



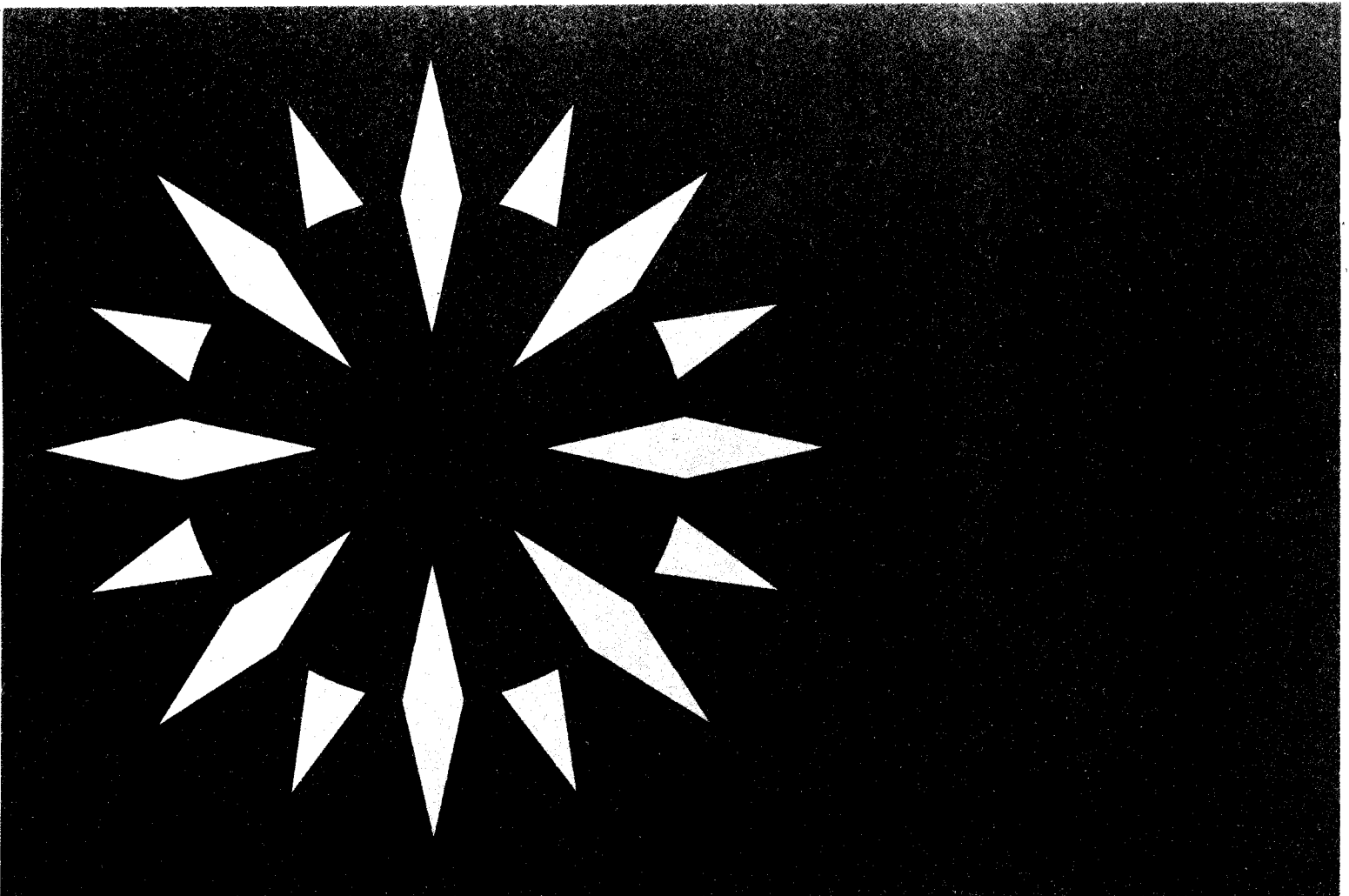
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2011 Annual Report

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Received SEC
APR - 4 2012
Washington, DC 20549

Genworth 



Message from the Chairman

In 2011, we continued to experience challenges posed by the uncertain economic environment and negative impacts from a weak U.S. residential housing market. We recognize that it was a difficult year for shareholders and are humbled by that. We have sought feedback, listened, and moved forward with a clear sense of urgency to improve the performance, focus, and alignment of our businesses. Our goal is to manage the overall business portfolio to create the best value for shareholders over the medium to long term. So we have taken steps to narrow and realign business units, shift new business mix and volumes, rebalance exposures, expand risk buffers and use of reinsurance, streamline costs, and drive stronger capital generation to support future redeployment for the benefit of shareholders—and our work continues.

Backing all these efforts is our commitment to consumers and distribution partners—to help people secure their financial lives, families, and futures by helping them achieve and maintain homeownership through mortgage insurance (MI), prepare for retirement, and protect themselves and those they care about.

