1,419	(24)	28	(3)	10	(1,264)	166	(24)	
Total fixed maturity securities	8,060	(21)	121	42	1,351	(7,243)	2,310	(19)	
Equity securities	9	11		(3)	60	(60)	17		
Other invested assets:									
Trading securities	145	8		(1)	213		365	8	
Derivative assets:									
Interest rate swaps	3	6					9	6	
Interest rate swaptions	54	19		(65)			8	19	
Credit default swaps	6	(5)					1	(5)	
Equity index options	39	(32)		54			61	(32)	
Other foreign currency options	8	(7)		(1)				(7)	
Total derivative assets	110	(19)		(12)			79	(19)	
Total other invested assets	255	(11)		(13)	213		444	(11)	
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities									
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽²⁾	(5)	7		2	174		178	1	
Total Level 3 assets	\$ 8,319	\$ (10)	\$ 121	\$ 28	\$ 1,798	\$ (7,303)	\$ 2,953	\$ (22)	

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- (1) During 2010, primary market issuance and secondary market activity for commercial and non-agency residential mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities increased the market observable inputs used to establish fair values for similar securities. These factors, along with more consistent pricing from third-party sources, resulted in our conclusion that there is sufficient trading activity in similar instruments to support classifying certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities as Level 2.
- (2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our GMWB liabilities.

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The following tables present additional information about liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses					Transfer		Ending balance as of		Total (gains) losses included in net (income) attributable to liabilities still held	
	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2011	Included in net (income)	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Level 3	Level 3		September 30, 2011
Policyholder account balances ⁽¹⁾	\$ 113	\$ 480	\$	\$	\$	\$ 9	\$	\$	\$	\$ 602	\$ 480
Other liabilities:											
Contingent purchase price		22				22				44	22
Derivative liabilities:											
Credit default swaps	9	66								75	66
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	126	54								180	54
Total derivative liabilities	135	120								255	120
Total other liabilities	135	142				22				299	142
Borrowings related to securitization entities	58	(10)								48	(10)
Total Level 3 liabilities	\$ 306	\$ 612	\$	\$	\$	\$ 31	\$	\$	\$	\$ 949	\$ 612

⁽¹⁾ Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

(Amounts in millions)	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses					Purchases, sales, and issuances		Transfer		Ending balance as of		Total (gains) losses included in net (income) attributable to liabilities still held
	Beginning balance as of July 1, 2010	Included in net (income)	Included in OCI	settlements, net	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2010				
Policyholder account balances ⁽¹⁾	\$ 447	\$ (140)	\$	\$ 9	\$	\$	\$ 316	\$	\$	\$	\$ (138)	
Derivative liabilities:												
Credit default swaps	26	(17)					9			9	(17)	
	159	(30)		1			130			130	(30)	

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Credit default swaps related to securitization entities

Total derivative liabilities	185	(47)		1		139	(47)
Borrowings related to securitization entities	51	(8)			1	44	(8)
Total Level 3 liabilities	\$ 683	\$ (195)	\$	\$ 10	\$ 1	\$ 499	\$ (193)

⁽¹⁾ Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

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The following tables present additional information about liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses							Total (gains) losses included in			
	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2011	Included in net (income)	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2011	net (income) attributable to liabilities still held
Policyholder account balances ⁽¹⁾	\$ 121	\$ 452	\$	\$	\$	\$ 29	\$	\$	\$	\$ 602	\$ 452
Other liabilities:											
Contingent purchase price		23				21				44	23
Derivative liabilities:											
Credit default swaps	7	66		3			(1)			75	66
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	129	51								180	51
Equity index options	3						(3)				
Total derivative liabilities	139	117		3			(4)			255	117
Total other liabilities	139	140		3		21	(4)			299	140
Borrowings related to securitization entities	51	(3)								48	(3)
Total Level 3 liabilities	\$ 311	\$ 589	\$	\$ 3	\$	\$ 50	\$ (4)	\$	\$	\$ 949	\$ 589

⁽¹⁾ Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

(Amounts in millions)	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses							Total (gains) losses included in	
	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2010	Included in net (income)	Included in OCI	Purchases, sales, and settlements, net	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of September 30, 2010	net (income) attributable to liabilities still held	
Policyholder account balances ⁽¹⁾	\$ 175	\$ 115	\$	\$ 26	\$	\$	\$ 316	\$ 117	

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Derivative liabilities:								
Interest rate swaps	2	(2)						(2)
Interest rate swaptions	67	(42)		(25)				(42)
Credit default swaps		9					9	9
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities		11		(2)	121		130	11
Equity index options	2	(1)		(1)				(1)
Total derivative liabilities	71	(25)		(28)	121		139	(25)
Borrowings related to securitization entities		(16)			60		44	(16)
Total Level 3 liabilities	\$ 246	\$ 74	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 181	\$	\$ 499	\$ 76

(1) Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

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Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on Level 3 assets and liabilities are primarily reported in either net investment gains (losses) within the consolidated statements of income or OCI within stockholders' equity based on the appropriate accounting treatment for the instrument.

Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements represent the activity that occurred during the period that results in a change of the asset or liability but does not represent changes in fair value for the instruments held at the beginning of the period. Such activity primarily consists of purchases, sales and settlements of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities and purchases, issuances and settlements of derivative instruments.

Issuances and settlements presented for policyholder account balances represent the issuances and settlements of embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities where: issuances are characterized as the change in fair value associated with the product fees recognized that are attributed to the embedded derivative to equal the expected future benefit costs upon issuance and settlements are characterized as the change in fair value upon exercising the embedded derivative instrument, effectively representing a settlement of the embedded derivative instrument. We have shown these changes in fair value separately based on the classification of this activity as effectively issuing and settling the embedded derivative instrument with all remaining changes in the fair value of these embedded derivative instruments being shown separately in the category labeled "included in net (income)" in the tables presented above.

The amount presented for unrealized gains (losses) for assets and liabilities still held as of the reporting date primarily represents impairments for available-for-sale securities, changes in fair value of trading securities and certain derivatives and changes in fair value of embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities that existed as of the reporting date, which were recorded in net investment gains (losses), and accretion on certain fixed maturity securities which was recorded in net investment income.

(7) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation

We face the risk of litigation and regulatory investigations and actions in the ordinary course of operating our businesses, including class action lawsuits. Our pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to us and others generally applicable to business practices in the industries in which we operate. In our insurance operations, we are, have been, or may become subject to class actions and individual suits alleging, among other things, issues relating to sales or underwriting practices, increases to in-force long-term care insurance premiums, payment of contingent or other sales commissions, bidding practices in connection with our management and administration of a third-party municipal guaranteed investment contract business, claims payments and procedures, product design, product disclosure, administration, additional premium charges for premiums paid on a periodic basis, denial or delay of benefits, charging excessive or impermissible fees on products, recommending unsuitable products to customers, our pricing structures and business practices in our mortgage insurance businesses, such as captive reinsurance arrangements with lenders and contract underwriting services, violations of the Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act of 1974 or related state anti-inducement laws, and breaching fiduciary or other duties to customers. Plaintiffs in class action and other lawsuits against us may seek very large or indeterminate amounts which may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. In our investment-related operations, we are subject to litigation involving commercial disputes with counterparties. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities such as our contractual and employment relationships. In addition, we are also subject to various regulatory inquiries, such as information requests, subpoenas, books and record examinations and market conduct and financial examinations from state, federal and international regulators and other authorities. A substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action

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against us could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail in the litigation, regulatory action or investigation, we could suffer significant reputational harm, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. At this time, it is not feasible to predict, nor determine the ultimate outcomes of any pending investigations and legal proceedings, nor to provide reasonable ranges of possible losses.

On June 22, 2011, we received a subpoena from the office of the New York Attorney General, relating to an industry-wide investigation of unclaimed property and escheatment practices and procedures. In addition to the subpoena, other state regulators are conducting reviews and examinations on the same subject. We are cooperating with these requests and inquiries.

As previously disclosed, in December 2009, one of our non-insurance subsidiaries, one of the subsidiary's officers and Genworth Financial, Inc. were named in a putative class action lawsuit captioned *Michael J. Goodman and Linda Brown v. Genworth Financial Wealth Management, Inc., et al.*, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. In response to our motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety, the Court granted on March 30, 2011 the motion to dismiss the state law fiduciary duty claim and denied the motion to dismiss the remaining federal claims. We continue to vigorously defend this action.

(b) Commitments

As of September 30, 2011, we were committed to fund \$65 million in limited partnership investments and \$51 million in U.S. commercial mortgage loan investments.

(8) Borrowings and Other Financings

Revolving Credit Facilities

We have two five-year revolving credit facilities that mature in May 2012 and August 2012. These facilities bear variable interest rates based on one-month LIBOR plus a margin and we have access to \$1.9 billion under these facilities. As of September 30, 2011, we had no borrowings under these facilities; however, we utilized \$259 million under these facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit for the benefit of one of our life insurance subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2010, we had no borrowings under these facilities; however, we utilized \$56 million under these facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit for the benefit of one of our lifestyle protection insurance subsidiaries.

Long-Term Notes

In June 2011, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited, issued AUD\$140 million of subordinated floating rate notes due 2021 with an interest rate of three-month Bank Bill Swap reference rate plus a margin of 4.75%. Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited used the proceeds it received from this transaction for general corporate purposes.

During the second quarter of 2011, we repaid ¥57.0 billion of senior notes that matured in June 2011, plus accrued interest. In addition, the arrangements to swap our obligations under these notes to a U.S. dollar obligation matured. These swaps had a notional principal amount of \$491 million with interest at a rate of 4.84% per year. Upon maturity of these swaps, we received \$212 million from the derivative counterparty resulting in a net repayment of \$491 million of principal related to these notes.

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In March 2011, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million, with an interest rate equal to 7.625% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in September 2021 (2021 Notes). The 2021 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. We have the option to redeem all or a portion of the 2021 Notes at any time with proper notice to the note holders at a price equal to the greater of 100% of principal or the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest discounted at the then-current treasury rate plus an applicable spread. The net proceeds of \$397 million from the issuance of the 2021 Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock

On June 1, 2011, we redeemed all the remaining outstanding shares of our Series A Preferred Stock at a price of \$50 per share, plus unpaid dividends accrued to the date of redemption, for \$57 million.

Non-Recourse Funding Obligations

As of September 30, 2011, we had \$3.3 billion of fixed and floating rate non-recourse funding obligations outstanding backing additional statutory reserves. In the third quarter of 2011, we repurchased principal of \$94 million of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, plus accrued interest, for a pre-tax gain of \$25 million. In the second quarter of 2011, we repurchased principal of \$57 million of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, plus accrued interest, for a pre-tax gain of \$17 million. As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the weighted-average interest rates on our non-recourse funding obligations were 1.36% and 1.44%, respectively.

(9) Income Taxes

The reconciliation of the federal statutory tax rate to the effective income tax rate was as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Statutory U.S. federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (reduction) in rate resulting from:				
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	(7.3)	2.5		(0.2)
Benefit on tax favored investments	(33.0)	(6.6)	(14.9)	(6.9)
Effect of foreign operations	(26.7)	(21.1)	(13.5)	(21.2)
Non-deductible expenses	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.9
Interest on uncertain tax positions	(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(1.5)
Tax benefits related to separation from our former parent				(32.2)
Other, net	(8.8)	2.2	(2.8)	1.9
Effective rate	(41.3)%	12.9%	4.0%	(24.2)%

For the three months ended September 30, 2011, the effective tax rate decreased from the prior year primarily due to tax favored investments and taxes on foreign operations in relation to smaller pre-tax results, partially offset by changes in uncertain tax positions in the current year.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the effective tax rate increased from the prior year primarily due to changes in uncertain tax benefits related to our 2004 separation from our former parent, General Electric (GE). At the time of the separation, we made certain joint tax elections and realized certain tax benefits. During the first quarter of 2010, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed an examination of GE s 2004 tax return, including these tax impacts. Therefore, \$106 million of previously uncertain tax benefits related to separation became certain and we recognized those in the first quarter of 2010. Additionally, we recorded \$20 million as additional paid-in capital related to our 2004 separation.

Subsequent to September 30, 2011, we completed an assessment of several strategic alternatives. In connection with the completion of this assessment, we announced on November 3, 2011 our plan to pursue a sale of a minority position of our Australian mortgage insurance business through an initial public offering in Australia during 2012, subject to market conditions and regulatory approval. We anticipate selling up to 40% of our share position, while maintaining control and, as a result of our decision, will accrue in the fourth quarter of 2011 up to \$80 million of additional deferred tax liabilities related to unremitted earnings no longer considered permanently reinvested. This transaction is part of a broader strategy to rebalance the business portfolio, support future growth opportunities for the Australian business and redeploy capital.

(10) Segment Information

We conduct our operations in three operating business segments: (1) Retirement and Protection, which includes our life insurance, long-term care insurance, wealth management products and services and retirement income products; (2) International, which includes international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance; and (3) U.S. Mortgage Insurance.

We also have Corporate and Other activities which include interest and other debt financing expenses, other corporate income and expenses not allocated to the segments, the results of non-strategic products that are managed outside of our operating segments, and eliminations of inter-segment transactions.

We use the same accounting policies and procedures to measure segment income (loss) and assets as our consolidated net income (loss) and assets. Our chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders. We define net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, after-tax net investment gains (losses) and other adjustments and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. We exclude net investment gains (losses) and infrequent or unusual non-operating items because we do not consider them to be related to the operating performance of our segments and Corporate and Other activities. A component of our 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 our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. Infrequent or unusual non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders if, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. While some of these items may be significant components of net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe that net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders, and measures that are derived from or incorporate net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders, are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. However, net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders is not a substitute for net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our definition of net operating income

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(loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

There were no infrequent or unusual non-operating items excluded from net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders during the periods presented other than a \$106 million tax benefit related to separation from our former parent recorded in the first quarter of 2010.

The following is a summary of revenues for our segments and Corporate and Other activities for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues:				
Retirement and Protection	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,810	\$ 5,269	\$ 5,046
International	653	594	1,943	1,867
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	171	195	518	557
Corporate and Other	(50)	68	14	28
Total revenues	\$ 2,521	\$ 2,667	\$ 7,744	\$ 7,498

The following is a summary of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for our segments and Corporate and Other activities and a reconciliation of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for our segments and Corporate and Other activities to net income for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Retirement and Protection's net operating income	\$ 120	\$ 111	\$ 396	\$ 347
International's net operating income	98	121	329	317
U.S. Mortgage Insurance's net operating loss	(79)	(152)	(413)	(228)
Corporate and Other's net operating loss	(35)	(51)	(184)	(175)
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	104	29	128	261
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(75)	54	(113)	(64)
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent				106
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	29	83	15	303
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling assets	36	39	106	108
Net income	\$ 65	\$ 122	\$ 121	\$ 411

The following is a summary of total assets for our segments and Corporate and Other activities as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	September 30,	December 31,
	2011	2010
Assets:		
Retirement and Protection	\$ 90,196	\$ 86,352
International	12,093	12,422
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	3,160	3,875

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Corporate and Other	8,437	9,746
Total assets	\$ 113,886	\$ 112,395

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(11) Liability for Policy and Contract Claims

The following table sets forth changes in the liability for policy and contract claims for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the nine months ended	
	September 30,	
	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽²⁾
Beginning balance	\$ 6,933	\$ 6,567
Less reinsurance recoverables	(1,654)	(1,769)
Net beginning balance	5,279	4,798
Incurred related to insured events of:		
Current year	2,610	2,443
Prior years	622	359
Total incurred	3,232	2,802
Paid related to insured events of:		
Current year	(871)	(801)
Prior years	(1,921)	(2,090)
Total paid	(2,792)	(2,891)
Interest on liability for policy and contract claims	102	90
Foreign currency translation	(24)	(3)
Net ending balance	5,797	4,796
Add reinsurance recoverables	1,582	1,652
Ending balance	\$ 7,379	\$ 6,448

(1) Current year reserves related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 were reduced by loss mitigation activities of \$51 million, including \$49 million related to workouts, loan modifications, claims administration and pre-sales, and \$2 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements. Loss mitigation actions related to prior year delinquencies resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$369 million to date, including \$335 million related to workouts, loan modifications, claims administration and pre-sales, and \$34 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements of \$69 million.

(2) Current year reserves related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were reduced by loss mitigation activities of \$150 million, including \$146 million related to workouts, loan modifications, claims administration and pre-sales, and \$4 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements. Loss mitigation actions related to prior year delinquencies resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$458 million to date, including \$310 million related to workouts, loan modifications, claims administration and pre-sales, and \$148 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements of \$152 million.

We establish reserves for the ultimate cost of settling claims on reported and unreported insured events that have occurred on or before the respective reporting period. These liabilities are associated primarily with our mortgage, long-term care and lifestyle protection insurance

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products and represent our best estimates of the liabilities at the time based on known facts, historical trends of claim payments and other external factors, such as various trends in economic conditions, housing prices, employment rates, mortality, morbidity and medical costs.