There's no question that we have more to do, and we're committed to maintaining our intensity to take advantage of opportunities, overcome barriers, and rebuild value for shareholders. Our businesses operate in large target markets and we've strengthened each of our business platforms. In Insurance and Wealth Management, we're improving the performance of our in-force business and investment portfolio and managing new business to enhance statutory earnings and overall profitability. In our International Mortgage Insurance businesses, we're delivering sound results, targeting new business selectively, and generating capital for our holding company. And in U.S. Mortgage Insurance, we're managing the business to return to profitability, by realizing strong benefits from loss mitigation programs, pursuing capital management strategies, writing highly profitable new business while maintaining underwriting and pricing standards, and supporting housing-related public policy initiatives.

Here's a closer look at our progress and plans:

Insurance and Wealth Management

In our Insurance and Wealth Management division, we help consumers protect what's important to them, build for the future, and achieve peace of mind. We're committed to providing excellent customer value by leveraging our differentiated capabilities in product management, risk management, and service—as well as our broad distribution relationships.

To drive profitable growth, we've concentrated on our strongest market positions, exiting non-strategic lines such as variable annuities and Medicare supplement insurance. In January 2012, we announced the sale of our tax and accounting advisors unit, Genworth Financial Investment Services, which will allow us to focus on our core turnkey asset management businesses. In addition, we are actively managing product pricing, risk exposures, and new business levels.

As a specialist, we concentrate in five key areas, which include important leadership positions:

- **Life insurance:** We offer a sound portfolio of life insurance products, primarily through the brokerage general agency/independent marketing organization channels. These products are designed to meet the needs of middle-market and emerging affluent consumers—what we refer to as the “Main Street market.” To support our customers, we offer integrated technology and service platforms to drive efficiency and help our distributors grow profitably. We also provide comprehensive sales solutions such as LifeJacketSM—research highlighting insurance coverage gaps and the reasons behind them, plus tools to help move producers to action—which we introduced in 2011. In our targeted life insurance channel, we're pleased to be recognized as number one in policy sales¹ and customer service², best overall provider³, and the carrier most preferred to write³.

1 LIMRA, Market Trends, September 2011.

2 2011 DALBAR Life Insurance Award.

3 Agent's Sales Journal 2011 Carrier Report Card, July 2011.

- Long term care insurance:** As the market leader in individual coverage⁴, we are committed to helping producers, consumers, and policymakers understand the importance of long term care planning. We offer multiple solutions to fit the needs of individuals and also selectively participate in the group market. For instance, our newest long term care (LTC) insurance product, Privileged Choice® Flex, lets customers choose a LTC insurance plan that best suits their lifestyle and budget. The product also provides access to our Live+WellSM wellness education program—developed in collaboration with the Mayo Clinic, to help customers manage, monitor, and improve their health risks—as well as to caregiving information/referral services through our CareScout® business. We introduced AARP® Caregiving Help and Advice from Genworth in early 2012 to meet the needs of AARP's millions of members nationwide. This offering is the first national service endorsed by AARP to integrate care assessment, suggested care planning, and robust, detailed provider information. On the service front, we are the industry leader in LTC insurance claims. We have recently established new approaches that further assist our claimants in regaining independence where possible. These include enhanced case management, modified care coordination protocols, and a caregiver interview. In addition, we continue to work to improve the performance of older issued policies through pricing actions and care support activities and will remain focused in this area.
- Fixed annuities:** We offer a broad line up of fixed annuity products, including immediate, deferred, and indexed annuities, which are designed to help people accumulate wealth and achieve guaranteed lifetime income. In December, we launched a new suite of fixed indexed annuity products. We have a deep commitment to providing outstanding service and sales support within this product line and extending our distribution capability. In fact, we are recognized as among the best in the industry for servicing annuities.⁵
- Lifestyle protection insurance:** With leading positions in Europe and select new markets, our lifestyle protection insurance business helps people maintain their credit obligations and lifestyles in the event of

the unexpected—whether that is an accident, sickness, unemployment, or loss of life. While the environment in Europe has remained challenged, we've developed a solid foundation for growth when economies recover and consumer confidence is restored. We have restructured our distribution agreements, re-priced existing and new business, and been awarded a number of new distribution relationships. In addition, we've made strategic investments in targeted new distribution channels and geographies to diversify revenue sources and also enhanced our operations capabilities. The business continues to maintain strong capital ratios and is an important source of dividends to the holding company.

- Wealth management:** We are the #2 provider for independent advisors in the turnkey asset management segment⁶, where we offer advisors access to a flexible open architecture product platform along with valued support services that enable them to concentrate on meeting the needs of their clients. In 2011, we underwent an important transition with the addition of Altegris and its suite of alternative investment products. We are focused both on adding new advisor relationships and penetrating advisory channels, by broadening our product portfolio and improving customer service through activities such as upgrades to our online platform, eWealthManager.

In each of these lines, we're being selective regarding new business—implementing product design and pricing changes to drive more profitable business while managing sales volumes and mix. We expect these product and pricing changes, combined with increased use of reinsurance, to allow us to write new business that is more efficient in its capital usage. We also remain focused on improving the performance of our in-force business; in LTC, for example, we executed our second round of price increases in 2011. In life insurance, we completed our first block transaction in the first quarter of 2012, generating capital to support surplus positions. In lifestyle protection, pricing, risk, and cost actions have helped to improve the in-force performance. Taken altogether, the moves we're making are increasing the level and consistency of earnings.

4 LIMRA, as of 12/31/11.

5 DALBAR 2011 Financial Intermediary Service Award.

6 The Cerulli Edge® Managed Accounts Edition, 1Q 2012, Issue #43.

Mortgage Insurance

Through our global Mortgage Insurance division, where we have major positions in several important regions around the world, we help people achieve homeownership sooner. With the protection of MI, lenders can offer mortgages to qualified borrowers with a lower down payment, while managing their capital and risks more effectively.

International Mortgage Insurance

In International Mortgage Insurance, we are focused on sustaining our leading positions in Canada, Australia, and other select markets; maintaining pricing and underwriting disciplines in a competitive environment; and managing in-force business to minimize losses. For example, in Canada, we delivered solid results to shareholders and improved our market share with lenders as a result of our focus on differentiated service, prudent underwriting, and capital strength. We consistently earn higher customer satisfaction ratings than our competitors and continue to be the private mortgage insurer of choice in Canada. In Australia, we further strengthened our platform by successfully securing new customers and renewing a significant number of customer contracts—many at extended terms. Across our platforms we have maintained strong underwriting and loss mitigation disciplines, with increased prices in most of our businesses. To support our objectives of rebalancing the portfolio, enabling future business growth, and supporting capital redeployment while maintaining control of our strategic MI platforms, we are pursuing an initial public offering of up to 40 percent of our Australian mortgage insurance business—similar to an approach taken previously with our Canadian platform. We also are expanding our use of global external reinsurance markets in certain countries to support capital and risk management. Overall, the International MI businesses are strong generators of capital and continue to provide reliable dividends to the holding company.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance

As economic conditions pressure the housing industry and homeowners' abilities to stay current in their mortgage payments, we remain focused on loss mitigation and loan modifications—helping borrowers stay in their homes—and on writing attractive new business with higher returns and a lower risk profile.

We are deriving substantial benefits from our loss mitigation activities, realizing more than \$560 million in savings in 2011 while helping approximately 20,000 people stay in their homes. We're starting to experience reduced losses on the older books of business, and our post-2008 business is very profitable—significantly outperforming our expectations, thanks to more stringent underwriting criteria, increased pricing, and product or market restrictions. To support new business, we have developed plans to maintain the ongoing new business capacity we need. We continually evaluate our capital adequacy, reserves, and claims-paying ability in various scenarios—and with the help of various independent third parties. Finally, we are engaged in ongoing dialogue with the U.S. government to help shape public policy. We emphasize the importance of mortgage insurance to the U.S. housing market. While we expect little progress on housing finance reform during the 2012 election year, we anticipate that private MI will remain an important tool for credit enhancement in the mortgage market.

Financial Strength and Capital Deployment

We've made ongoing progress in enhancing our financial strength by expanding risk buffers and effectively managing overall exposures. We also are adding to our capital flexibility and increasing our distributable earnings profile to support dividends to the holding company and future capital deployment for the benefit of shareholders.

Taking a closer look, we ended the year with approximately \$950 million in cash and highly liquid securities—which is about \$400 million above our cash buffer target of two times annual debt service coverage. We expect to remain above our targeted amount of liquidity in this uncertain economic environment. In our investment portfolio, we have substantially reduced risks, optimized cash balances, and reduced our exposures to low interest rates. Our wealth management and international businesses are generating capital and subsequent dividend flows to our holding company; and we are making headway in our plans to grow capital, statutory earnings, and unassigned surplus in order to rebuild the dividend streams from the U.S. life insurance businesses, including completion of our first life block transaction during the first quarter of 2012. Moving

forward, we will continue to manage our capital to support statutory earnings, holding company dividends, risk buffers, and shareholder redeployment.

Helping People Around the World

Genworth is passionate about making a difference for the people who rely on us—through our products, value-added support, community services, and industry advocacy. In 2011, for example, we:

- Paid more than \$3.3 billion in insurance benefits, delivering protection and peace of mind to our U.S. life insurance, long term care insurance, and annuity policyholders and beneficiaries;
- Helped more than 156,000 people achieve homeownership and over 37,000 borrowers stay in their homes or avoid foreclosure; and
- Enabled more than 120,000 people in Europe to maintain regular repayments on their financial commitments through our lifestyle protection insurance programs.

In addition, we shared leading research to promote consumer financial literacy and customer growth. We conducted the International Mortgage Trends Report—a survey of 9,000+ current and aspiring homebuyers in eight countries—aimed at encouraging a deeper understanding of the challenges likely to shape business strategies

and providing the mortgage industry in all markets with insights that illuminate future opportunities for business growth. Our national 2011 Financial Reality Check Study, which surveyed Americans' preparedness for a long term care coverage need, challenged consumers to include a conversation about long term care planning in their overall financial planning discussions.