While the liability for policy and contract claims represents our current best estimates, there may be additional adjustments to these amounts based on information and trends not presently known. Such adjustments,

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reflecting any variety of new and adverse or favorable trends, could possibly be significant, exceeding the currently recorded reserves by an amount that could be material to our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. For example, in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, the amount and rate at which home prices, employment levels and cure rates for delinquent loans change could result in additional changes to reserves in future periods.

As of September 30, 2011, the increase in the ending liability for policy and contract claims was largely related to our long-term care insurance business due to growth of the in-force block and claims experience including the severity and duration of existing claims, particularly in older issued policies. In addition, our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment increased the ending liability due primarily to a reserve strengthening in the second quarter of 2011.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we strengthened prior year reserves by \$622 million, as a result of changes in estimates related to prior year insured events and the development of information and trends not previously known when establishing the reserves in prior periods.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we increased prior year reserves in our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment by \$371 million from \$2,282 million as of December 31, 2010. During the second quarter of 2011, we strengthened reserves by \$299 million as a result of worsening trends in recent experience in the quarter as well as market trends in an environment of continuing weakness in the U.S. residential real estate market. These trends reflected a decline in cure rates in the second quarter of 2011 for delinquent loans and continued aging trends in the delinquent loan inventory. These trends were associated with a range of factors, including slow-moving pipelines of mortgages in some stage of foreclosure and delinquent loans under consideration for loan modifications. Specifically, reduced cure rates were driven by lower borrower self-cures and lower levels of lender loan modifications outside of government-sponsored modification programs. The decline in cure rates was also concentrated in earlier term delinquencies at a level higher than expected or historically experienced. In our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, loss mitigation actions that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$420 million.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we increased prior year claim reserves related to our long-term care insurance business by \$262 million from \$3,678 million as of December 31, 2010. We have experienced an increase in severity and duration of claims associated with observed loss development which contributed to the reserve increase, particularly in older issued policies.

For our other businesses, the remaining favorable development during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 related to refinements to our estimates as part of our reserving process on both reported and unreported insured events occurring in the prior year that were not significant.

As of September 30, 2010, the decrease in the ending liability for policy and contract claims was largely related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment due principally to a substantial decrease in flow delinquencies, coupled with a settlement that was reached with a GSE counterparty regarding certain bulk Alt-A business in the first quarter of 2010. In our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, loss mitigation actions that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$608 million. Our international mortgage insurance business also decreased from favorable global economic and housing market conditions. These decreases were partially offset by an increase related to our long-term care insurance business as a result of growth of the in-force block and claims experience, including the severity and duration of existing claims.

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During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we strengthened prior year reserves by \$359 million primarily related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment and our long-term care insurance business.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we increased prior year reserves in our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment by \$175 million from \$2,289 million as of December 31, 2009. As part of our reserving methodology, we estimate the number of loans in our delinquent loan inventory that we expect to be rescinded or modified over time as part of our loss mitigation activities, as well as the number of loans for which coverage may be reinstated under certain conditions following a rescission or modification action. The strengthening of reserves in 2010 related primarily to a more significant decline in expected benefits from our loss mitigation activities than we had estimated at the end of 2009. A weakened U.S. housing market, driven by high levels of unemployment and underemployment and declining housing prices, coupled with broader adverse economic conditions drove fewer self cures within our delinquent loan inventory. In addition, underperforming loan servicers and newly instituted government programs also led to fewer loan modifications than we had expected. Accordingly, these combined factors contributed to higher foreclosure levels than expected that resulted in the continued aging of the delinquent loan inventory and thus reduced our anticipated benefits related to loan modifications.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we increased prior year reserves in our long-term care insurance business by \$174 million from \$3,188 million as of December 31, 2009. We experienced an increase in severity and duration of claims associated with observed loss development.

For our other businesses, the remaining unfavorable development during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to refinements to our estimates as part of our reserving process on both reported and unreported insured events occurring in the prior year that were not significant.

(12) Sale of Medicare Supplement Insurance Business

Effective October 1, 2011, we completed the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business for \$276 million. We will recognize a realized gain on the sale of \$21 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. Our Medicare supplement insurance business is included in our long-term care insurance business in our Retirement and Protection segment. The transaction included the sale of Continental Life Insurance Company of Brentwood, Tennessee and its subsidiary, American Continental Insurance Company, and the reinsurance of the Medicare supplement insurance in-force business written by other Genworth life insurance subsidiaries.

(13) Noncontrolling Interests

In June 2011, Genworth MI Canada Inc. (Genworth Canada), our indirect subsidiary, repurchased approximately 6.2 million common shares for CAD\$160 million through a substantial issuer bid. Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited (Brookfield), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, participated in the issuer bid by making a proportionate tender and received CAD\$90 million and Brookfield continued to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada in June 2011.

In August 2011, we executed a non-cash intercompany transaction to increase the statutory capital in our U.S. mortgage insurance companies by contributing to those companies a portion of common shares of Genworth Canada that were held by Brookfield outside of our U.S. mortgage insurance business, with an estimated market value of \$375 million. We continue to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada on a consolidated basis. In addition, Brookfield has the right, exercisable at its discretion, to purchase for cash these common shares of Genworth Canada from our U.S. mortgage insurance companies at the then current market price. Brookfield also has a right of first refusal with respect to the transfer of these common shares of Genworth Canada by the U.S. mortgage insurance companies.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included herein and with our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

This report 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, similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for our future business and financial performance. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and assumptions, which are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially due to global political, economic, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including the following:

Risks relating to our businesses, including downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets, downgrades in our financial strength or credit ratings, interest rate fluctuations and levels, adverse capital and credit market conditions, the valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities, defaults, downgrades or other events impacting the value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio, defaults on our commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying our investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance, goodwill impairments, default 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 our subsidiaries, competition, availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance, loss of key distribution partners, regulatory restrictions on our operations and changes in applicable laws and regulations, legal or regulatory investigations or actions, the failure or any compromise of the security of our 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 and impairments of or valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets;

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

Risks relating to our International segment, including 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 (GSEs) offering mortgage insurance and changes in regulations;

Risks relating to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, including increases in mortgage insurance default rates, failure to meet, or have waived to the extent necessary, 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 our rescissions, the extent to which loan modifications and other similar programs may provide benefits to us, unexpected changes in unemployment and underemployment rates, further deterioration in economic conditions or a further decline in home prices, problems associated with foreclosure process defects 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 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, increases in the use of alternatives to private mortgage insurance and reductions by lenders in the level of coverage they select, the impact of the use of reinsurance with reinsurance companies affiliated with mortgage lending customers, legal actions under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (RESPA) and potential liabilities in connection with our U.S. contract underwriting services;

Other risks, including the risk that adverse market or other conditions might delay or impede the planned initial public offering (IPO) of our mortgage insurance business in Australia, the possibility that in certain circumstances we will be obligated to make payments to General Electric Company (GE) under the tax matters agreement with GE even if our corresponding tax savings are never realized and payments could be accelerated in the event of certain changes in control and provisions of our 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 our common stock, including the suspension of dividends and stock price fluctuations.

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

Overview

Our business

We are a leading financial security company dedicated to providing insurance, wealth management, investment and financial solutions to more than 15 million customers, with a presence in more than 25 countries. We have three operating segments: Retirement and Protection, International and U.S. Mortgage Insurance.

Retirement and Protection. We offer and/or manage a variety of protection, wealth management and retirement income products. Our primary insurance products include life and long-term care insurance. Additionally, we offer other Medicare supplement insurance products, as well as care coordination services for our long-term care policyholders. Our wealth management and retirement income products include: a variety of managed account programs and advisor services, financial planning services and fixed deferred and immediate individual annuities. We previously offered variable deferred annuities and group variable annuities offered through retirement plans. For the three months ended September 30, 2011, our Retirement and Protection segment's net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders were \$77 million and \$120 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, our Retirement and Protection segment's net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders were \$312 million and \$396 million, respectively.

International. We offer mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance products and related services in multiple markets. We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products in Canada, Australia, Mexico and multiple European countries. Our products predominantly insure prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. On a limited basis, we also provide mortgage insurance on a structured, or bulk, basis that aids in the sale of mortgages to the capital markets and helps lenders manage capital and risk. We are a leading provider of protection coverages primarily associated with certain financial obligations (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries. These lifestyle protection insurance products help consumers meet specified payment obligations should they become unable to pay due to accident, illness, involuntary

unemployment, disability or death. For the three months ended September 30, 2011, our International segment's net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders were \$117 million and \$98 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, our International segment's net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders were \$354 million and \$329 million, respectively.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance. In the United States, we offer mortgage insurance products predominantly insuring prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. We selectively provide mortgage insurance on a structured, or bulk, basis with essentially all of our bulk writings prime-based. Additionally, we offer services, analytical tools and technology that enable lenders to operate efficiently and manage capital and risk. For the three months ended September 30, 2011, our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment's net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders were \$77 million and \$79 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment's net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders were \$410 million and \$413 million, respectively.

We also have Corporate and Other activities which include debt financing expenses that are incurred at our holding company level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, eliminations of inter-segment transactions and the results of non-strategic products that are managed outside of our operating segments. Our non-strategic products include our institutional and corporate-owned life insurance products. Institutional products consist of: funding agreements, funding agreements backing notes (FABNs) and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs). For the three months ended September 30, 2011, the net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders were \$88 million and \$35 million, respectively, for Corporate and Other activities. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, Corporate and Other activities had a net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and a net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders of \$241 million and \$184 million, respectively.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2011, we plan to change our operating business segments to better align our businesses. Under the new structure, we will operate through three divisions: Insurance and Wealth Management, Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Runoff. Under these divisions, there will be six operating business segments. The Insurance and Wealth Management Division will include the following operating business segments: U.S. Life Insurance (which will include our life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities businesses), Wealth Management and International Protection (which will include our lifestyle protection insurance business). The Mortgage Insurance Division will include the following operating business segments: U.S. Mortgage Insurance and International Mortgage Insurance. The Corporate and Runoff Division will include the Runoff segment and Corporate and Other activities. The Runoff segment will include variable annuities, Medicare Supplement insurance, institutional products and other non-core businesses. Corporate and Other activities will include interest and other debt financing expenses, other corporate income and expenses not allocated to the segments. These changes will allow us to sharpen our focus on common aspects within each group of businesses while taking advantage of current financial synergies. We intend to reflect this new segment reporting in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Business trends and conditions

Our business is, and we expect will continue to be, influenced by a number of industry-wide and product specific trends and conditions. The following discussion of business trends and conditions should be read together with the trends discussed in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which described additional business trends and conditions.

General conditions and trends affecting our businesses

Financial and economic environment. The stability of both the financial markets and global economies in which we operate impacts the sales, revenue growth and profitability trends of our businesses. Equity markets, credit markets and interest rate spreads improved during 2010 and into the first half of 2011 but experienced higher volatility and widening spreads in the third quarter of 2011. Although global financial markets experienced some improvement since 2010, the European debt crisis and concerns regarding the U.S. economy impacted the recovery. The U.S. housing market reflected continuing stress and growing levels of foreclosures with variations in performance by sub-market, including signs of stabilization within certain regions while others declined. Unemployment and underemployment levels in the United States remained relatively constant with the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first half of 2011. We expect unemployment and underemployment levels in the United States to stabilize at elevated levels and gradually decrease over time though remain elevated for an extended period. In Canada, the housing market was pressured by a smaller refinance market while home prices remained relatively stable in the market segment we serve and unemployment levels improved modestly from the second quarter of 2011. In Australia, the housing market has remained fairly stable with home prices declining modestly from the second quarter of 2011 while unemployment levels increased slightly from the second quarter of 2011. Consumers in Australia remained cautious given higher interest rates, higher costs of living, general concerns about the global economy and slow recovery in regions impacted by the recent natural disasters. Europe remained a slow growth environment with lower lending activity and reduced consumer spending, particularly in Greece, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Italy, in part as a result of the European debt crisis. See Trends and conditions affecting our segments below for a discussion regarding the impacts the financial markets and global economies have on our businesses.

Slow or varied levels of economic growth, coupled with uncertain financial markets and economic outlooks, changes in government policy, regulatory reforms and other changes in market conditions, influenced, and we believe will continue to influence, investment and spending decisions by consumers and businesses as they adjust their consumption, debt, capital and risk profiles in response to these conditions. These trends change as investor confidence in the markets and the outlook for some consumers and businesses shift. As a result, our sales, revenues and profitability trends of certain insurance and investment products have been and could be further impacted negatively or positively going forward. In particular, factors such as government spending, monetary policies, the volatility and strength of the capital markets, anticipated tax policy changes and the impact of U.S. healthcare and global financial regulation reform will continue to affect economic and business outlooks and consumer behaviors moving forward.

The U.S. government, Federal Reserve and other legislative and regulatory bodies have taken certain actions to support the economy and capital markets, influence interest rates, influence housing markets and mortgage servicing and provide liquidity to promote economic growth. These include various mortgage restructuring programs implemented or under consideration by the GSEs, lenders, servicers and the U.S. government. Outside of the United States, various governments previously took actions to stimulate economies, stabilize financial systems and improve market liquidity. In general, these actions had a positive effect on these countries and their markets; however, there can be no assurance as to the future level of impact these types of actions may have on the economic and financial markets, including levels of volatility. A delayed economic recovery period, a U.S. or global recession or regional or global financial crisis could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We manage our product offerings, investment and asset-liability management strategies to moderate risk especially during periods of strained economic and financial market conditions. In addition, we continue to review our product and distribution management strategies to align with our strengths, profitability targets and risk tolerance. These and other company actions should enhance our competitive position as well as our capital flexibility and liquidity.

Volatility in credit and investment markets. During the third quarter of 2011, markets were characterized by significant volatility due to increased uncertainty regarding both the U.S. and European economies and concerns

over a potential financial crisis emanating out of Europe. In particular, concerns grew about the spread of economic and financial system risk from peripheral Europe to the larger European countries, along with concerns about the impact on the European banking sector of a possible default on Greek debt, exposure to other troubled sovereign debt and potential related contagion effects on other institutions or markets. As a result, spreads on financial sector securities widened substantially and liquidity in those names dropped notably during the third quarter of 2011. Further, U.S. Treasury purchases of 10-year and 30-year bonds drove U.S. Treasury yields to historically low levels. As corporate spreads widened over this period in response to declining U.S. Treasury yields and ongoing economic uncertainty, U.S. corporate issuance grew sporadic, with declining levels of liquidity overall. With the flight to quality during the quarter, demand for high quality investment grade assets remained stable, but demand for most other sectors weakened, most notably for high yield and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

We recorded net other-than-temporary impairments of \$114 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2011, which were relatively consistent with prior year levels; however, we expect losses to moderate further from prior year levels. Even though certain segments of the marketplace are still experiencing declines in the performance of collateral underlying certain structured securities, impairments of structured securities in our investment portfolio declined further in the third quarter of 2011 from the moderate levels recorded in the second half of 2010 and the first half of 2011. However, in the third quarter of 2011, impairments related to corporate securities increased as a result of expected restructuring of two private placement debt securities. Although economic conditions may continue to negatively impact certain investment valuations, the underlying collateral associated with securities that have not been impaired continues to perform.

Looking ahead, we believe that the current credit environment provides us with opportunities to invest across a variety of asset classes to meet our yield requirements, as well as to continue execution of various risk management disciplines involving further diversification within the investment portfolio. See [Investments and Derivative Instruments](#) for additional information on our investment portfolio.

Trends and conditions affecting our segments

Retirement and Protection

Life insurance. Results of our life insurance business are impacted by sales, mortality, persistency, investment yields, expenses, reinsurance and statutory reserve requirements. Additionally, sales of our products and persistency of our insurance in-force are dependent on competitive product features and pricing, effective distribution and customer service.

Life insurance sales increased in the first nine months of 2011 compared to the first nine months of 2010 from strong sales of our term universal and universal life insurance products. Sales of our term universal life insurance product were up 21% in the first nine months of 2011 versus the traditional term and term universal life insurance sales in the prior year and relatively flat to the second quarter of 2011. Sales of our universal life insurance products were up 54% in the first nine months of 2011 versus the prior year and relatively flat to the second quarter of 2011. We believe our life insurance products have been effectively priced for the middle and emerging affluent markets as reflected in recent trends. More recently, we have raised certain product prices, chosen not to follow certain competitors' price reductions and moved to tighten pricing assumptions given the low interest rate environment. We expect our sales levels will be impacted and could be further impacted by shifts in consumer demand, relative pricing, return on capital or reinsurance decisions and other factors; therefore, we expect to experience reduced sales levels in the fourth quarter of 2011 and into 2012.

Throughout 2010 and into 2011, we experienced favorable mortality results in our term life insurance products as compared to priced mortality assumptions. During this same period, while less severe in 2011 than in prior quarters, we have experienced lower persistency as compared to pricing assumptions for 10-year term life insurance policies as they go through their post-level rate period. We expect this trend in persistency to continue as these 10-year term life insurance policies go through their post-level rate period and then moderate thereafter.

Regulations XXX and AXXX require insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees and for certain universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees. This increases the capital required to write these products. The alternatives available to finance the increased reserve requirements on some of our in-force books of business have over time become limited or more expensive. Despite this, committed funding sources are in place for approximately 95% of our anticipated peak level reserves required under Regulations XXX and AXXX. In addition, the statutory reserve requirements of Regulations XXX and AXXX are currently being reviewed by the Life Actuarial Task Force of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). While it is too early to assess how this task force will address specific issues, if any, related to the statutory reserve requirements, any new interpretation of, or future revisions to, reserving requirements could result in changes to regulatory capital requirements, including increases to such requirements.

Long-term care insurance. Results of our long-term care insurance business are influenced by sales, morbidity, mortality, persistency, investment yields, expenses and reinsurance as well as the relative competitiveness of our offerings.

In recent years, industry-wide first-year annualized premiums of long-term care insurance declined during the recession and rebounded as the economy stabilized. This positive trend continued during 2011. Sales of our individual long-term care insurance product increased 46% in the first nine months of 2011 versus the prior year due in part to overall sales growth in the market and to competitor actions. These trends combined with the impacts of the progress made on our multiple growth initiatives relating to distribution effectiveness and broadening of our individual and group offerings have resulted in increased sales. Given these developments, we have increased both pricing and utilization of reinsurance in the form of coinsurance to improve profitability and capacity for new business. We expect our sales levels could be further impacted by shifts in consumer demand, relative pricing, pricing of next generation products, return on capital and reinsurance decisions and other factors. Despite these trends, sales in the third quarter of 2011 increased and we expect to see a further increase in the fourth quarter of 2011 of our current individual long-term care insurance product due in part to the recent introduction of our next generation product with higher pricing which catalyzed sales of the prior product. We have experienced, and may continue to experience, higher claims than priced for in older issued policies which negatively impact our results of operations

We continue pursuing multiple initiatives including: new product issuance and service offerings; investing in care coordination capabilities; maintaining tight expense management; actively exploring reinsurance strategies; executing effective investment strategies; and considering other actions to improve business profitability and the performance of the overall block. These efforts include evaluating the need for future in-force rate increases, where warranted. In this regard, we began filing for a rate increase of 18% on two blocks of older long-term care insurance policies in November 2010. As of September 30, 2011, we have received approvals in 38 states which represent more than 60% of the targeted premiums. The state approval process of an in-force rate increase and the amount of the rate increase varies, and in certain states can take up to two years to obtain approval. Upon approval, premium increases may only occur on an insured's billing anniversary date. Therefore, the benefits of any rate increase may not be fully realized until the implementation is complete.

Changes in regulations or government programs, including long-term care insurance rate action legislation and certain aspects of healthcare reform could impact our long-term care insurance business positively or negatively. As such, we continue to actively monitor regulatory developments.

Effective October 1, 2011, we completed the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business for \$276 million. We will recognize a realized gain on the sale of \$21 million in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Wealth management. Results of our wealth management business are impacted by the demand for asset management products and related support services, investment performance and equity market conditions.

Our introduction of new investment strategies, the expansion of products and services we offer to our advisors and an increase in the number of advisors that do business with us have collectively contributed to our growth in assets under management from sales and positive net flows for ten sequential quarters. Depending upon the direction of equity and fixed income markets in the future, we could see a correlated impact on sales, net flows and assets under management. On December 31, 2010, we purchased the operating assets of Altegris Capital, LLC (Altegris). This acquisition provided a platform of alternative investments including hedge funds and managed futures products and had approximately \$2.2 billion in client assets as of December 31, 2010.

Retirement income. Results of our retirement income business are affected by investment performance, interest rate levels, slope of the interest rate yield curve, net interest spreads, equity market conditions, mortality, policyholder lapses, new product sales and competitiveness of our offerings. Our competitive position within many of our distribution channels and our ability to grow this business depends on many factors, including product offerings, relative pricing and company ratings.

In fixed annuities, sales may fluctuate as a result of consumer demand, changes in interest rates, credit spreads, relative pricing, return on capital decisions, and our disciplined approach to managing risk. We have re-priced immediate annuities to maintain or increase spreads and targeted returns. Looking ahead, we will continue to actively evaluate marketing and investment strategies in the event that interest rates increase. We have targeted distributors and producers and maintained sales capabilities that align with our focused strategy. We have expanded distribution relationships with new financial institutions, independent financial planners and brokerage general agencies (BGAs) and we expect to continue to utilize these distribution relationships while selectively adding or shifting towards other product offerings, including fixed indexed annuities.

Refinements of product offerings and related pricing, including use of reduced commission structures and disciplined investment strategies, support our target of achieving appropriate risk adjusted returns. In January 2011, we discontinued sales of our individual and group variable annuities; however, we will continue to service our existing block of business and accept additional deposits on existing contracts. Sales in the third quarter of 2011 reflected the opportunistic use of reduced commission products. Additional changes to interest crediting rates, given the lower interest rate environment, are expected to reduce sales of deposit-type annuities in the fourth quarter of 2011.

In variable annuities, the unfavorable equity markets and low interest rate environment in the third quarter of 2011 negatively impacted our results and regulatory capital requirements. In the future, equity market performance and volatility could result in additional gains or losses in our variable annuity products although associated hedging activities are expected to partially mitigate these impacts. As this is a runoff block of business, we will receive limited new deposits as we only accept additional deposits on existing contracts.

International

International mortgage insurance. Results of our international mortgage insurance business are affected by changes in regulatory environments, employment levels, consumer borrowing behavior, lender mortgage-related strategies and other economic and housing market influences, including interest rate trends, home price appreciation or depreciation, mortgage origination volume, levels of mortgage delinquencies and movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

Canada and Australia comprise approximately 97% of our international mortgage insurance primary risk in-force with an estimated average effective loan-to-value ratio of 60% as of September 30, 2011. We expect that these established markets will continue to be key drivers of revenues and earnings in our international mortgage insurance business. Our participation or entry in other or developing international markets will remain selective and disciplined.

In Canada, during the first nine months of 2011, favorable economic conditions persisted with housing affordability benefiting from low interest rates and historically low unemployment levels. Since September 2010, the Bank of Canada has maintained the overnight rate at 1.0% and we expect this rate to be maintained near

current levels through the remainder of 2011. During the first nine months of 2011, home prices increased modestly in Canada in the market we serve and we expect home prices to remain near current levels for the remainder of the year. Additionally, the unemployment rate in Canada has declined since the first quarter of 2011 to its lowest level since December 2008.

In Canada, flow new insurance written during the first nine months of 2011 remained slightly below levels in the first nine months of 2010 reflecting a smaller market. As of September 30, 2011, our 2010 and 2011 books of business represent 20% of our insurance in-force while our 2007 and 2008 book years, the two largest in our portfolio, together represent 30% of our insurance in-force. As a result of our large 2007 and 2008 book years and subsequent smaller books seasoning during 2011, earned premiums in Canada are expected to decline moderately relative to 2010 levels. In January 2011, the Canadian government announced new mortgage rules that became effective in March and April of 2011. These changes have reduced the amount of flow new insurance written in 2011 primarily due to a smaller refinance market. The impact on net premiums written will depend upon the refinance share of new mortgage originations and the effect of the elimination of the 35-year amortization option. We expect our level of flow new insurance written in 2012 to be similar to 2011 levels.

During the first nine months of 2011, losses in Canada increased modestly from levels experienced during the first nine months of 2010 despite improving overall economic conditions and stable housing markets. While the total number of delinquencies decreased during the first nine months of 2011, and we continued to realize benefits from our loss mitigation activities, overall losses increased modestly as a result of a higher proportion of delinquencies in certain submarkets in Alberta which have a higher average reserve per delinquency. We expect our overall loss levels in Canada to remain consistent with current levels in the fourth quarter of 2011, although loss levels may vary quarterly based on seasonal or event-driven fluctuations.

In June 2011, the Canadian government passed legislation, that when effective, will formalize existing mortgage insurance arrangements with private mortgage insurers to eliminate the Canadian government guarantee fund. The elimination of the guarantee fund is expected to increase our effective tax rate on a U.S. generally accepted accounting principals (U.S. GAAP) basis, as prior deductions for contributions to the fund lowered the effective tax rate on Canadian earnings. However, this legislation does not change the current government guarantee of 90% provided on mortgages we insure. While we do not anticipate any significant impacts to our business as a result of this legislation, a full assessment of the impact on our business cannot be completed until the regulations are finalized.

In Australia, the economy has slowed, particularly in Queensland, given the economic impact of the flooding in January 2011, pressures from higher interest rates, higher costs of living, higher exchange rates and cautious consumer spending. As a result, increased levels of new delinquencies were reported by financial institutions in this market, which adversely impacted the results of our operations. The housing market in Australia continued to stabilize despite some modest home price declines in the first nine months of 2011 and we expect home prices to remain near current levels for the remainder of the year. Additionally, unemployment levels increased slightly during the first nine months of 2011. In November 2011, the Reserve Bank of Australia lowered the cash rate by 25 basis points to 4.50% from 4.75%, a level upheld since December 2010. We expect this rate to be maintained near current levels through the remainder of 2011.

Total mortgage market activity in Australia continued to slow during the first nine months of 2011 as consumers became more cautious about higher interest rates, rising personal debt levels and global economic uncertainty. Additionally, some lenders were slow to return to the high loan-to-value market. As a result, our flow new insurance written further decreased during the first nine months of 2011 compared to the first nine months of 2010 reflecting a smaller mortgage originations market, as well as the economic impact of recent natural disasters. During the third quarter of 2011, total mortgage market activity increased slightly from the second quarter of 2011 as first-time home buyers and refinance activity increased. We expect our level of flow new insurance written in 2012 to be similar to 2011 levels.

Losses in Australia improved throughout most of 2010 as a result of continued loss mitigation activities and the benefits of the improving economic environment. In the first quarter of 2011, losses began to increase driven by higher reserves for claims anticipated from the natural disasters during that quarter, particularly the flooding in Queensland. In the second and third quarters of 2011, there was an increase in delinquencies and reserves as the cumulative impact of the factors noted previously exerted pressure on elements of the portfolio. We expect these pressures to continue through the remainder of 2011 resulting in an elevated loss ratio as was seen in the second and third quarters of 2011 which we expect to begin to moderate in 2012.

We plan to pursue a sale of a minority interest position of our Australian mortgage insurance business through an IPO in Australia during 2012, subject to market conditions and regulatory approval. This move is part of a broader strategy to rebalance the business portfolio, support future growth opportunities for the Australian business with expanded access to the capital markets, maintain control positions of strategic mortgage insurance platforms in Australia and Canada, and together with other actions, free material capital for redeployment. We anticipate selling up to 40% of our share position, while maintaining control and, as a result of our decision, will accrue in the fourth quarter of 2011 up to \$80 million of additional deferred tax liabilities related to unremitted earnings no longer considered permanently reinvested.

In many of our European mortgage insurance markets, we have observed early signs of stabilization as unemployment rates appear to be peaking and declines in home prices have moderated. The overall economic environment in Europe, however, continues to be dominated by concerns about the fiscal health of the region, which has created uncertainty about the timing and speed of economic recovery.

Over the past several years, we significantly expanded our focus on, and the resources devoted to, loss mitigation activities, including programs that actively partner with our lenders to find solutions that cure delinquencies through actions such as loan modifications that keep borrowers in their homes, asset management strategies such as arranged and facilitated sales and pursuing recoveries. Loan modification programs benefit all parties as borrowers are able to remain in their homes, lenders maintain their relationship with the borrower while retaining an interest earning asset, and we mitigate claim payments under the terms of our mortgage insurance policies. Additionally, in cases where no solution is found to cure the delinquency and keep the borrower in their home, we are actively partnering with our lenders to optimize the transition process, including taking early possession of properties to mitigate claim payments. As a result, there has been a favorable impact on our results of operations from our continued focus on loss mitigation activities.

Lifestyle protection insurance. Growth and performance of our lifestyle protection insurance business is dependent in part on economic conditions, including consumer lending levels, unemployment trends, client account penetration and mortality and morbidity trends. Additionally, the types and mix of our products will vary based on regulatory and consumer acceptance of our products.

The profitability of our lifestyle protection insurance business improved during 2010 and through the first nine months of 2011 driven by lower new claim registrations from stabilizing European unemployment levels and the impact of our policy re-pricing and distribution contract restructuring initiatives. Sales during 2010 decreased primarily as a result of stagnating economies across Europe, which resulted in a decline in consumer lending where most of our insurance coverages attach as banks tightened lending criteria and consumer demand declined. Sales in the first quarter of 2011 remained consistent with the fourth quarter of 2010 levels and improved in the second quarter of 2011 as a result of signing new clients. However, during the third quarter of 2011, sales declined most notably in the Southern region in Europe as our commercial growth initiatives were more than offset by reduced levels of consumer lending. We are pursuing various targeted initiatives to expand our distribution channels and penetration of our product offerings which have begun to help to mitigate lower consumer lending levels. However, depending on the severity and length of these conditions, we could experience additional declines in sales or the inability to generate targeted growth in new sales.

New claim registrations on unemployment-related policies declined throughout 2010 and through the first nine months of 2011 and remain at the lowest levels since the third quarter of 2008. This, combined with

stabilizing claim durations, has led to a lower loss ratio since the second quarter of 2010. The improvement in our loss ratio has been most notable in the Nordic and Western Europe regions. Our loss ratio in the third quarter of 2011 has remained consistent with the third quarter of 2010 and is at a level that we expect going forward. We expect unemployment rates in Europe to slowly improve over the next several quarters with regional variation. Additionally, we expect slow but positive European gross domestic product growth, which could benefit consumer lending demand as well as reduce claim pressures through new job creation.

During 2010 and into 2011, significant progress was made in improving profitability through pricing, coverage or distribution contract changes on both new and eligible in-force policies. With most of these contract restructuring projects complete, we are focusing on supporting sales strategies through improved product offerings and expanded distribution channels. We expect these efforts, along with sound risk and cost management disciplines, to maintain or improve profitability and help offset the impact of economic or employment pressures as well as lower levels of consumer lending.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance

Results of our U.S. mortgage insurance business are affected by unemployment, underemployment and other economic and housing market trends, interest rates, home prices, mortgage origination volume mix and practices, the levels and aging of mortgage delinquencies including seasonal variations, the inventory of unsold homes and lender modification efforts. These economic and housing market trends are continuing to be adversely affected by ongoing weakness in the domestic economy and related levels of unemployment and underemployment. This has resulted in several outcomes including rising foreclosures, more borrowers seeking loan modifications and elevated housing inventories which place downward pressure on home values. Overall, we anticipate additional declines in home values during the remainder of 2011 and into 2012. At the same time, we also expect unemployment and underemployment levels to stabilize at elevated levels and gradually decrease over time though remain elevated for an extended period.

Continuing from 2010, a weak housing market, tightened lending standards, the lack of consumer confidence and the lack of liquidity in some mortgage securitization markets, along with volatility in mortgage interest rates, converged to drive a smaller mortgage origination market. Within the private mortgage insurance market, the mortgage insurance penetration rate and overall market size was driven down by growth in Federal Housing Administration (FHA) originations, associated with multiple pricing, underwriting and loan size factors, and the negative impact of GSE market fees and loan level pricing which made private mortgage insurance solutions less competitive with FHA solutions. However, given ongoing FHA risk management actions, we have seen the private mortgage insurance penetration rate increase through the third quarter of 2011 and expect this to continue given the additional FHA pricing changes effective in April 2011. This increase has been mitigated in part by increased GSE loan level fees which can make private mortgage insurance less attractive. Going forward, further GSE fee increases could limit the demand for or competitiveness of private mortgage insurance. Considering both of these trends, the industry continues to expect to regain market share over time. The mortgage insurance industry level of market penetration and eventual market size will continue to be affected by any actions taken by the GSEs, the FHA or the U.S. government impacting housing or housing finance policy, underwriting standards or related reforms. The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 provided for changes to, among other things, the regulatory authority and oversight of the GSEs and the authority of the FHA including with respect to premium pricing, maximum loan limits and down payment requirements. In addition, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac remain the largest purchasers and guarantors of mortgage loans in the United States.

Our U.S. mortgage insurance market share increased in the third quarter of 2011 driven principally by the shift in private mortgage insurance penetration versus the FHA and the changing competitive landscape within the U.S. mortgage insurance industry, including the exit of some competitors from the market. We expect this trend to continue through the remainder of 2011. Meanwhile, we continue to manage the quality of new business through prudent underwriting guidelines, which we modify from time to time when circumstances warrant. In addition, we regularly monitor competitor pricing and underwriting changes and their potential market impact.

While we continue to experience a decrease in the level of new delinquencies, overall pressure on the housing market continues to adversely affect the performance of our portfolio, particularly our 2006, 2007 and first half of 2008 book years that we believe peaked in their delinquency development during the first quarter of 2010. Albeit at a lower rate, delinquencies for these book years continue to drive the level of new delinquencies being reported. While the impact was originally concentrated in certain states and alternative product types, during the last few years, the impact has shifted to more traditional products reflecting the elevated unemployment and underemployment levels throughout the United States. Beginning mid-2010, we saw an increase in foreclosure starts as well as an increase in our paid claims as late stage delinquency loans go through foreclosure. In addition, we saw wide ranges in performance among loan servicers regarding the ability to modify loans. While these trends continue, both the levels of foreclosure starts and paid claims declined in the current year from elevated levels seen a year ago. Suspensions and delays of foreclosure actions in response to problems associated with lender and servicer foreclosure process changes and defects have caused, and could further cause, claim payments to be deferred to later periods and potentially have an adverse impact on the timing of a recovery of the U.S. residential mortgage market.