Lastly, we reached out and gave back to our communities. Employees worldwide volunteered more than 23,700 hours to serve 190 non-profit organizations on 475 projects. The Genworth Foundation also has invested with EveriFi™ in a leading financial literacy tool, which offers the latest in new media technologies to make complex financial concepts compelling and relevant for today's digital generation. This year, 240 high school teachers were trained free-of-charge in the tool's My Money, My FutureSM financial literacy course; and more than 3,000 students completed the course and received certification across the state of Virginia.

We are committed to build on the momentum we generated in 2011 and enhance shareholder value. Today we're a stronger, more focused company—and we're taking the necessary steps to continue to invest in our strongest value propositions, maintain prudent risk buffers, support capital generation and deployment, and make a difference for the people who count on us every day. Thank you for your continued support of Genworth.



Michael D. Fraizer
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer
March 2012

FORM 10-K

Genworth Financial, Inc. 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

OR

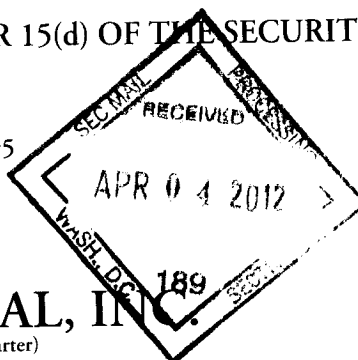
TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from

to
Commission file number 001-32195

Genworth 

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)



Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

6620 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia
(Address of principal executive offices)

33-1073076
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

23230
(Zip Code)

(804) 281-6000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act

Title of Each Class
Class A Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share

Name of each exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act
None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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 February 13, 2012, 491,384,594 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share were outstanding.

The aggregate market value of the common equity (based on the closing price of the Class A Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange) held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2011, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$5.0 billion. All executive officers and directors of the registrant have been deemed, solely for the purpose of the foregoing calculation, to be "affiliates" of the registrant.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in connection with the 2012 annual meeting of the registrant's stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "will," or words of similar meaning and include, but are not limited to,

statements regarding the outlook for 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 items identified under "Item 1A—Risk Factors."

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

Part I

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, unless the context otherwise requires, "Genworth," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Genworth Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

Genworth Financial, Inc. is 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. Genworth was incorporated in Delaware in 2003 in preparation for an initial public offering ("IPO") of Genworth common stock, which was completed on May 28, 2004. We are headquartered in Richmond, Virginia and have approximately 6,400 employees.

As a financial security company, we are dedicated to helping meet the life security, retirement security, wealth management and homeownership needs of our customers. Our life security offerings protect people during unexpected events. These life security products and services include our payment protection coverages in Europe, Canada and Mexico, and in the United States, life insurance products, as well as care coordination and wellness services. We help people achieve financial goals and independence by providing retirement security offerings. In the United States, retirement security products include various types of annuity and guaranteed retirement income products, as well as individual and group long-term care insurance. We help individuals accumulate and build wealth for financial security in the United States with our wealth management products that include financial planning services and managed accounts. We enable homeownership in the United States and internationally by providing mortgage insurance products that allow people to purchase homes with low down payments while protecting lenders against the risk of default. Through our homeownership education and assistance programs, we also help people keep their homes when they experience financial difficulties. Across all of our businesses, we differentiate through product innovation and by providing valued services such as education and training, wellness programs, support services and technology linked to our insurance, investment and financial products that address both consumer and distributor needs. In doing so, we strive to be easy to do business with and help our business partners grow more effectively.

Our products and services are designed to help consumers meet key financial security needs. Our primary products and related services are targeted at markets that are benefiting from significant demographic, legislative and market trends, includ-

ing the aging population across the countries in which we operate, and the growing reality that responsibility for building financial security resides primarily with the individual. We distribute our products and services through diversified channels that include financial intermediaries, advisors, independent distributors, affinity groups and dedicated sales specialists. We are committed to our distribution partners and policyholders and continue to invest in key distribution relationships, product innovation and service capabilities.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2011, we changed our operating business segments to better align our businesses. Under the new structure, we operate through three divisions: Insurance and Wealth Management, Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Runoff. Under these divisions, there are six operating business segments. The Insurance and Wealth Management Division includes the following operating business segments: U.S. Life Insurance (which includes our life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities businesses), International Protection (which includes our lifestyle protection insurance business) and Wealth Management. The Mortgage Insurance Division includes the following operating business segments: International Mortgage Insurance and U.S. Mortgage Insurance. The Corporate and Runoff Division includes the Runoff segment and Corporate and Other activities. The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. These changes allow us to sharpen our focus on common aspects within each group of businesses while taking advantage of current financial synergies. Financial information has been updated for all periods to reflect the reorganized segment reporting structure. The following discussion reflects our reorganized operating segments:

- **U.S. Life Insurance.** We offer and manage a variety of insurance and fixed annuity products. Our primary insurance products include life and long-term care insurance. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our U.S. Life Insurance 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 \$432 million and \$462 million, respectively.
- **International Protection.** We are a leading provider of payment protection coverages (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries. Our 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. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our International 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 \$93 million and \$94 million, respectively.
- **Wealth Management.** We offer and manage a variety of wealth management products that include managed account programs together with advisor support and financial plan-

ning services. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our Wealth Management 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 both \$47 million.