Expanded efforts in the mortgage lending market to modify loans and improved performance of our second half of 2008 and the 2009 and 2010 book years compared with the performance of prior book years, resulted in continued reductions in delinquency levels during the third quarter of 2011. However, loan modification efforts remained challenged and aging of delinquencies continued to increase through the remainder of 2010 and through the third quarter of 2011; moreover, foreclosures continued increasing and liquidations remained elevated through the same period, thereby resulting in higher levels of loss reserves and claims. If home values experience further decline, credit remains tight or interest rates increase, the ability to cure a delinquent loan could be more difficult to achieve. In addition, while we continue to execute on our loan modification strategy, during the first nine months of 2011, we have seen the level of loan modification actions moderating against the levels we experienced during the fourth quarter of 2010. We saw evidence of low levels of modification activity outside of government programs and servicers distracted by various regulatory and legal actions. Further reduction of loan modifications would have an adverse impact on the ability of borrowers to cure a delinquent loan.

Our loss mitigation activities, including those relating to workouts, loan modifications, pre-sales, rescissions, claims administration and targeted settlements, net of reinstatements, which occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$420 million compared to \$608 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Workouts and loan modifications, which related to loans representing 3% of our primary risk in-force as of September 30, 2011, and occurred during the period then ended, resulted in a reduction of expected losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 of \$314 million compared to \$413 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Our workout and loan modification programs with various lenders and servicers are designed to help borrowers in default regain current repayment status on their mortgage loans, which ultimately allowed many of these borrowers to remain in their homes. The loans that are subject to workouts and loan modifications that were completed could be subject to potential re-default by the underlying borrower at some future date. In addition, pre-sales, claims administration and other non-cure workouts that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$70 million compared to \$43 million that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

As a result of investigation activities on certain insured delinquent loans, we found certain levels of misrepresentation and non-compliance with specific terms and conditions of our underlying master insurance policies, as well as fraud. These findings separately resulted in rescission actions that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 which reduced our expected losses at the time of rescission by \$36 million compared to \$152 million that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. We expect limited benefit from rescission actions in future periods.

Since 2010, benefits from loss mitigation activities have shifted from rescissions to loan modifications and reviews of loan servicing compliance where we expect a majority of our loss mitigation benefits to be achieved going forward. Although loan servicers continue to pursue a wide range of approaches to execute appropriate

loan modifications, government-sponsored programs such as Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) continue to decline as alternative programs have begun to gain momentum. With lower benefits from government-sponsored programs and the limited impact from alternative programs to date, we have experienced higher levels of loss reserves and/or paid claims. Depending upon the mix of loss mitigation activity, market trends, employment levels in future periods and other general economic impacts which influence the U.S. residential housing market, we could see additional adverse loss reserve development going forward.

We also participate in reinsurance programs in which we share portions of our premiums associated with flow insurance written on loans originated or purchased by lenders with captive insurance entities of these lenders in exchange for an agreed upon level of loss coverage above a specified attachment point. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we recorded reinsurance recoveries of \$86 million where cumulative losses have exceeded the attachment points in captive reinsurance arrangements, primarily related to our 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years. We have exhausted certain captive reinsurance tiers for these book years based on loss development trends. Once the captive reinsurance or trust assets are exhausted, we are responsible for additional losses incurred. We have begun to experience constraints on the recognition of captive benefit recovery due to the amount of funds held in certain captive trusts and the exhaustion of captive loss tiers for certain reinsurers. This trend is expected to accelerate going forward as more captive trusts' assets are being exhausted at a faster rate. As of January 1, 2009, we no longer enter into excess loss of captive reinsurance transactions and, therefore, only participate in quota share reinsurance arrangements. The majority of our excess of loss captive reinsurance arrangements are in runoff with no new books of business being added going forward; however, we will continue to benefit from captive reinsurance on our 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years.

In August 2011, we executed a non-cash intercompany transaction to increase the statutory capital in our U.S. mortgage insurance companies by contributing to those companies a portion of common shares of Genworth MI Canada Inc. (Genworth Canada) that were held by Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited (Brookfield), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, outside of our U.S. mortgage insurance business, with an estimated market value of \$375 million. We continue to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada on a consolidated basis. In addition, Brookfield has the right, exercisable at its discretion, to purchase for cash these common shares of Genworth Canada from our U.S. mortgage insurance companies at the then current market price. Brookfield also has a right of first refusal with respect to the transfer of these common shares of Genworth Canada by the U.S. mortgage insurance companies.

Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation (GEMICO), our primary U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiary, continues to exceed the maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25:1 established under North Carolina law and enforced by the North Carolina Department of Insurance (the NCDOI), which is GEMICO's domestic insurance regulator. As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio was approximately 30.7:1 and 23.8:1, respectively. Over at least the next several quarters, we expect GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio to continue to increase. The amount of such increases will depend principally on the magnitude of future losses suffered by GEMICO and the amount of additional capital that is generated within the business or capital support (if any) that we provide. Our estimate of the amount and timing of future losses is inherently uncertain, requires significant judgment and may change significantly over time.

Effective January 31, 2011, the NCDOI granted GEMICO a revocable two-year waiver of compliance with its risk-to-capital requirement. The waiver, which the NCDOI can modify or terminate at its discretion, gives GEMICO the ability to continue to write new business in North Carolina during the period covered by the waiver, notwithstanding that GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio exceeds 25:1. Thirty-four of the states in which GEMICO operates do not impose their own risk-to-capital requirements; consequently, GEMICO is permitted to continue to write business in those states so long as it is permitted to write business in North Carolina. Sixteen states (including North Carolina) impose their own risk-to-capital requirements. Of these 16 states, 12 have granted revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements to allow GEMICO to continue to write new business. Two of these 12 states imposed alternative risk-to-capital limitations in the waivers granted to GEMICO. Consequently, GEMICO was authorized to write new business in 46 states as of September 30, 2011.

New insurance written in North Carolina and in the 34 states which do not impose their own risk-to-capital requirements represented approximately 48% of our total new insurance written for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 49% for the year ended December 31, 2010. New insurance written in the other 11 states that have granted revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements represented approximately 37% of total new insurance written for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 34% for the year ended December 31, 2010.

With respect to the four states where GEMICO is not authorized to write new business, from December 31, 2010 until July 31, 2011 in the case of three of these states (and for a longer period for the fourth state), we wrote new insurance through another of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries, Genworth Residential Mortgage Insurance Corporation of North Carolina (GRMIC-NC). With the approval of applicable state insurance regulators and the GSEs, after July 31, 2011, we began writing new business through Genworth Residential Mortgage Assurance Corporation (GRMAC) in three of these states while continuing to use GRMIC-NC to write new business in the fourth state. Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's approvals of this arrangement expire on July 31, 2012 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

We expect that, by the end of 2011, GEMICO will not be in compliance with the alternative risk-to-capital limitations imposed by two states that have granted waivers to GEMICO. We plan to write new business through GRMAC in these two states, and in any other state that prohibits GEMICO from writing new business, subject to the approval of applicable insurance regulators and the GSEs and GRMAC continuing to satisfy its own regulatory requirements. We continue to discuss our ongoing use of these and other alternative arrangements with our state insurance regulators and the GSEs.

Historically, we have actively managed the risk-to-capital ratios of our U.S. mortgage insurance business in various ways, including through reinsurance arrangements with our subsidiaries and by providing additional capital support to our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries (including through the contribution of a portion of our common shares of Genworth Canada). Our existing intercompany reinsurance arrangements are conducted through affiliated insurance subsidiaries, and therefore, remain subject to regulation by state insurance regulators who could decide to limit, or require the termination of, such arrangements. Any decision to provide additional capital to support our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries is subject to a number of considerations, including (i) the extent to which we are on track towards executing certain capital reallocation transactions to support the redeployment of capital for the benefit of our shareholders while maintaining appropriate risk buffers; (ii) our ongoing analyses of risk scenarios and the value and return on providing such capital support or pursuing other alternative arrangements or strategies; (iii) our assessment and understanding of U.S. policy relating to housing finance, the use of private mortgage insurance or the GSEs; and (iv) our assessment of actions by competitors and the current views of the GSEs and state regulators. Depending on the state of the U.S. economy and housing market along with other factors, there is a range of potential additional capital needs that our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries might require, including some that could be substantial. As a result, for a variety of reasons, there is no assurance that we will provide additional capital to support our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries in the future.

For further discussion of the importance of risk-to-capital requirements to our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries, see Item 1A. Risk Factors. Our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries are subject to minimum statutory capital requirements and hazardous financial condition standards which, if not met or waived to the extent needed, would result in restrictions or prohibitions on our doing business and may have an adverse impact on our results of operations. Our primary U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiary continues to exceed its minimum statutory capital requirements, and while we have obtained waivers for that insurer to continue to write new

business in most states and are using other insurance company subsidiaries to write new business in other states, there can be no assurance that these waivers will continue in effect or that our other insurers will be able to continue to satisfy their own minimum statutory capital requirements over time.

Ratings

Following our announcement on July 20, 2011 that we strengthened reserves by approximately \$300 million in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (S&P) lowered the financial strength ratings on GEMICO and GRMIC-NC to BB- from BB+. The BB range is the fifth-highest of nine financial strength rating ranges assigned by S&P, which range from AAA to R. A plus (+) or minus (-) shows relative standing in a rating category. Accordingly, the BB- rating is the thirteenth-highest of S&P's 21 ratings categories.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Other than as set forth below, there have been no material changes to critical accounting estimates set forth in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K as of September 30, 2011.

Goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the amounts paid to acquire a business over the fair value of its net assets at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to acquisition, goodwill could become impaired if the fair value of a reporting unit as a whole were to decline below the value of its individually identifiable assets and liabilities. This may occur for various reasons, including changes in actual or expected income or cash flows of a reporting unit or generation of income by a reporting unit at a lower rate of return than similar businesses.

Under U.S. GAAP, we test the carrying value of goodwill for impairment at least annually at the reporting unit level, which is either an operating segment or a business one level below the operating segment. Under certain circumstances, interim impairment tests may be required if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value.

The determination of fair value for our reporting units is primarily based on an income approach whereby we use discounted cash flows for each reporting unit. When available, and as appropriate, we use market approaches or other valuation techniques to corroborate discounted cash flow results. The discounted cash flow model used for each reporting unit is based on either operating income or statutory distributable income, depending on the reporting unit being valued.

For the operating income model, we determine fair value based on the present value of the most recent income projections for each reporting unit and calculate a terminal value utilizing a terminal growth rate. We primarily utilize the operating income model to determine fair value for all reporting units except for our life and long-term care insurance reporting units. In addition to the operating income model, we also consider the valuation of our Canadian mortgage insurance subsidiary's publicly traded stock price in determining fair value for that reporting unit. The significant assumptions in the operating income model include: income projections, which are dependent on new business production, customer behavior, operating expenses and market conditions; discount rate; and terminal growth rate.

For the statutory distributable income model, we determine fair value based on the present value of projected statutory net income and changes in required capital to determine distributable income for the respective reporting unit. We utilize the statutory distributable income model to determine fair value for our life and long-term care insurance reporting units. The significant assumptions in the statutory distributable income model include: required capital levels; income projections, which are dependent on mortality or morbidity, new business production growth, new business projection period, policyholder behavior and other specific industry and market conditions; and discount rate.

The cash flows used to determine fair value are dependent on a number of significant assumptions based on our historical experience, our expectations of future performance and expected economic environment. We

determine the best estimate of our income projections based on current market conditions as well as our expectation of future market conditions. Our estimates of projected income are subject to change given the inherent uncertainty in predicting future results, which are impacted by the significant assumptions noted above for the respective model used to determine fair value. Additionally, the discount rate used to determine fair value is based on our judgment of the appropriate rate for each reporting unit based on the relative risk associated with the projected cash flows as well as our expectation of the discount rate that would be utilized by a hypothetical market participant.

We consider our market capitalization in assessing the reasonableness of the fair values estimated for our reporting units in connection with our goodwill impairment testing. In 2008, we impaired all goodwill associated with our U.S. mortgage insurance, retirement income and institutional reporting units. Accordingly, these businesses are no longer subject to goodwill impairment testing but do have a significant impact on the valuation of our market capitalization in comparison to our book value. When reconciling to our market capitalization, we estimate the values for these businesses and also consider the negative value that would be associated with corporate debt, which would be subtracted from the fair value of our businesses to calculate the total value attributed to equity holders. We then compare the total value attributed to equity holders to our market capitalization.

During the third quarter of 2011, we completed our annual goodwill impairment analysis as of July 1, 2011. As a result of this analysis, we determined fair value was in excess of book value for of our reporting units, except for our long-term care insurance reporting unit discussed further below. While the remaining reporting units had fair values in excess of their respective book values, we noted that our life insurance reporting unit had a fair value that was relatively close to book value and was at greater risk compared to our other reporting units of a future failure.

In our annual goodwill assessment of our life insurance reporting unit, we used our best estimate of the future performance of the business and discounted these projections using a 10.3% discount rate. We determined the discount rate assumption used in our valuation after considering certain external data points from acquisitions/disposals, relevant reinsurance transactions and calculations of the expected weighted-average cost of capital for hypothetical market participants in an acquisition.

As a result of declines in interest rates that increased our life insurance reporting unit's book value during the third quarter of 2011, we performed an interim impairment assessment on our life insurance reporting unit as of September 30, 2011. Accordingly, we updated the related discount rate analysis and our determination of fair value on the evaluation date. Based on the updated analysis, we utilized a discount rate of 9.0% and noted the decline in the discount rate utilized was primarily the result of a decrease in interest rates during the third quarter of 2011. Based on this interim evaluation, our life insurance reporting unit's fair value continued to exceed book value by approximately 15% with a goodwill balance of \$495 million.

If the discount rate used in our valuation increased by 100 basis points, our life insurance reporting unit's fair value would be below its book value as of September 30, 2011. This sensitivity does not consider that there would be corresponding changes in our projections and book value resulting from the market changes that impacted the discount rate. Shifts in business strategy or capital allocation as well as deterioration or adverse market conditions for certain businesses could have a significant impact on the fair value of our reporting units and could result in additional future impairments of goodwill.

As part of our annual goodwill impairment testing, we noted that our long-term care insurance reporting unit's fair value was less than its book value. If fair value is lower than book value, the reporting unit's fair value is allocated to assets and liabilities as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. If this implied goodwill exceeds the reporting unit's goodwill balance, goodwill is deemed recoverable. Accordingly, we evaluated our long-term care insurance reporting unit's goodwill balance of \$426 million and determined that

the amount of implied goodwill was approximately 66% more than the amount of goodwill currently recorded. Accordingly, goodwill was recoverable and not impaired.

The key assumptions that impact our evaluation of goodwill for our long-term care insurance reporting unit under our goodwill impairment assessment primarily relate to the discount rate utilized to determine the present value of the projected cash flows and the valuation of new business. While the valuation of our in-force business for long-term care insurance is included in the fair value of the reporting unit, the in-force value does not contribute significant, incremental value to support goodwill based on a hypothetical acquisition under our goodwill impairment assessment. We determine the appropriate discount rate based on our experience and understanding of common actuarial appraisal methodologies that we believe market participants would also utilize when evaluating similar product lines where there is significant experience for a product and policyholder assumptions (i.e., lapse, mortality and morbidity). The valuation of new business is determined by utilizing several inputs such as expected new business production, both in terms of the quantity and number of years of new production assumed, as well as profitability of the new business, which is primarily dependent on policyholder assumptions, expected investment returns and targeted capital levels.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following is a discussion of our consolidated results of operations and should be read in conjunction with Business trends and conditions. For a discussion of our segment results, see Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2010

The following table sets forth the consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,447	\$ 14	1%
Net investment income	842	815	27	3%
Net investment gains (losses)	(157)	105	(262)	NM ⁽¹⁾
Insurance and investment product fees and other	375	300	75	25%
Total revenues	2,521	2,667	(146)	(5)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,457	1,502	(45)	(3)%
Interest credited	194	212	(18)	(8)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	510	472	38	8%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	190	227	(37)	(16)%
Interest expense	124	114	10	9%
Total benefits and expenses	2,475	2,527	(52)	(2)%
Income before income taxes	46	140	(94)	(67)%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(19)	18	(37)	NM ⁽¹⁾
Net income	65	122	(57)	(47)%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	39	(3)	(8)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 29	\$ 83	\$ (54)	(65)%

⁽¹⁾ We define NM as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

Premiums. Premiums consist primarily of premiums earned on insurance products for life, long-term care and Medicare supplement insurance, single premium immediate annuities and structured settlements with life contingencies, lifestyle protection insurance and mortgage insurance.

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased \$6 million primarily related to a \$20 million decrease in our retirement income business and an \$11 million decrease in our life insurance business, partially offset by a \$25 million increase in our long-term care insurance business.

Our International segment increased \$29 million as a result of a \$38 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business, partially offset by a \$9 million decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$54 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$9 million.