- **International Mortgage Insurance.** We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products and related services 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. Additionally, we offer services, analytical tools and technology that enable lenders to operate efficiently and manage risk. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our International Mortgage Insurance 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 \$357 million and \$332 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 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 risk. For the year ended December 31, 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 \$477 million and \$507 million, respectively.
- **Runoff.** The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. Our non-strategic products include our variable annuity, variable life insurance, institutional, corporate-owned life insurance and Medicare supplement 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. Effective October 1, 2011, we completed the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our Runoff segment's net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders was \$53 million and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders was \$25 million.

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 other

non-core businesses that are managed outside of our operating segments. For the year ended December 31, 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 \$277 million and \$239 million, respectively.

We had \$16.5 billion of total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity and \$114.3 billion of total assets as of December 31, 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our revenues were \$10.3 billion and we had net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders of \$122 million.

Positioning for the Future

We offer a variety of products and services that meet consumers' financial security needs at various stages of their lives. We focus on those products and services where we have leadership positions or can differentiate based on: product innovation and value; risk expertise; distribution strength; service effectiveness or cost efficiency. Consistent with this strategy, we have concentrated our product and service offerings in our life insurance, long-term care insurance, fixed annuities, wealth management, lifestyle protection insurance and mortgage insurance businesses. This approach is designed to help us achieve growth and create stockholder value through pursuit of the following key initiatives:

- **Drive new business with improved profitability.** As we focus on our leadership businesses, we continue to concentrate on market segments that we see as most attractive and that best fit with our strengths, profitability targets and risk tolerance. We strive to maintain appropriate return and risk thresholds in our product offerings through pricing actions and changes in product design or distribution structures, as well as new product introductions. We have tightened our underwriting guidelines and expect this will contribute to future profitability.
- **Optimize investment portfolio performance.** We have restructured our investment portfolio to help protect against the potential impact of a prolonged recession or slow economic recovery, including the exit of riskier investments. We have a disciplined asset-liability management process that enables us to manage our assets and liabilities effectively. We reduced exposures in several major asset classes, including the financial sectors, and exited selected investments in limited partnerships. We have a diversified investment portfolio and have shifted certain investments towards industries that we believe will be less impacted by economic cycles, such as utilities. We continue to identify and limit certain exposure levels to maintain or achieve desired diversification. We also pursue selected portfolio hedging strategies to enhance returns.
- **Continue active risk management and loss mitigation.** We seek to adapt to changes and proactively manage risk as it relates to our businesses. We review our pricing and product designs, as well as our underwriting guidelines, and make

adjustments as necessary. We re-priced products in our long-term care, lifestyle protection and U.S. mortgage insurance businesses, as well as in certain of our international mortgage insurance markets. We have improved our distribution arrangements and refined our products and target markets in our lifestyle protection insurance business. We reduced our mortgage insurance risk in-force in Europe which was primarily driven by reductions in Spain. We maintain active loss mitigation efforts in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, including pursuit of appropriate loan and claim modifications, investigating loans for underwriting and master policy compliance, and where appropriate, executed loan rescissions or selected settlements. Additionally, we pursue targeted loss mitigation strategies in mortgage insurance markets outside the United States.

- **Execute effective capital management and capital deployment.** We pursue capital management strategies to support the capitalization and targeted ratings for our insurance companies and holding company. Our objective is to maintain adequate levels of capital in the event of unforeseen events, while still meeting our targeted goals. We have achieved the generation of statutory capital from profit emergence on our in-force business, as well as from ongoing capital management and efficiency strategies such as use of reinsurance, management of new business levels and cost reductions. In addition, we continue to evaluate opportunities to redeploy capital from lower returning blocks of business, including the potential execution of life block transactions.

Growth Strategies

Our objectives are to increase revenues and operating income, as well as enhance returns on equity. Our plans to do this are based on the following strategies:

- **U.S. Life Insurance.** Our strategy is focused on life and long-term care insurance and fixed annuities, and we are committed to growing these core product lines and meeting product profitability targets in the current low interest rate environment while staying disciplined about risk and capital management. In life insurance, our focus is on building out and repositioning our universal life insurance product portfolio to address consumer needs in our target “main street” market. In long-term care insurance, we recently introduced our next-generation product with innovative features and services and increased pricing while continuing our focus on preferred risk selection. In fixed annuities, we recently

launched two new single premium fixed deferred indexed annuities to expand our product offerings, both designed to meet the growing needs of consumers. Our fixed annuity products are distributed using our established insurance distribution and channel relationships and proven service model.