Net investment income. Net investment income represents the income earned on our investments.

Weighted-average investment yields increased to 4.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2011 from 4.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2010. The increase in weighted-average investment yields was primarily attributable to the improved performance of limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method. Net investment income for the three months ended September 30, 2011 included \$10 million of higher gains related to limited partnerships compared to the three months ended September 30, 2010.

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$14 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in our International segment.

Net investment gains (losses). Net investment gains (losses) consist of realized gains and losses from the sale or impairment of our investments and unrealized and realized gains and losses from our trading securities and derivative instruments. For further discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under Investments and Derivative Instruments.

We recorded \$52 million of net other-than-temporary impairments for the three months ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$37 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010. Of total impairments for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, \$10 million and \$26 million, respectively, related to structured securities, including \$5 million and \$18 million, respectively, related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. For the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, we recorded \$42 million and \$8 million, respectively, of impairments related to corporate securities. For the three months ended September 30, 2010, we also recorded \$2 million of impairments related to commercial mortgage loans.

Net investment losses related to derivatives of \$76 million for the three months ended September 30, 2011 were primarily due to \$117 million of losses from the change in value of the embedded derivative liabilities exceeding the change in value of the derivative instruments used for mitigating the risk of embedded derivative liabilities associated with our variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWBs) and \$69 million of losses from the change in value of our credit default swaps due to widening credit spreads. These losses were partially offset by \$49 million of ineffectiveness gains from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurances business, \$28 million of gains related to embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements, \$20 million of gains from derivatives used to mitigate foreign subsidiary macroeconomic and currency risk, \$9 million of gains related to a derivative strategy to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position and \$4 million of gains in other non-qualified interest rate swaps. Net investment gains related to derivatives of \$94 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 were primarily related to \$66 million of gains from the change in value of the embedded derivative liabilities exceeding the change in value of the derivative instruments used for mitigating the risk of embedded derivative liabilities associated with our variable annuity products with

GMWBs as a result of changes in the non-performance risk incorporated into the discount rate used to value GMWB embedded derivatives. The increase also included \$22 million of gains from the change in value of our credit default swaps due to narrowing credit spreads, \$9 million of ineffectiveness gains from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurance business, \$2 million of gains related to embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements and \$1 million of gains related to a derivative strategy to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position. These gains were partially offset by \$6 million of losses from foreign currency forward contracts.

Net gains related to the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$36 million during the three months ended September 30, 2011 compared to net gains of \$3 million during the three months ended September 30, 2010. We recorded \$57 million of net losses related to securitization entities during the three months ended September 30, 2011 compared to \$30 million of net gains in the three months ended September 30, 2010 primarily associated with derivatives. During the three months ended September 30, 2011, we recorded a \$22 million contingent purchase price valuation adjustment related to the purchase of Altegris in 2010. We recorded \$12 million of lower net gains related to trading securities during the three months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2010. We also recorded \$3 million of gains related to commercial mortgage loans during the three months ended September 30, 2011 attributable to a decrease in the allowance compared to \$9 million of losses during the three months ended September 30, 2010 from a lower of cost or market adjustment on loans held-for-sale and an increase in the allowance.

Insurance and investment product fees and other. Insurance and investment product fees and other consist primarily of fees assessed against policyholder and contractholder account values, surrender charges, cost of insurance assessed on universal and term universal life insurance policies, advisory and administration service fees assessed on investment contractholder account values, broker/dealer commission revenues and other fees.

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased \$97 million largely driven by a \$69 million increase in our life insurance business and a \$26 million increase in our wealth management business.

Our International segment decreased \$12 million primarily as a result of a decrease of \$6 million in each of our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$3 million.

Corporate and Other activities decreased \$7 million.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves consist primarily of benefits paid and reserve activity related to current claims and future policy benefits on insurance and investment products for life, long-term care and Medicare supplement insurance, structured settlements and single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies, lifestyle protection insurance and claim costs incurred related to mortgage insurance products.

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased \$59 million primarily attributable to a \$61 million increase in our long-term care insurance business and a \$19 million increase in our life insurance business, partially offset by a \$21 million decrease in our retirement income business.

Our International segment increased \$36 million primarily as a result of our international mortgage insurance business. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$18 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$140 million.

Interest credited. Interest credited represents interest credited on behalf of policyholder and contractholder general account balances.

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased \$12 million primarily attributable to an \$8 million decrease in our retirement income business and a \$3 million decrease in our life insurance business.

Corporate and Other activities decreased \$6 million.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals. Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, represent costs and expenses related to the acquisition and ongoing maintenance of insurance and investment contracts, including commissions, policy issuance expenses and other underwriting and general operating costs. These costs and expenses are net of amounts that are capitalized and deferred, which are primarily costs and expenses that vary with and are primarily related to the sale and issuance of our insurance policies and investment contracts, such as first-year commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions and other policy issuance expenses.

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased \$30 million primarily attributable to a \$22 million increase in our wealth management business, a \$7 million increase in our long-term care insurance business and a \$4 million increase in our life insurance business.

Our International segment decreased \$4 million related to a \$2 million decrease in each of our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$19 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$9 million.

Corporate and Other activities increased \$3 million.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles consists primarily of the amortization of acquisition costs that are capitalized, present value of future profits and capitalized software.

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased \$39 million primarily attributable to a \$15 million decrease in our retirement income business, a \$14 million decrease in our life insurance business and a \$10 million decrease in our long-term care insurance business.

Our International segment increased \$3 million primarily related to a \$6 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business, partially offset by a \$3 million decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$7 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest expense. Interest expense represents interest related to our borrowings that are incurred at our holding company or subsidiary level and our non-recourse funding obligations and interest expense related to certain reinsurance arrangements being accounted for as deposits.

Our International segment increased \$4 million primarily driven by a \$5 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Corporate and other activities increased \$5 million.

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Provision (benefit) for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to (41.3)% for the three months ended September 30, 2011 from 12.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2010. This decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax favored investments and taxes on foreign operations in relation to smaller pre-tax results, partially offset by changes in uncertain tax positions in the current year. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$9 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

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Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests represents the portion of income in a subsidiary attributable to third parties. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders. Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders decreased in the current year compared to the prior year primarily related to higher net investment losses driven by derivatives. These decreases were partially offset by additional tax benefits, higher product fee income and improved investment performance in the current year. For a discussion of our Retirement and Protection, International and U.S. Mortgage Insurance segments and Corporate and Other activities, see the Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment. Included in net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for the three months ended September 30, 2011 was an increase of \$17 million, net of tax, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010

The following table sets forth the consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
	2011	2010		
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 4,353	\$ 4,387	\$ (34)	(1)%
Net investment income	2,553	2,403	150	6%
Net investment gains (losses)	(225)	(104)	(121)	(116)%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	1,063	812	251	31%
Total revenues	7,744	7,498	246	3%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	4,538	4,157	381	9%
Interest credited	599	636	(37)	(6)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	1,524	1,446	78	5%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	572	590	(18)	(3)%
Interest expense	385	338	47	14%
Total benefits and expenses	7,618	7,167	451	6%
Income before income taxes	126	331	(205)	(62)%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	5	(80)	85	106%
Net income	121	411	(290)	(71)%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	106	108	(2)	(2)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 15	\$ 303	\$ (288)	(95)%

Premiums

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased \$12 million primarily related to a \$48 million decrease in our retirement income business and a \$28 million decrease in our life insurance business, partially offset by a \$64 million increase in our long-term care insurance business.

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Our International segment decreased \$2 million as a result of a decrease of \$73 million in our lifestyle protection insurance business, partially offset by an increase of \$71 million in our international

mortgage insurance business. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$108 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$20 million.

Net investment income

Weighted-average investment yields increased to 5.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 from 4.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The increase in weighted-average investment yields was primarily attributable to improved performance of limited partnerships and \$17 million of higher bond calls and prepayments in the current year. Net investment income for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 included \$32 million of gains related to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method as compared to \$23 million of losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$32 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in our International segment.

Net investment gains (losses). For further discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under Investments and Derivative Instruments.

We recorded \$114 million of net other-than-temporary impairments for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$168 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Of total impairments for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, \$48 million and \$131 million, respectively, related to structured securities, including \$29 million and \$77 million, respectively, related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Impairments related to corporate securities as a result of bankruptcies, receivership or concerns about the issuer's ability to continue to make contractual payments or where we have intent to sell were \$56 million and \$13 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, we recorded \$5 million and \$7 million, respectively, of impairments related to commercial mortgage loans and \$2 million and \$10 million, respectively, of impairments related to limited partnership investments. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we also recorded \$3 million of impairments related to real estate held-for-investment. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we also recorded \$6 million of impairments related to financial hybrid securities.

Net investment losses related to derivatives of \$101 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 were primarily due to \$137 million of losses from the change in value of the embedded derivative liabilities exceeding the change in value of the derivative instruments used for mitigating the risk of embedded derivative liabilities associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs and \$67 million of losses from the change in value of our credit default swaps due to widening credit spreads. These losses were partially offset by \$49 million of ineffectiveness gains from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long term care insurance business, \$26 million of gains related to embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements, \$14 million of gains related to a derivative strategy to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position, \$7 million of gains from derivatives used to mitigate foreign subsidiary macroeconomic risk and \$7 million of gains in other non-qualified interest rate swaps. Net investment gains related to derivatives of \$48 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were primarily related to \$31 million of gains from the change in value of derivative instruments used for mitigating the risk of embedded derivative liabilities exceeding the change in value of the embedded derivative liabilities associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs, which included a reduction in the GMWB valuation as a result of changes in the non-performance risk incorporated into the discount rate used to value GMWB embedded derivatives. The increase also included \$22 million of ineffectiveness gains from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurance business and \$4 million of gains related to embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements. These gains were partially offset

by \$5 million of losses from the change in value of our credit default swaps due to widening credit spreads and \$4 million of losses related to a derivative strategy to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position.

Net gains related to the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$25 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to net gains of \$5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. We recorded \$46 million of higher net losses related to securitization entities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2010 primarily associated with derivatives. We also recorded \$4 million of gains related to commercial mortgage loans during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 attributable to a decrease in the allowance compared to \$31 million of losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from a lower of cost or market adjustment on loans held-for-sale and an increase in the allowance. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we recorded a \$23 million contingent purchase price valuation adjustment related to the purchase of Altegris in 2010. We recorded \$11 million of higher gains related to trading securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2010. There was also a net gain of \$16 million from the recovery of a counterparty receivable in 2010.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased \$263 million largely driven by a \$169 million increase in our life insurance business, an \$80 million increase in our wealth management business and a \$13 million increase in our retirement income business.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$6 million.

Corporate and Other activities decreased \$4 million.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased \$146 million primarily attributable to a \$157 million increase in our long-term care insurance business and a \$56 million increase in our life insurance business, partially offset by a \$67 million decrease in our retirement income business.

Our International segment decreased \$18 million as a result of a decrease of \$58 million in our lifestyle protection insurance business, partially offset by an increase of \$40 million in our international mortgage insurance business. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$37 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$253 million.

Interest credited

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased \$21 million primarily attributable to a \$26 million decrease in our retirement income business, partially offset by an \$8 million increase in our life insurance business.

Corporate and Other activities decreased \$16 million.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

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Our Retirement and Protection segment increased \$95 million primarily attributable to a \$68 million increase in our wealth management business, a \$19 million increase in our long-term care insurance business and a \$10 million increase in our retirement income business, partially offset by a \$2 million decrease in our life insurance business.

Our International segment decreased \$9 million related to a \$14 million decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business, partially offset by a \$5 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$34 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$11 million.

Corporate and Other activities decreased \$19 million.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased \$19 million primarily attributable to a \$23 million decrease in our life insurance business and a \$15 million decrease in our long-term care insurance business, partially offset by a \$19 million increase in our retirement income business.

Our International segment increased \$3 million mainly from a \$13 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business, partially offset by a \$10 million decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$13 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest expense

Our International segment increased \$12 million related to a \$17 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business, partially offset by a decrease of \$5 million in our lifestyle protection insurance business. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Corporate and other activities increased \$33 million.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 4.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 from (24.2)% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. This increase in the effective tax rate was attributable to changes in uncertain tax benefits in the prior year related to our separation from our former parent. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$16 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$6 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders. Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders decreased in the current year compared to the prior year primarily related to a higher loss in our U.S. mortgage insurance business from a reserve strengthening in the current year, higher net investment losses driven by derivatives in the current year and additional tax benefits recognized in the prior year. These decreases were partially offset by higher product fee income and improved investment performance in the current year. For a discussion of our Retirement and Protection, International and U.S. Mortgage Insurance segments and Corporate and Other activities, see the Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment. Included in the net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was an increase of \$37 million, net of tax, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Reconciliation of net income to net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders

Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$104 million and \$29 million, respectively. Net operating income

available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$128 million and \$261 million, respectively. We define net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, after-tax net investment gains (losses) and other adjustments and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. We exclude net investment gains (losses) and infrequent or unusual non-operating items because we do not consider them to be related to the operating performance of our segments and Corporate and Other activities. A component of our 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 our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. Infrequent or unusual non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders if, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. There were no infrequent or unusual non-operating items excluded from net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders during the periods presented other than a \$106 million tax benefit related to separation from our former parent recorded in the first quarter of 2010.

While some of these items may be significant components of net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe 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. However, 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 available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders or net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders per common share on a basic and diluted basis determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our definition of net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

The following table includes a reconciliation of net income to net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 65	\$ 122	\$ 121	\$ 411
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	39	106	108
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	29	83	15	303
Adjustments to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	75	(54)	113	64
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent				(106)
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	\$ 104	\$ 29	\$ 128	\$ 261

Earnings per share

The following table provides basic and diluted net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.62
Diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.61
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.53
Diluted	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.53
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	490.8	489.5	490.5	489.1
Diluted	492.5	493.9	493.7	493.9

Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding in 2010 reflect the effects of potentially dilutive securities including stock options, restricted stock units and other equity-based compensation.

Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment

Our chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders. See note 10 in our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders of our segments and Corporate and Other activities to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders.

Management's discussion and analysis by segment also contains selected operating performance measures including sales, assets under management 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: (1) annualized first-year premiums for term life, long-term care and Medicare supplement insurance; (2) new and additional premiums/deposits for universal and term universal life insurance, linked-benefits, spread-based and variable products; (3) gross flows and net flows, which represent gross flows less redemptions, for our wealth management business; (4) written premiums and deposits, gross of ceded reinsurance and cancellations, and premium equivalents, where we earn a fee for administrative services only business, for our lifestyle protection insurance business; and (5) new insurance written for mortgage insurance. Sales do not include renewal premiums on policies or contracts written during prior periods. We consider annualized first-year premiums, new premiums/deposits, gross and net flows, written premiums, premium equivalents and new insurance written to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies or contracts during a specified period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period.

Management regularly monitors and reports assets under management for our wealth management business, insurance in-force and risk in-force. Assets under management for our wealth management business represent third-party assets under management that are not consolidated in our financial statements. Insurance in-force for our life, international mortgage and U.S. mortgage insurance businesses is a measure of the aggregate face value of outstanding insurance policies as of the respective reporting date. For our risk in-force in our international mortgage insurance business, we have 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 our highest expected average per-claim payment for any one underwriting year over the life of our businesses in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Risk in-force for our U.S. mortgage insurance business is our obligation that is limited under contractual terms to the amounts less than 100% of the mortgage loan value. We consider assets under management for our wealth management business, insurance in-force and risk in-force to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of the size of our business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period.

We also include information related to loss mitigation activities for our U.S. mortgage insurance business. We define loss mitigation activities as rescissions, cancellations, borrower loan modifications, repayment plans, lender- and borrower-titled pre-sales, 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 pre-sales, the estimated savings represent the difference between the full claim obligation and the actual amount paid. We believe that this information helps to enhance the understanding of the operating performance of our 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 us to compare our 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.

The following discussions of our segment results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Business trends and conditions.

Retirement and Protection segment*Segment results of operations**Three Months Ended September 30, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2010*

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Retirement and Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
	2011	2010		
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 839	\$ 845	\$ (6)	(1)%
Net investment income	644	630	14	2%
Net investment gains (losses)	(111)	57	(168)	NM ⁽¹⁾
Insurance and investment product fees and other	375	278	97	35%
Total revenues	1,747	1,810	(63)	(3)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,049	990	59	6%
Interest credited	162	174	(12)	(7)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	284	254	30	12%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	120	159	(39)	(25)%
Interest expense	27	26	1	4%
Total benefits and expenses	1,642	1,603	39	2%
Income before income taxes	105	207	(102)	(49)%
Provision for income taxes	28	72	(44)	(61)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	77	135	(58)	(43)%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	43	(24)	67	NM ⁽¹⁾
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 120	\$ 111	\$ 9	8%

⁽¹⁾ We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

The following table sets forth net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for the businesses included in our Retirement and Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	\$ 72	\$ 33	\$ 39	118%
Long-term care insurance	31	44	(13)	(30)%
Wealth management	12	8	4	50%
Retirement income	5	26	(21)	(81)%
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 120	\$ 111	\$ 9	8%

Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

Our life insurance business increased \$39 million principally from a \$16 million gain on the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, improved persistency in our term life insurance products, higher investment income and growth of our term universal life insurance product.

Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$13 million mainly attributable to higher claims and lower claim termination rates in older issued policies, partially offset by the favorable performance of newer issued policies and \$8 million of favorable valuation adjustments in the current year.

Our wealth management business increased \$4 million primarily from higher average assets under management from positive net flows and an unfavorable tax adjustment in the prior year that did not recur.

Our retirement income business decreased \$21 million. Our fee-based products decreased \$25 million largely related to unfavorable equity market performance in the current year compared to favorable market performance in the prior year. This decrease was partially offset by a \$4 million increase in our spread-based products from higher investment income and favorable mortality in our single premium immediate annuity product.

Revenues

Premiums

Our life insurance business decreased \$11 million primarily as a result of the runoff of our term life insurance products.

Our long-term care insurance business increased \$25 million mainly attributable to growth of the in-force block from new sales.

Our retirement income business decreased \$20 million primarily driven by lower life-contingent sales of our spread-based products.

Net investment income

Our life insurance business increased \$10 million mainly related to higher average invested assets. Net investment income in the three months ended September 30, 2011 also included higher gains of \$2 million from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method.

Our long-term care insurance business increased \$14 million largely as a result of an increase in average invested assets due to growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block. Net investment income in the three months ended September 30, 2011 also included higher gains of \$2 million from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method.

Our retirement income business decreased \$10 million primarily attributable to a decline in average invested assets. Net investment income also included \$5 million of gains from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method in the current year compared to \$1 million of losses from limited partnerships in the prior year.

Net investment gains (losses). For further discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under Investments and Derivative Instruments.

Net investment losses in our life insurance business decreased \$9 million primarily driven by lower impairments and lower losses from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning.

Our long-term care insurance business had net investment gains of \$27 million in the current year compared to net investment losses of \$5 million in the prior year driven by higher net gains on the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning and lower impairments, partially offset by derivative losses in the current year compared to derivative gains in the prior year.

Our retirement income business had net investment losses of \$134 million in the current year compared to net investment gains of \$75 million in the prior year. Our fee-based products had net investment losses of \$92 million in the current year compared to net investment gains of \$70 million mainly attributable to higher losses on embedded derivatives associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs in the current year, partially offset by higher unrealized gains related to trading securities. Our spread-based products had \$42 million of net investment losses in the current year compared to net investment gains of \$5 million in the prior year principally driven by higher derivative losses and impairments in the current year.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

Our life insurance business increased \$69 million primarily from growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and also included a gain of \$25 million from the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations in the current year.

Our wealth management business increased \$26 million primarily attributable to higher average assets under management from the purchase of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

Our life insurance business increased \$19 million principally related to growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and unfavorable mortality in our universal life insurance products in the current year as compared to the prior year. The increases were partially offset by improved persistency in our term life insurance products in the current year as a result of smaller blocks entering the post-level rate period and favorable mortality on our term life insurance products in the current year as compared to the prior year. Additionally, we recorded an unfavorable claims adjustment in the current year of \$9 million in our life insurance business from the use of the U.S. Social Security Administration's Death Master File to identify certain life insurance policies where the covered person may be deceased but a claim had not yet been reported.

Our long-term care insurance business increased \$61 million primarily as a result of the aging and growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block and higher claims and lower claim termination rates on older issued policies, partially offset by \$13 million

of favorable valuation adjustments in the current year.

Our retirement income business decreased \$21 million largely attributable to a decrease of \$38 million from our life-contingent spread-based products as a result of a decline in sales in the current year and favorable mortality. In addition, we recorded a favorable reserve adjustment in the current year of \$8 million in our spread-based products from terminating contracts related to deaths that had not been previously reported. This decrease was partially offset by a \$17 million increase in our fee-based products driven by an increase in reserves with guaranteed minimum death benefits due to unfavorable equity market impacts and low interest rates, partially offset by a decrease in death benefit claims.

Interest credited

Our life insurance business decreased \$3 million from the timing of reinsurance activity in the current year.

Our retirement income business decreased \$8 million from lower account values on fixed annuities and lower crediting rates as the fixed annuities reach the end of their initial crediting rate guarantee period in a low interest rate environment.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

Our life insurance business increased \$4 million primarily related to higher expenses from growth of our term universal life insurance product.

Our long-term care insurance business increased \$7 million primarily related to growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block.

Our wealth management business increased \$22 million primarily from increased asset-based expenses from the acquisition of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

Our life insurance business decreased \$14 million. Our term life insurance products decreased primarily attributable to lower amortization of deferred acquisition costs in the post-level rate period and our term universal life insurance product decreased primarily from an \$8 million favorable unlocking related to a refinement of estimated gross profit assumptions in the current year. Our universal life insurance products increased primarily related to a \$7 million unfavorable unlocking related to a refinement of estimated gross profit assumptions, partially offset by unfavorable mortality experience in the current year.

Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$10 million largely from a decrease in amortization due to deferring costs associated with the sale of joint policies that were incorrectly expensed in prior years as a result of a system conversion in late 2008 that was identified and corrected in the fourth quarter of 2010, partially offset by growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block.

Our retirement income business decreased \$15 million primarily related to a decrease of \$11 million in our spread-based products principally from lower amortization of deferred acquisition costs attributable to higher net investment losses in the current year, partially offset by an \$8 million unfavorable unlocking related to lower interest rates and less favorable adjustments related to lapses. Our fee-based products decreased \$4 million mainly from higher net investment losses on embedded derivatives associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs and a \$9 million unfavorable unlocking related to a refinement of assumptions in the prior year, partially offset by higher amortization of deferred acquisition costs from unfavorable equity market impacts.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to 26.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2011 from 34.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2010. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to changes in uncertain tax positions in the current year compared to the prior year.

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Retirement and Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
	2011	2010		
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,491	\$ (12)	%
Net investment income	1,932	1,854	78	4%
Net investment gains (losses)	(185)	(79)	(106)	(134)%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	1,043	780	263	34%
Total revenues	5,269	5,046	223	4%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3,042	2,896	146	5%
Interest credited	503	524	(21)	(4)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	831	736	95	13%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	349	368	(19)	(5)%
Interest expense	79	77	2	3%
Total benefits and expenses	4,804	4,601	203	4%
Income before income taxes	465	445	20	4%
Provision for income taxes	153	145	8	6%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	312	300	12	4%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	84	47	37	79%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 396	\$ 347	\$ 49	14%

The following table sets forth net operating income for the businesses included in our Retirement and Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
	2011	2010		
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	\$ 196	\$ 102	\$ 94	92%
Long-term care insurance	102	131	(29)	(22)%
Wealth management	35	29	6	21%
Retirement income	63	85	(22)	(26)%

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Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	\$ 396	\$ 347	\$ 49	14%
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Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders

Our life insurance business increased \$94 million primarily from growth of our term universal life insurance product, a \$27 million gain on the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, an \$8 million favorable cumulative impact from a recent change in premium taxes in Virginia and improved persistency in our term life insurance products. These increases were partially offset by the runoff of our term life insurance products.

Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$29 million as higher claims and lower claim termination rates in older issued policies were partially offset by the favorable performance of newer issued policies and \$8 million of favorable valuation adjustments in the current year.

Our wealth management business increased \$6 million as a result of higher average assets under management from the acquisition of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows.

Our retirement income business decreased \$22 million. Our fee-based products decreased \$22 million primarily related to unfavorable equity market performance in the current year, a \$7 million charge in the first quarter of 2011 from the discontinuance of our variable annuity offerings and an \$8 million favorable adjustment to deferred acquisition costs in the prior year that did not recur. Our spread-based products were flat as an increase in amortization due to less favorable adjustments related to lapses and lower net investment income was offset by more favorable mortality in our single premium immediate annuity product.

Revenues

Premiums

Our life insurance business decreased \$28 million primarily as a result of the runoff of our term life insurance products, partially offset by an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of \$8 million in the prior year that did not recur.

Our long-term care insurance business increased \$64 million mainly attributable to growth in the in-force block from new sales.

Our retirement income business decreased \$48 million primarily driven by lower life-contingent sales of our spread-based products.

Net investment income

Our life insurance business increased \$56 million mainly related to higher average invested assets and an increase in income from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method. Net investment income for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 included gains of \$12 million from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method compared to losses of \$1 million in the prior year and \$3 million of additional investment income from bond calls and prepayments in the current year.

Our long-term care insurance business increased \$51 million largely as a result of an increase in average invested assets due to growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block. Net investment income for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 included higher gains of \$5 million from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method. These increases were partially offset by an unfavorable adjustment of \$6 million related to the accounting for interest rate swaps in the current year.

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Our retirement income business decreased \$29 million primarily attributable to a decline in average invested assets. Net investment income for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 included \$9 million of additional investment income from bond calls and prepayments and also included \$10 million of gains from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method in the current year compared to \$2 million of losses from limited partnerships in the prior year.

Net investment gains (losses). For further discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under Investments and Derivative Instruments.

Net investment losses in our life insurance business decreased \$27 million primarily driven by lower impairments in the current year.

Net investment gains in our long-term care insurance business increased \$10 million primarily from lower impairments and lower losses from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning, partially offset by derivative losses in the current year compared to derivative gains in the prior year.

Net investment losses in our retirement income business increased \$143 million. Our fee-based products had losses of \$112 million in the current year compared to \$35 million of gains in the prior year largely attributable higher losses on embedded derivatives associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs, partially offset by higher unrealized gains related to trading securities. Our spread-based products had \$5 million in lower losses primarily related to lower derivative losses in the current year.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

Our life insurance business increased \$169 million primarily from growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and also included a gain of \$42 million from the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations in the current year.

Our wealth management business increased \$80 million primarily attributable to higher average assets under management from the purchase of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows.

Our retirement income business increased \$13 million mainly as a result of higher average account values in our fee-based products.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

Our life insurance business increased \$56 million principally related to growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and unfavorable mortality in our universal life insurance products in the current year as compared to the prior year. Additionally, we recorded an unfavorable claims adjustment in the current year of \$9 million in our life insurance business from the use of the U.S. Social Security Administration's Death Master File to identify certain life insurance policies where the covered person may be deceased but a claim had not yet been reported. These increases were partially offset by runoff, improved persistency and favorable mortality on our term life insurance products in the current year as compared to the prior year.

Our long-term care insurance business increased \$157 million primarily as a result of the aging and growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block and higher claims and lower claim termination rates on older issued policies, partially offset by \$13 million of favorable valuation adjustments in the current year.

Our retirement income business decreased \$67 million largely attributable to a decrease of \$77 million from our life-contingent spread-based products as a result of a decline in sales in the current year and more favorable mortality in the current year compared to prior year. In addition, we recorded a favorable reserve adjustment in the current year of \$8 million in our spread-based products from terminating contracts related to deaths that had not been previously reported. This decrease was partially offset by a \$10 million increase in our fee-based products driven by an increase in our guaranteed minimum death benefits due to unfavorable equity market impacts in the third quarter of 2011.

Interest credited

Our life insurance business increased \$8 million primarily from growth of our universal life insurance products.

Our retirement income business decreased \$26 million from lower account values on fixed annuities and lower crediting rates as the fixed annuities reach the end of their initial crediting rate guarantee period in a low interest rate environment.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

Our life insurance business decreased \$2 million primarily related to a \$13 million favorable cumulative impact from a recent change in premium taxes in Virginia in the first quarter of 2011, partially offset by higher expenses from growth of our term universal life insurance product.

Our long-term care insurance business increased \$19 million largely attributable to growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block.

Our wealth management business increased \$68 million primarily from increased asset-based expenses from the acquisition of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows.

Our retirement income business increased \$10 million largely driven by a \$9 million charge in the first quarter of 2011 from the discontinuance of our variable annuity offerings announced in 2011 and an increase of \$4 million from an accrual related to guarantee funds in the current year. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in expenses related to lower production.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

Our life insurance business decreased \$23 million. Our term life insurance products decreased primarily attributable to lower amortization of deferred acquisition costs in the post-level rate period and our term universal life insurance product decreased primarily from an \$8 million favorable unlocking related to a refinement of estimated gross profit assumptions in the current year. Our universal life insurance products increased primarily related to an increase in amortization of deferred acquisition costs due to growth and a \$7 million unfavorable unlocking related to a refinement of estimated gross profit assumptions, partially offset by unfavorable mortality experience in the current year.

Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$15 million primarily from a decrease in amortization due to deferring costs associated with the sale of joint policies that were incorrectly expensed in prior years as a result of a system conversion in late 2008 that were identified and corrected in the fourth quarter of 2010. This decrease was partially offset by growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block.

Our retirement income business increased \$19 million primarily related to an increase of \$14 million in our spread-based products mainly from less favorable adjustments related to lapses, an \$8 million unfavorable unlocking related to lower interest rates in the current year and a favorable unlocking of \$9 million related to lower lapse trends in the prior year that did not recur. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the account values of these products and higher net investment losses in the current year. Our fee-based products increased \$5 million principally from higher amortization of deferred acquisition costs from unfavorable equity market impacts in the third quarter of 2011 and a \$12 million favorable adjustment recorded in the prior year that did not recur. These increases were partially offset by higher net investment losses on embedded derivatives associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs and a \$9 million unfavorable unlocking related to a refinement of assumptions in the prior year that did not recur.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 32.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 from 32.6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to lower tax favored investments recognized in the current year compared to the prior year.

Retirement and Protection selected financial and operating performance measures

Life insurance

The following tables set forth selected operating performance measures regarding our life insurance business as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010		Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
	2011	2010			2011	2010		
Term life insurance								
Net earned premiums	\$ 212	\$ 221	\$ (9)	(4)%	\$ 649	\$ 673	\$ (24)	(4)%
Annualized first-year premiums	1	1		%	1	19	(18)	(95)%
Term universal life insurance								
Net deposits	\$ 51	\$ 21	\$ 30	143%	\$ 131	\$ 40	\$ 91	NM ⁽¹⁾
Annualized first-year deposits	34	31	3	10%	101	65	36	55%
Universal and whole life insurance								
Net earned premiums and deposits	\$ 156	\$ 120	\$ 36	30%	\$ 474	\$ 359	\$ 115	32%
Universal life annualized first-year deposits	10	10		%	30	27	3	11%
Universal life excess deposits	40	26	14	54%	111	73	38	52%
Linked-benefits ⁽²⁾	20		20	NM ⁽¹⁾	68		68	NM ⁽¹⁾
Total life insurance								
Net earned premiums and deposits	\$ 419	\$ 362	\$ 57	16%	\$ 1,254	\$ 1,072	\$ 182	17%
Annualized first-year premiums	1	1		%	1	19	(18)	(95)%
Annualized first-year deposits	44	41	3	7%	131	92	39	42%
Universal life excess deposits	40	26	14	54%	111	73	38	52%
Linked-benefits ⁽²⁾	20		20	NM ⁽¹⁾	68		68	NM ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ We define NM as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

⁽²⁾ In the first quarter of 2011, we began reporting the results of the linked-benefits product for universal life insurance in our life insurance business. The linked-benefits product for universal life insurance was previously reported in our long-term care insurance business. The amounts associated with this product were not material and the prior period amounts were not re-presented.

(Amounts in millions)	As of September 30,		Percentage change 2011 vs. 2010
	2011	2010	
Term life insurance			
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	\$ 442,481	\$ 465,275	(5)%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	572,895	603,606	(5)%
Term universal life insurance			
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	\$ 87,238	\$ 31,761	175%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	87,896	31,935	175%
Universal and whole life insurance			
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	\$ 44,395	\$ 43,797	1%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	50,993	50,632	1%
Total life insurance			
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	\$ 574,114	\$ 540,833	6%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	711,784	686,173	4%

Term life insurance

Net earned premiums decreased mainly as a result of the runoff of our term life insurance products. Annualized first-year premiums decreased significantly driven by a shift in sales to our term universal life insurance product. The in-force block also decreased due to runoff.

Term universal life insurance

Net deposits increased due to growth of this product since its introduction in late 2009. The in-force block has increased primarily driven by higher sales.

Universal and whole life insurance

Net earned premiums and deposits increased due primarily to the growth of our universal life insurance products. The in-force block was relatively flat as the growth in our universal life insurance products was offset by the continued runoff of our closed block of whole life insurance.

Long-term care insurance

The following table sets forth selected financial and operating performance measures regarding our long-term care insurance business, which includes individual and group long-term care insurance, Medicare supplement insurance, as well as several runoff blocks of accident and health insurance for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change		Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010		2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
Net earned premiums:								
Long-term care	\$ 514	\$ 494	\$ 20	4%	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,453	\$ 48	3%
Medicare supplement and other	88	83	5	6%	257	241	16	7%
Total	\$ 602	\$ 577	\$ 25	4%	\$ 1,758	\$ 1,694	\$ 64	4%
Annualized first-year premiums and deposits	\$ 70	\$ 69	\$ 1	1%	\$ 204	\$ 196	\$ 8	4%

Net earned premiums increased mainly attributable to growth in our in-force block from new sales.