- **Wealth Management.** We continue to focus on independent advisor wealth management offerings. We are committed to growing our wealth management business through new investment solutions with disciplined expense management. We will leverage partnerships to broaden our capabilities.
- **International Protection.** We continue to refine our products and target markets in our lifestyle protection insurance business. We implemented significant price and distribution contract changes for both new and eligible in-force policies which have benefited earnings and going forward will help mitigate the pressure from increasing claims durations resulting from continued high unemployment in Europe. We maintain our focus on markets in Europe and plan to grow our lifestyle protection insurance business selectively in other new markets.
- **International Mortgage Insurance.** We are growing our international mortgage insurance businesses within geographies that have attractive market and regulatory conditions for profitable growth, while managing economic, product and underwriting risks. We have established international mortgage insurance platforms in Canada, Australia, Europe and Mexico and intend to operate them in a disciplined fashion with an ongoing focus on risk management. Our entry and growth in developing international mortgage insurance markets will be selective.
- **U.S. Mortgage Insurance.** In the United States, economic factors such as high unemployment, underemployment, declining home prices and limited credit availability significantly impacted mortgage origination volumes and had an effect on home buyers’ abilities and willingness to meet their mortgage obligations. We responded by shifting to a business model that is expected to deliver higher returns with a lower risk profile, through tightened underwriting criteria, increased pricing and certain restrictions based on product type and geographic location, while maintaining our focus on insuring high quality single-family mortgages. We continue to pursue a flexible capital strategy in our U.S. mortgage insurance business to support new business growth.

INSURANCE AND WEALTH MANAGEMENT DIVISION

U.S. LIFE INSURANCE

Through our U.S. Life Insurance segment, we market various forms of life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities.

The following table sets forth financial information regarding our U.S. Life Insurance segment as of or for the periods indicated. For additional selected financial information and operating performance measures regarding our U.S. Life Insurance segment as of or for these periods, see “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—U.S. Life Insurance.”

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenues:			
Life insurance	\$ 2,042	\$ 1,778	\$ 1,485
Long-term care insurance	3,002	2,834	2,436
Fixed annuities	1,086	1,174	876
Total revenues	\$ 6,130	\$ 5,786	\$ 4,797
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders:			
Life insurance	\$ 256	\$ 144	\$ 217
Long-term care insurance	132	163	168
Fixed annuities	74	79	(9)
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	462	386	376
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(30)	(94)	(491)
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$ 432	\$ 292	\$ (115)
Total segment assets	\$77,419	\$71,656	\$67,514

Life insurance

Our life insurance business markets and sells products that provide a personal financial safety net for individuals and their families. These products provide protection against financial hardship after the death of an insured. Some of these products also offer a savings element that can help accumulate funds to meet future financial needs. In 2010, we implemented enhanced sales support services and product offerings that continued to support our key objective of assisting producers selling to our primary target market of main street consumers, that encompass the middle market and emerging affluent market who purchase policies with face amounts of \$1 million or less. Embedded in these services is a simplified fulfillment process which enables more efficient and timely placement for policies being sold in these markets.

Products

Our current life insurance offerings include term universal and universal life. Our term universal life insurance product was designed to replace new sales of our existing term life insurance products. The term universal life insurance product offers death benefit guarantee premiums that are competitive with traditional term life insurance premiums for comparable durations and premium flexibility during the life of the policy since it is a universal life insurance product.

We also offer other universal life insurance products that are designed to provide permanent protection for the life of the insured. In addition, we also offer a linked-benefits product for customers who have traditionally self-funded long-term care risk or seek multiple benefits. Our linked-benefits product combines universal life insurance with long-term care insurance coverage in a single policy that provides cash value, death benefits and long-term care benefits.

We also have in-force blocks of term and whole life insurance; however, we no longer solicit sales of these products. Our in-force blocks of term life insurance products provide coverage with guaranteed level premiums for a specified period of time and generally have little or no buildup of cash value.

Underwriting and pricing

Underwriting and pricing are significant drivers of profitability in our life insurance business, and we have established rigorous underwriting and pricing practices. We have generally reinsured risks in excess of \$5 million per life. We set pricing assumptions for expected claims, lapses, investment returns, expenses and customer demographics based on our historical experience and other factors.

We target individuals primarily in standard or better risk categories, which include healthier individuals who generally have family histories that do not present increased mortality risk. We also have significant expertise in evaluating applicants with health problems and offer appropriately priced coverage based on stringent underwriting criteria.

Distribution

We offer life insurance products through an extensive network of independent brokerage general agencies (“BGAs”) throughout the United States and through financial intermediaries and insurance marketing organizations. We believe there are opportunities to expand our sales in each of these and other distribution channels through additional product offerings, services and marketing strategies.

Competition

Competition in our life insurance business comes from many sources, including traditional insurance companies as well as non-traditional providers, such as banks and structured finance or private equity markets. The life insurance market is highly fragmented. Competitors have multiple access points to

the market through BGAs, financial institutions, career sales agents, multi-line exclusive agents, e-retail and other life insurance distributors. We operate primarily in the BGA channel and have built additional capabilities in other channels. We believe our competitive advantage in the life insurance market comes from our long history serving this market and our reputation for service excellence.