The increase in annualized first-year premiums and deposits was primarily attributable to growth in our individual long-term care insurance products, partially offset by a change in reporting related to our linked-benefits products. In the first quarter of 2011, we began reporting the results of the linked-benefits products for universal life insurance and single premium deferred annuity products in our life insurance and spread-based retirement income businesses, respectively. The linked-benefits products were previously reported in our long-term care insurance business.

Wealth management

The following table sets forth selected financial performance measures regarding our wealth management business as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the three months ended September 30,		As of or for the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Assets under management, beginning of period	\$ 25,930	\$ 19,548	\$ 24,740	\$ 18,865
Gross flows	1,565	1,354	5,430	4,191

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Redemptions	(1,119)	(893)	(3,965)	(2,790)
Net flows	446	461	1,465	1,401
Market performance	(1,763)	1,151	(1,592)	894
Assets under management, end of period	\$ 24,613	\$ 21,160	\$ 24,613	\$ 21,160

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Wealth Management results represent Genworth Financial Wealth Management, Inc., Genworth Financial Investment Services, Inc., Genworth Financial Trust Company, Centurion Financial Advisers, Inc., Quantavis Consulting, Inc. and the Altegris companies.

The increase in assets under management was attributable to the acquisition of Altegris on December 31, 2010, positive net flows and market growth, partially offset by unfavorable market performance during the three months ended September 30, 2011.

Retirement income

Fee-based products

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our fee-based products as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the three months ended September 30,		As of or for the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Income Distribution Series ⁽¹⁾				
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 6,606	\$ 5,964	\$ 6,590	\$ 5,943
Deposits	30	131	180	445
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(171)	(131)	(527)	(408)
Net flows	(141)		(347)	37
Interest credited and investment performance	(317)	370	(95)	354
Account value, end of period	\$ 6,148	\$ 6,334	\$ 6,148	\$ 6,334
Traditional variable annuities				
Account value, net of reinsurance, beginning of period	\$ 2,012	\$ 1,879	\$ 2,078	\$ 2,016
Deposits	4	20	24	72
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(73)	(68)	(261)	(203)
Net flows	(69)	(48)	(237)	(131)
Interest credited and investment performance	(208)	162	(106)	108
Account value, net of reinsurance, end of period	\$ 1,735	\$ 1,993	\$ 1,735	\$ 1,993
Variable life insurance				
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 314	\$ 279	\$ 313	\$ 298
Deposits	3	3	9	9
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(12)	(10)	(34)	(28)
Net flows	(9)	(7)	(25)	(19)
Interest credited and investment performance	(33)	25	(16)	18
Account value, end of period	\$ 272	\$ 297	\$ 272	\$ 297

⁽¹⁾ The Income Distribution Series products are comprised of our deferred and immediate variable annuity products, including those variable annuity products with rider options that provide guaranteed income benefits, including GMWBs and certain types of guaranteed annuitization benefits. These products do not include fixed single premium immediate annuities or deferred annuities, which may also serve income distribution needs.

Income Distribution Series

Account value related to our Income Distribution Series products decreased from the prior year mainly attributable to unfavorable equity market performance and surrenders outpacing deposits. Beginning in the first quarter of 2011, we no longer solicit sales of our variable annuities; however, we continue to service our existing block of business and accept additional deposits on existing contracts.

Traditional variable annuities

In our traditional variable annuities, the decrease in account value from the prior year was driven by unfavorable equity market performance and surrenders outpacing deposits. Beginning in the first quarter of 2011, we no longer solicit sales of our variable annuities; however, we continue to service our existing block of business and accept additional deposits on existing contracts.

Variable life insurance

We no longer solicit sales of variable life insurance; however, we continue to service our existing block of business.

Spread-based products

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our spread-based products as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the three months ended September 30,		As of or for the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Fixed annuities				
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 10,582	\$ 11,117	\$ 10,819	\$ 11,409
Deposits	450	136	845	269
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(345)	(376)	(1,154)	(992)
Net flows	105	(240)	(309)	(723)
Interest credited	88	95	265	286
Account value, end of period	\$ 10,775	\$ 10,972	\$ 10,775	\$ 10,972
Single premium immediate annuities				
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 6,384	\$ 6,529	\$ 6,528	\$ 6,675
Premiums and deposits	77	116	247	311
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(245)	(251)	(754)	(767)
Net flows	(168)	(135)	(507)	(456)
Interest credited	80	85	245	260
Effect of accumulated net unrealized investment gains (losses)	186	304	216	304
Account value, end of period	\$ 6,482	\$ 6,783	\$ 6,482	\$ 6,783
Structured settlements				
Account value, net of reinsurance, beginning of period	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,115
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(18)	(16)	(47)	(45)
Net flows	(18)	(16)	(47)	(45)
Interest credited	14	15	43	44
Account value, net of reinsurance, end of period	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,114	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,114
Total premiums from spread-based products	\$ 22	\$ 42	\$ 62	\$ 110
Total deposits on spread-based products	\$ 505	\$ 210	\$ 1,030	\$ 470

Fixed annuities

Account value of our fixed annuities increased for the three months ended September 30, 2011 as deposits exceeded surrenders but declined for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 as surrenders outpaced deposits. Sales have increased in the current year driven by a more competitive offering.

Single premium immediate annuities

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Account value of our single premium immediate annuities decreased from the prior year primarily related to a decline in net unrealized investment gains and payouts exceeding premiums and deposits. Sales have slowed given the low interest rate environment and other market conditions.

Structured settlements

We no longer solicit sales of structured settlements; however, we continue to service our existing block of business.

International segment*Segment results of operations**Three Months Ended September 30, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2010*

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our International segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 482	\$ 453	\$ 29	6%
Net investment income	141	121	20	17%
Net investment gains (losses)	30	8	22	NM ⁽¹⁾
Insurance and investment product fees and other		12	(12)	(100)%
Total revenues	653	594	59	10%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	156	120	36	30%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	188	192	(4)	(2)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	62	59	3	5%
Interest expense	15	11	4	36%
Total benefits and expenses	421	382	39	10%
Income before income taxes	232	212	20	9%
Provision for income taxes	79	49	30	61%
Net income	153	163	(10)	(6)%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	39	(3)	(8)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	117	124	(7)	(6)%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	(19)	(3)	(16)	NM ⁽¹⁾
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 98	\$ 121	\$ (23)	(19)%

⁽¹⁾ We define "NM" as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

The following table sets forth net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for the businesses included in our International segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
International mortgage insurance	\$ 73	\$ 93	\$ (20)	(22)%
Lifestyle protection insurance	25	28	(3)	(11)%
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:	\$ 98	\$ 121	\$ (23)	(19)%

Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$11 million and \$3 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Our international mortgage insurance business decreased from higher overall taxes, losses and interest expense, partially offset by an increase in premiums.

Our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased attributable to a tax benefit in the prior year that did not recur and reduced levels of consumer lending, partially offset by a decrease in new claim registration resulting from improving economic conditions.

Revenues

Premiums

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$38 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$9 million.

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$28 million and \$26 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

The increase in our international mortgage insurance business was primarily related to Australia from lower ceded affiliated reinsurance and increased policy cancellations in the current year. This increase was partially offset by lower premiums in Canada and Australia attributable to seasoning of our in-force blocks of business.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was primarily attributable to an unfavorable adjustment in the current year related to the timing of receiving client data, our runoff block of business and a decrease in premium volume driven by continued reduced levels of consumer lending.

Net investment income

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$14 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business increased \$6 million.

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$12 million and \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, our international mortgage insurance business was relatively flat as higher average invested assets were largely offset by lower investment yields.

The increase in our lifestyle protection insurance business was principally attributable to reinsurance arrangements accounted for under the deposit method as certain of these arrangements were in a higher gain position in the current year.

Net investment gains (losses)

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$26 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$4 million.

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage insurance business.

The increase in our international mortgage insurance business was primarily driven by net investment gains in Australia from the sale of securities in the current year.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was principally attributable to lower gains on the sale of investments from portfolio repositioning activities.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

Our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses both decreased \$6 million.

The decrease in our international mortgage insurance business was mainly attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates on non-functional currency transactions.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was mainly attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates on non-functional currency transactions.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$36 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business was flat.

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$13 million and \$5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Our international mortgage insurance business increased primarily driven by higher losses in Australia and Canada. In Australia, losses increased primarily as a result of higher new delinquencies from seasoning of our in-force block of business, regional economic pressures and a higher average reserve per delinquency driven by the aging of existing delinquent loans. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in reserves established for the economic impact of the flooding in Australia and lower paid claims. In Canada, losses increased primarily from higher paid claims and higher new delinquencies, particularly in Alberta, which have a

higher average reserve per delinquency.

Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased primarily driven by a decrease in claims reserves and claim payments from declining claim registrations.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

Our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses both decreased \$2 million.

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$4 million and \$15 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Our international mortgage insurance business decreased primarily as a result of higher net deferrable costs and lower overall expenses.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was primarily driven by a decrease in paid commissions related to a decline in new business, partially offset by an increase in costs associated with a workforce reduction as part of a cost-saving initiative in the current year.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$6 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$3 million.

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$3 million and \$4 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Our international mortgage insurance business increased primarily as a result of higher amortization of deferred acquisition costs from the seasoning of our in-force blocks of business in Australia and Canada.

Our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased as a result of a favorable adjustment related to the timing of receiving client data and lower premium volume.

Interest expense

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$5 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$1 million.

The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in our international mortgage insurance business.

The increase in our international mortgage insurance business was related to the issuance of debt in December 2010 by our majority-owned subsidiary in Canada and from the issuance of debt in June 2011 by our wholly-owned subsidiary in Australia.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 34.1% for the three months ended September 30, 2011 from 23.1% for the three months ended September 30, 2010. This increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to changes in uncertain Australian tax positions in the current year. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$8 million and \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our International segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
	2011	2010		
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 1,450	\$ 1,452	\$ (2)	%
Net investment income	436	380	56	15%
Net investment gains (losses)	42	18	24	133%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	15	17	(2)	(12)%
Total revenues	1,943	1,867	76	4%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	439	457	(18)	(4)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	591	600	(9)	(2)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	201	198	3	2%
Interest expense	56	44	12	27%
Total benefits and expenses	1,287	1,299	(12)	(1)%
Income before income taxes	656	568	88	15%
Provision for income taxes	196	134	62	46%
Net income	460	434	26	6%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	106	108	(2)	(2)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	354	326	28	9%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	(25)	(9)	(16)	(178)%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	\$ 329	\$ 317	\$ 12	4%

The following table sets forth net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the businesses included in our International segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
	2011	2010		
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
International mortgage insurance	\$ 254	\$ 265	\$ (11)	(4)%
Lifestyle protection insurance	75	52	23	44%
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:	\$ 329	\$ 317	\$ 12	4%

Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders

The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$29 million and \$5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Our international mortgage insurance business decreased from higher overall taxes, losses and interest expense, partially offset by higher investment income.

Our lifestyle protection insurance business increased as a result of lower new claim registrations from improving economic conditions and a favorable impact from our re-pricing actions taken in 2010, partially offset by reduced levels of consumer lending.

Revenues

Premiums

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$71 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$73 million.

The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$69 million and \$39 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, our international mortgage insurance business was relatively flat. In Australia, premiums increased primarily from lower ceded affiliated reinsurance and increased policy cancellations in the current year. This increase was largely offset by lower premiums in Australia and Canada attributable to seasoning of our in-force blocks of business. In addition, premiums in Europe decreased as a result of lender settlements in the prior year and higher ceded reinsurance in the current year.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was primarily attributable to our runoff block of business and a decrease in premium volume driven by reduced levels of consumer lending. These decreases were partially offset by re-pricing actions taken during 2010.

Net investment income

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$34 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business increased \$22 million.

The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$28 million and \$4 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

The increase in our international mortgage insurance business was primarily as a result of higher average invested assets in Australia and Canada, partially offset by lower investment yields in Canada.

The increase in our lifestyle protection insurance business was principally attributable to reinsurance arrangements accounted for under the deposit method as certain of these arrangements were in a higher gain position.

Net investment gains (losses)

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$29 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$5 million.

The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage insurance business.

The increase in our international mortgage insurance business was primarily driven by net investment gains in Australia from the sale of securities in the current year.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was principally attributable to lower gains on the sale of investments from portfolio repositioning activities.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$40 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$58 million.

The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$30 million and \$7 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Our international mortgage insurance business increased primarily driven by higher losses in Australia and Canada. In Australia, losses increased primarily as a result of higher new delinquencies from seasoning of our in-force block of business, regional economic pressures and a higher average reserve per delinquency driven by the aging of existing delinquent loans. In Canada, losses increased primarily from higher paid claims and higher new delinquencies, particularly in Alberta, which have a higher average reserve per delinquency. These increases were partially offset by lower paid claims in Australia and lower losses in Europe related to lender settlements in the prior year and ongoing loss mitigation activities.

Our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased primarily driven by a decrease in claims reserves and claim payments from declining claim registrations.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$5 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$14 million.

The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$10 million and \$24 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, our international mortgage insurance business decreased primarily as a result of higher deferrable costs and lower overall expenses.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was driven by a decrease in paid commissions related to a decline in new business, partially offset by an increase in profit commissions driven by lower claims.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$13 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$10 million.

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The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$7 million and \$6 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

The increase in our international mortgage insurance business resulted primarily from an increase related to software and higher amortization of deferred acquisition costs from the seasoning of our in-force blocks of business in Australia and Canada. This increase was partially offset by lower amortization in Europe as a result of lender settlements in the prior year.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was primarily from lower premium volume.

Interest expense

Our international mortgage insurance business increased \$17 million and our lifestyle protection insurance business decreased \$5 million.

The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in our international mortgage insurance business.

The increase in our international mortgage insurance business was related to the issuance of debt in June and December 2010 by our majority-owned subsidiary in Canada and from the issuance of debt in June 2011 by our wholly-owned subsidiary in Australia.

The decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was due to reinsurance arrangements accounted for under the deposit method of accounting as certain of these arrangements were in a lower loss position in the current year.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$6 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 29.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 from 23.6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. This increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to changes in uncertain Australian tax positions and a Canadian legislative change in the current year, compared to an Australian tax legislative benefit in the prior year. The Canadian legislation change passed in June 2011 will eliminate the Canadian government guarantee fund. The elimination of the guarantee fund is expected to increase the effective tax rate on our U.S. GAAP earnings as prior deductions for contributions to the fund lowered the effective tax rate on U.S. GAAP earnings. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increases of \$15 million and \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates for our international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, respectively.

International selected operating performance measures

International mortgage insurance

The following tables set forth selected operating performance measures regarding our international mortgage insurance business as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
Primary insurance in-force ⁽¹⁾	\$ 548,100	\$ 535,400	\$ 12,700	2%
Risk in-force ⁽¹⁾	184,800	180,200	4,600	3%

⁽¹⁾ Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force adjusted for the impact of quota share reinsurance in Europe were \$547,300 million and \$184,800 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2011.

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change		Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010		2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
New insurance written	\$ 15,400	\$ 15,000	\$ 400	3%	\$ 45,900	\$ 43,800	\$ 2,100	5%

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Net premiums written	261	233	28	12%	690	614	76	12%
Net earned premiums	273	235	38	16%	803	732	71	10%

Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force

Our businesses in Australia, New Zealand and Canada currently provide 100% coverage on the majority of the loans we insure in those markets. For the purpose of representing our risk in-force, we have 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 that represents our highest expected average per-claim payment for any one underwriting year over the life of our businesses in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, this factor was 35%.

Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force increased primarily as a result of new insurance written in Canada and Australia partially offset by higher cancellations in Australia and loss mitigation activities in Europe during 2010. Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force included decreases of \$4.3 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates as of September 30, 2011.

New insurance written

For the three months ended September 30, 2011, excluding the effects of foreign exchange, new insurance written decreased primarily as a result of declines in flow new insurance written in Canada, Australia and Europe. In Canada, the decrease was attributable to a smaller mortgage originations market. In Australia, the decrease was related to a share shift among bank distributors in the mortgage originations market. In Europe, flow new insurance written declined due to lower volume from existing lenders. Bulk transactions also decreased in Australia in the current year. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$1.7 billion attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, excluding the effects of foreign exchange, new insurance written decreased primarily as a result of declines in flow new insurance written in Australia, Canada and Europe. In Australia and Canada, the decrease was primarily attributable to smaller mortgage originations markets. In Europe, flow new insurance written declined due to lower volume from existing lenders. The decrease in flow new insurance written was partially offset by increases in bulk transactions in Europe, Canada and Australia in the current year. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$4.5 billion attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net premiums written and net earned premiums

Most of our international mortgage insurance policies provide for single premiums at the time that loan proceeds are advanced. We initially record the single premiums to unearned premium reserves and recognize the premiums earned over time in accordance with the expected pattern of risk emergence. As of September 30, 2011, our unearned premium reserves were \$2.9 billion, including a decrease of \$25 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, compared to \$3.0 billion as of September 30, 2010. Our unearned premium reserves decreased primarily related to seasoning of our in-force blocks of business.