Long-term care insurance

We established ourselves as a pioneer in long-term care insurance over 35 years ago and remain a leading provider in the industry. Our experience helps us plan for disciplined growth built on a foundation of strong risk management, product innovation, a diversified distribution strategy and claims processing expertise. We believe our hedging strategies and reinsurance reduce some of the risks associated with these products.

Products

Our individual and group long-term care insurance products provide defined levels of protection against the significant and escalating costs of long-term care services provided in the insured's home or in assisted living or nursing facilities. Insureds become eligible for covered benefits if they become incapable of performing two activities of daily living. In contrast to health insurance, long-term care insurance provides coverage for skilled and custodial care provided outside of a hospital or health-related facility. Long-term care insurance claims typically have a duration of approximately two to five years with an average duration of approximately three years.

In 2011, we began offering access to a Wellness Program designed to promote a healthier lifestyle alternative for our policyholders as part of certain of our individual long-term care insurance products.

Underwriting and pricing

We employ extensive medical underwriting policies to assess and quantify risks before we issue our long-term care insurance policies, similar to, but separate from, those we use in underwriting life insurance products.

We have accumulated extensive pricing and claims experience, and believe we have the largest actuarial database in the industry. The overall profitability of our long-term care insurance business depends primarily on the accuracy of our pricing assumptions for claims experience, morbidity and mortality experience, persistency and investment yields. Our actuarial database provides us with substantial data that has helped us develop sophisticated pricing methodologies for our newer policies. We tailor pricing based on segmented risk categories, including couples, medical history and other factors. Profitability on older policies issued without the full benefit of this experience, particularly with respect to persistency trends, has been lower than initially assumed in pricing of those blocks. We continually monitor trends and developments and update assumptions that may affect the risk, pricing and profitability of

our long-term care insurance products and adjust our new product pricing and other terms, as appropriate. We also work with a medical advisory board comprised of independent experts from the medical field that provides insights on emerging morbidity and medical trends, enabling us to be more proactive in our risk segmentation, pricing and product development strategies.

In October 2010, we announced plans to file for a premium rate increase of 18% on two blocks of older long-term care insurance policies. We began filing for the rate changes in November 2010 and the implementation of any rate increase began to take effect in 2011. The state approval process of an in-force 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. As of December 31, 2011, we have received full or partial approval in 39 states which represent approximately 65% of the targeted premiums.

Distribution

We have a broad and diverse distribution network for our long-term care insurance products. We distribute our products through diversified sales channels consisting of appointed independent producers, financial intermediaries, dedicated sales specialists and affinity groups. We have made significant investments in our servicing and support for both independent and dedicated sales specialists and we believe our product features, distribution support and services are leading the industry.

In 2007, we entered into a five-year exclusive endorsement agreement with AARP to offer long-term care insurance products to its approximately 40 million members. This relationship includes access to members through our career sales force, as well as telephone, internet and direct mail sales channels. In the fourth quarter of 2011, we launched a unique service offering designed for AARP members called Caregiving Help and Advice from Genworth, a national care giving service dedicated to helping AARP members and their families find information, advice and guidance to support their long-term care needs.

Competition

Competition in the long-term care insurance industry is primarily limited to a relatively small number of insurance companies. Our products compete by providing consumers with an array of long-term care coverage solutions, coupled with long-term care support services. We offer a diverse product portfolio with a wide range of price points and benefits designed to appeal to a broad spectrum of the population who are concerned about mitigating the costs of future long-term care needs. We believe our significant historical experience and risk disciplines provide us with a competitive advantage in the form of product features, benefits, support services and pricing.

During 2010 and 2011, the competitive landscape of the long-term care insurance market changed significantly, with several competitors announcing their intent to exit the mar-

ket. In 2011, one large competitor re-entered the market nationwide and two other large competitors re-entered targeted state markets. Continued changes in the competitive landscape of the long-term care insurance market will continue to impact our sales levels.

Fixed annuities

We are focused on helping individuals create dependable income streams for life or for a specified period of time and helping them save and invest to achieve financial goals. We believe our product designs, investment strategy requirements, hedging disciplines and use of reinsurance reduce some of the risks associated with these products.

Products

Single premium deferred annuities

We offer fixed single premium deferred annuities which require a single premium payment at time of issue and provide an accumulation period and an annuity payout period. The annuity payout period in these products may be defined as either a defined number of years, the annuitant's lifetime or the longer of a defined number of years or the annuitant's lifetime. During the accumulation period, we credit the account value of the annuity with interest earned at a crediting rate guaranteed for no less than one year at issue, but which may be guaranteed for up to seven years, and thereafter is subject to annual crediting rate resets at our discretion. The rate credited is based upon competitive factors and prevailing market rates, subject to statutory and contractual minimums. The majority of our fixed single premium deferred annuity contractholders retain their contracts for five to ten years.

In December 2011, we introduced a new fixed indexed annuity to complete our product suite of single premium deferred annuities. Fixed indexed annuities provide an annual crediting rate that is tied to the performance of a defined outside index rather than a rate that is declared by the insurance company. The outside index we use is the S&P 500®. There are three separate index crediting strategies, each of which participates to some extent in the index, in addition to a fixed interest rate option. The amount of participation in the index resets each year.