For the three months ended September 30, 2011, excluding the effects of foreign exchange, net premiums written were relatively flat. Net premiums written increased in Australia from higher average price, increased business volume with higher loan-to-value and lower ceded affiliated reinsurance premiums, partially offset by lower bulk transactions in the current year. In Canada, net premiums decreased as a result of lower business volume with loan-to-value ratios of more than 90%, partially offset by higher average price. Net premiums written in Europe decreased as a result of lower volume from existing lenders and higher ceded reinsurance in the current year. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$27 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, net premiums written increased. Net premiums written increased in Australia from higher average price, bulk new insurance written and lower ceded affiliated

reinsurance premiums in the current year. In Canada and Europe, net premiums written increased from bulk new insurance written in the current year. These increases were partially offset by lower volume from existing lenders and higher ceded reinsurance in Europe in the current year. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$60 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

For the three months ended September 30, 2011, net earned premiums increased primarily related to Australia from lower ceded affiliated reinsurance and increased policy cancellations in the current year. This increase was partially offset by lower premiums in Canada and Australia attributable to seasoning of our in-force blocks of business. The three months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$28 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, excluding the effects of foreign exchange, net earned premiums were relatively flat. In Australia, premiums increased primarily from lower ceded affiliated reinsurance and increased policy cancellations in the current year. This increase was largely offset by lower premiums in both Canada and Australia attributable to seasoning of our in-force blocks of business. In addition, premiums in Europe decreased as a result of lender settlements in the prior year and higher ceded reinsurance in the current year. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$69 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Loss and expense ratios

The following table sets forth the loss and expense ratios for our international mortgage insurance business for the dates indicated:

	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	September 30,		Increase (decrease) 2011 vs. 2010	September 30,		Increase (decrease) 2011 vs. 2010
	2011	2010		2011	2010	
Loss ratio	43%	35%	8%	42%	40%	2%
Expense ratio	30%	31%	(1)%	34%	35%	(1)%

The loss ratio is the ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. The expense ratio is the ratio of general expenses to net premiums written. In our business, general expenses consist of acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, and amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles.

The increase in the loss ratio for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 was primarily attributable to higher losses in Australia and Canada. In Australia, the loss ratio increased primarily from higher reserves as a result of higher new delinquencies from the seasoning of our in-force block of business, regional economic pressures and a higher average reserve per delinquency driven by aging of existing delinquent loans. In Canada, losses increased primarily from higher paid claims and higher new delinquencies, particularly in certain submarkets in Alberta, which have a higher average reserve per delinquency. These increases were partially offset by lower losses in Europe related to lender settlements in the prior year and ongoing loss mitigation activities.

The decrease in the expense ratio for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 was primarily attributable to an increase in net premiums written.

Delinquent loans

The following table sets forth the number of loans insured, the number of delinquent loans and the delinquency rate for our international mortgage insurance portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010
Primary insurance:			
Insured loans in-force	2,994,958	2,986,059	2,948,710
Delinquent loans	22,950	21,082	22,078
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.77%	0.71%	0.75%
Flow loan in-force			
Flow loan in-force	2,481,775	2,468,354	2,454,401
Flow delinquent loans	19,126	17,684	19,384
Percentage of flow delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.77%	0.72%	0.79%
Bulk loans in-force			
Bulk loans in-force	513,183	517,705	494,309
Bulk delinquent loans ⁽¹⁾	3,824	3,398	2,694
Percentage of bulk delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.75%	0.66%	0.55%

⁽¹⁾ Included loans where we were in a secondary loss position for which no reserve was established due to an existing deductible. Excluding these loans, bulk delinquent loans were 3,804 as of September 30, 2011, 3,376 as of December 31, 2010 and 2,674 as of September 30, 2010.

Flow and bulk loans in-force increased primarily from growth in Canada, partially offset by a decrease in Australia due to policy cancellations during the current year. Delinquent loans increased from higher delinquencies in Australia and Europe as a result of the seasoning of our in-force blocks of business and regional economic pressures, partially offset by lower delinquencies in Canada.

Lifestyle protection insurance

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our lifestyle protection insurance business and other related consumer protection insurance products for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	Nine months ended		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010		September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	
Lifestyle protection insurance gross written premiums, premium equivalents and deposits	\$ 438	\$ 438	\$ %	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,299	\$ 31 2%
Net earned premiums	209	218	(9) (4)%	647	720	(73) (10)%
<i>Gross written premiums, premium equivalents and deposits</i>						

Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, gross written premiums, premium equivalents and deposits, gross of ceded reinsurance and cancellations, declined as our re-pricing initiatives were more than offset by reduced levels of consumer lending. The three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 included increases of \$47 million and \$74 million, respectively, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net earned premiums

For the three months ended September 30, 2011, the decrease was primarily attributable to an unfavorable adjustment in the current year related to the timing of receiving client data, our runoff block of business and a

decrease in premium volume driven by continued reduced levels of consumer lending. The three months ended September 30, 2011, included an increase of \$26 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the decrease was primarily attributable to our runoff block of business and a decrease in premium volume driven by reduced levels of consumer lending. These decreases were partially offset by re-pricing actions taken during 2010. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included an increase of \$39 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment

Segment results of operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2010

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
	2011	2010		
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 140	\$ 149	\$ (9)	(6)%
Net investment income	29	28	1	4%
Net investment gains (losses)	2	15	(13)	(87)%
Insurance and investment product fees and other		3	(3)	(100)%
Total revenues	171	195	(24)	(12)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	251	391	(140)	(36)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	37	28	9	32%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	4	6	(2)	(33)%
Total benefits and expenses	292	425	(133)	(31)%
Loss before income taxes	(121)	(230)	109	47%
Benefit for income taxes	(44)	(89)	45	51%
Net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	(77)	(141)	64	45%
Adjustment to net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	(2)	(11)	9	82%
Net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	\$ (79)	\$ (152)	\$ 73	48%

Net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders

The decrease in the net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders was mainly related to lower new delinquencies in the current year and a reserve strengthening in the prior year that did not recur.

Revenues

Premiums decreased driven by lower insurance in-force as a result of a smaller mortgage insurance origination market and lower premiums assumed from an affiliate under an intercompany reinsurance agreement, partially offset by benefits associated with our previously implemented rate increases.

Net investment income was relatively flat as a current year preferred stock dividend was largely offset by lower average invested assets and lower yield from holding higher cash balances.

The decrease in net investment gains was primarily driven by lower gains on the sale of investments from portfolio repositioning activities.

Insurance and investment product fees and other income decreased mainly attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates on non-functional currency transactions.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves decreased due to a decrease in change in reserves of \$149 million partially offset by an increase in net paid claims of \$9 million. The decrease in change in reserves was primarily driven by lower new delinquencies in the current year and a reserve adjustment in the prior year that did not recur. In the third quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$85 million principally related to Florida as opportunities to mitigate losses through loan modifications were reduced due to a higher level of later stage delinquencies and a larger base of investor-owned properties within the state of Florida as compared to our broader portfolio. The increase in net paid claims was attributable to lower benefits from our captive reinsurance arrangements, partially offset by lower claim counts and lower average claim payments reflecting lower loan balances.

Acquisition and operating expenses increased primarily from an increase in costs associated with a workforce reduction as part of a cost saving initiative in the current year and a favorable adjustment in the prior year that did not recur.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to 36.4% for the three months ended September 30, 2011 from 38.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2010. This decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax favored investment benefits in relation to pre-tax results in the current year compared to the prior year.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Nine month ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 424	\$ 444	\$ (20)	(5)%
Net investment income	88	89	(1)	(1)%
Net investment gains (losses)	4	16	(12)	(75)%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	2	8	(6)	(75)%
Total revenues	518	557	(39)	(7)%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,056	803	253	32%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	106	95	11	12%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	12	13	(1)	(8)%
Total benefits and expenses	1,174	911	263	29%
Loss before income taxes	(656)	(354)	(302)	(85)%
Benefit for income taxes	(246)	(137)	(109)	(80)%
Net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	(410)	(217)	(193)	(89)%
Adjustment to net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	(3)	(11)	8	73%
Net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ (413)	\$ (228)	\$ (185)	(81)%

Net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders

The increase in the net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders was mainly related to the reserve strengthening in the second quarter of 2011 from a decline in the cure rates and aging of existing delinquent loans.

Revenues

Premiums decreased driven by lower insurance in-force as a result of a smaller mortgage insurance origination market and lower premiums assumed from an affiliate under an intercompany reinsurance agreement, partially offset by the benefit of previously implemented rate increases and less policy coverage rescission activity.

Net investment income was relatively flat as lower average invested assets and lower yield from holding higher cash balances was largely offset by a preferred stock dividend in the current year.

The decrease in net investment gains was primarily driven by lower gains on the sale of investments from portfolio repositioning activities.

Insurance and investment product fees and other income decreased mainly attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates on non-functional currency transactions and the commutation of a captive trust in the prior year that did not recur.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased due to an increase in change in reserves of \$452 million, partially offset by a decrease in net paid claims of \$199 million. In the second quarter of 2011, we strengthened reserves by \$299 million primarily related to a decline in cure rates in the second quarter of 2011 for delinquent loans and continued aging of existing delinquencies. Of this reserve strengthening, approximately \$102 million was associated with worsening trends experienced through the second quarter of 2011. These trends were associated with a range of factors, including reduced opportunities to mitigate losses through loan modification actions due to a higher percentage of early stage delinquencies shifting to a more aged delinquency status. Specifically, reduced cure rates were driven by lower levels of borrower self-cures and lender loan modifications outside of government-sponsored modification programs. In addition, our expectations going forward include further deterioration in cure rates from a continuation of current market trends and an ongoing weakness in the U.S. residential real estate market. Accordingly, these expectations going forward resulted in an additional layer of reserve strengthening of approximately \$197 million in the second quarter of 2011 bringing the total reserve strengthening to \$299 million. These increases were partially offset by lower new delinquencies in the current year. In the third quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$85 million principally related to Florida as opportunities to mitigate losses through loan modifications were reduced due to a higher level of later stage delinquencies and a larger base of investor-owned properties within the state of Florida as compared to our broader portfolio. The decrease in net paid claims was primarily driven by lower claim counts and lower average claim payments reflecting lower loan balances, partially offset by lower benefits from our captive reinsurance arrangements. The prior year also included a settlement with a counterparty related to our GSE Alt-A business of \$5 million, consisting of net paid claims of \$180 million and a decrease in change in reserves of \$185 million that did not recur.

Acquisition and operating expenses increased primarily from an increase in costs associated with a workforce reduction as part of a cost saving initiative in the current year and a favorable adjustment in the prior year that did not recur.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to 37.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 from 38.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. This decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax favored investment benefits in relation to pre-tax results in the current year compared to the prior year.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance selected operating performance measures

The following tables set forth selected operating performance measures regarding our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	2011 vs. 2010
Primary insurance in-force	\$ 119,200	\$ 129,100	\$ (9,900)	(8)%
Risk in-force	28,000	30,000	(2,000)	(7)%

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change		Nine months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	%	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	%
New insurance written	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700	\$	%	\$ 7,000	\$ 6,600	\$ 400	6%
Net premiums written	143	148	(5)	(3)%	430	442	(12)	(3)%

Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force

Primary insurance in-force decreased primarily as a result of rescission and other loss mitigation actions, as well as a smaller mortgage insurance market in the current year. Risk in-force decreased due to tighter mortgage insurance guidelines and mortgage lender underwriting standards as well as a weak housing market and reduced mortgage credit liquidity. Flow persistency was 86% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

New insurance written

For the three months ended September 30, 2011, new insurance written remained flat as a slight increase in our mortgage insurance market share following the exit of several competitors from the market was offset by a decline in mortgage originations. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, new insurance written increased primarily driven by an increase in the overall mortgage insurance market following FHA pricing changes.

Net premiums written

For the three months ended September 30, 2011, net premiums written decreased due to lower premiums assumed from an affiliate under an intercompany reinsurance agreement, partially offset by a slight increase in our mortgage insurance market share following the exit of several competitors from the market. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, net premiums written decreased due to lower reinsurance premiums, partially offset by higher new insurance written as a result of an overall increase in the mortgage insurance market.

Loss and expense ratios

The following table sets forth the loss and expense ratios for our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the dates indicated:

	Three months ended		Increase (decrease) 2011 vs. 2010	Nine months ended		Increase (decrease) 2011 vs. 2010
	September 30, 2011	2010		September 30, 2011	2010	
Loss ratio	181%	263%	(82)%	249%	181%	68%
Expense ratio	29%	23%	6%	27%	24%	3%

The loss ratio is the ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. The expense ratio is the ratio of general expenses to net premiums written. In our business, general expenses consist of acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, and amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles.

The loss ratio for the three months ended September 30, 2011 decreased primarily driven by lower new delinquencies in the current year and a reserve adjustment in the prior year that did not recur. In the third quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$85 million principally related to Florida as opportunities to mitigate losses through loan modifications were reduced due to a higher level of later stage delinquencies and a larger base of investor-owned properties within the state of Florida as compared to our broader portfolio. The increase in net paid claims was attributable to lower benefits from our captive reinsurance arrangements, partially offset by lower claim counts and lower average claim payments reflecting lower loan balances.

The loss ratio for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 increased primarily attributable to a reserve strengthening of \$299 million primarily related to a decline in cure rates during the second quarter of 2011 for delinquent loans and continued aging of existing delinquencies. Of this reserve strengthening, approximately \$102 million was associated with worsening trends in recent experience. These trends were associated with a range of factors, including reduced opportunities to mitigate losses through loan modification actions due to a higher percentage of early stage delinquencies shifting to a more aged delinquency status. Specifically, reduced

cure rates were driven by lower levels of borrower self-cures and lender loan modifications outside of government-sponsored modification programs. In addition, our expectations going forward include further deterioration in cure rates from a continuation of current market trends and an ongoing weakness in the U.S. residential real estate market. Accordingly, these expectations going forward resulted in an additional layer of reserve strengthening of approximately \$197 million in the second quarter of 2011 bringing the total reserve strengthening to \$299 million. In the third quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$85 million principally related to Florida as opportunities to mitigate losses through loan modifications were reduced due to a higher level of later stage delinquencies and a larger base of investor-owned properties within the state of Florida as compared to our broader portfolio. These increases were partially offset by lower new delinquencies and a decrease in paid claims attributable to lower claim counts and lower average claim payments reflecting lower loan balances, partially offset by lower benefits from our captive reinsurance arrangements. The nine months ended September 30, 2010 also included a settlement with a counterparty related to our GSE Alt-A business of \$5 million, consisting of net paid claims of \$180 million and a decrease in change in reserves of \$185 million.

The expense ratio increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 primarily from an increase in costs associated with a workforce reduction as part of a cost-saving initiative and a favorable adjustment in the prior year that did not recur, as well as lower written premiums.

Delinquent loans

The following table sets forth the number of loans insured, the number of delinquent loans and the delinquency rate for our U.S. mortgage insurance portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010
Primary insurance:			
Insured loans in-force	733,383	781,024	802,090
Delinquent loans	88,020	95,395	98,613
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	12.00%	12.21%	12.29%
Flow loan in-force			
Flow loan in-force	648,242	687,964	705,754
Flow delinquent loans	84,910	92,225	95,567
Percentage of flow delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	13.10%	13.41%	13.54%
Bulk loans in-force			
Bulk loans in-force	85,141	93,060	96,336
Bulk delinquent loans ⁽¹⁾	3,110	3,170	3,046
Percentage of bulk delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	3.65%	3.41%	3.16%
A minus and sub-prime loans in-force			
A minus and sub-prime loans in-force	71,097	77,822	80,774
A minus and sub-prime loans delinquent loans	20,347	22,827	23,882
Percentage of A minus and sub-prime delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	28.62%	29.33%	29.57%
Pool insurance:			
Insured loans in-force	16,574	17,880	18,759
Delinquent loans	957	989	939
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	5.77%	5.53%	5.01%

⁽¹⁾ Included loans where we were in a secondary loss position for which no reserve was established due to an existing deductible. Excluding these loans, bulk delinquent loans were 1,604 as of September 30, 2011, 1,713 as of December 31, 2010 and 1,439 as of September 30, 2010.

Delinquency and foreclosure levels that developed principally in our 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years have remained high as the United States continues to experience an economic recession and weakness in its residential real estate market. These trends continue to be especially evident in Florida, California, Arizona and Nevada, as well as in our A minus, Alt-A, adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) and certain 100% loan-to-value products. However, we have seen a decline in new delinquencies.

The following tables set forth flow delinquencies, direct case reserves and risk in-force by aged missed payment status in our U.S. mortgage insurance portfolio as of the dates indicated:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Delinquencies	September 30, 2011		
		Direct case reserves ⁽¹⁾	Risk in-force	Reserves as % of risk in-force
Payments in default:				
3 payments or less	21,458	\$ 201	\$ 854	24%
4 - 11 payments	24,252	646	1,082	60%
12 payments or more	39,200	1,380	1,925	72%
Total	84,910	\$ 2,227	\$ 3,861	58%

⁽¹⁾ Direct flow case reserves exclude loss adjustment expenses, incurred but not reported and reinsurance reserves.

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Delinquencies	December 31, 2010		
		Direct case reserves ⁽¹⁾	Risk in-force	Reserves as % of risk in-force
Payments in default:				
3 payments or less	24,104	\$ 152	\$ 959	16%
4 - 11 payments	33,635	754		