Single premium immediate annuities

In exchange for a single premium, immediate annuities provide a fixed amount of income for either a defined number of years, the annuitant's lifetime or the longer of a defined number of years or the annuitant's lifetime.

Structured settlements

Structured settlement annuity contracts provide an alternative to a lump sum settlement, generally in a personal injury lawsuit or workers compensation claim, and typically are purchased by property and casualty insurance companies for the benefit of an injured claimant. The structured settlements provide scheduled payments over a fixed period or, in the case of a

life-contingent structured settlement, for the life of the claimant with a guaranteed minimum period of payments. In 2006, we discontinued sales of our structured settlement annuities while continuing to service our retained and reinsured blocks of business.

Distribution

We distribute our fixed annuity products through BGAs, independent broker/dealers and select banks and national brokerage and financial firms.

Competition

We compete with a large number of life insurance companies in the single premium immediate annuity marketplace. We continue to see long-term growth prospects for single premium immediate annuities based on demographics. We believe long-term experience with mortality and longevity risk, combined with overall risk management disciplines, contribute to competitiveness in how we segment and price our products for our targeted markets.

Sales of fixed annuities are strongly linked to current interest rates, which affect the relative competitiveness of alternative products, such as certificates of deposit and money market funds. We have experienced fluctuations in sales levels for this product and expect these fluctuations to continue in the future based on changes in the level of interest rates and other factors including our ability to achieve desired targeted returns.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The following table sets forth financial information regarding our International Protection segment as of or for the periods indicated. For additional selected financial information and operating performance measures regarding our International Protection segment as of or for these periods, see "Item 7—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—International Protection."

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Total revenues	\$1,022	\$1,112	\$1,301
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 94	\$ 71	\$ 56
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(1)	3	(11)
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 93	\$ 74	\$ 45
Total segment assets	\$2,404	\$2,718	\$3,255

Lifestyle protection insurance

We currently provide lifestyle protection insurance that is principally offered by financial services companies at the point of sale of consumer products and we have a presence in more

than 20 countries. We expect to selectively expand our lifestyle protection insurance business through entry into certain new markets, further penetration of existing distribution relationships, participation in additional distribution channels and introduction of new products. In Europe, we are a leading provider of lifestyle protection insurance.

Products and services

Our lifestyle protection insurance products include primarily protection from illness, accident, involuntary unemployment, disability and death. The benefits on these policies pay the periodic payments on a consumer loan or other form of committed payment for a limited period of time, typically 12 months, though they can be up to 84 months. In some cases, for certain coverages, we may make lump sum payments. Our policies that cover disability and unemployment include an exclusion period that is usually 30 to 90 days, respectively, and a waiting period (time between claim submission and claim payment) of typically 30 days. Our policies either require an upfront single premium or monthly premiums.

We also provide third-party administrative services and administer non-risk premium with some relationships in Europe. Additionally, we have entered into structured portfolio transactions, covering Canadian and European risk.

Underwriting and pricing

Our lifestyle protection insurance products are currently underwritten and priced on a program basis, by type of product and by distributor, rather than on an individual policyholder basis. In setting prices and in some cases the nature of coverage offered, we take into account the underlying obligation, the particular product features and the average customer profile of a given distributor. For our monthly premium policies, most contracts allow for monthly price adjustments after consultation with our distribution partners which help us to reduce our business risk profile when there are adverse changes in the market. Additionally, certain of our distribution contracts provide for profit or loss sharing with our distribution partners, which provide our business and our distribution partners with risk protection and aligned economic interests over the life of the contract. We believe our experience in underwriting allows us to provide competitive pricing to distributors and generate targeted returns and profits for our business.

Distribution

We distribute our lifestyle protection insurance products primarily through financial institutions, including major European banks, that offer our insurance products in connection with underlying loans or other financial products they sell to their customers. Under these arrangements, the distributors typically take responsibility for branding and marketing the products, while we take responsibility for pricing, underwriting and claims payment.

We continue to implement innovative methods for distributing our lifestyle protection insurance products, including

targeted telemarketing and web-based tools that provide our distributors with a cost-effective means of applying our products to a broad range of underlying financial obligations. We believe these methods also make it easier to establish arrangements with new distributors, as well as help us further diversify our distribution and geographical channels in a dynamic market environment. We are pursuing various targeted initiatives to launch in select new markets and enhance our distribution capabilities while optimizing our product offerings either through direct sales or reinsurance.

Competition

The lifestyle protection insurance market has several large, international participants, including both captive insurers of large financial institutions and independent providers. We compete through our high service levels, depth of expertise in providing tailored product and service solutions and our ability to service global clients at a local level and across multiple countries.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth financial information regarding our Wealth Management segment as of or for the periods indicated. For additional selected financial information and operating performance measures regarding our Wealth Management segment as of or for these periods, see “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Wealth Management.”

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Total revenues	\$453	\$352	\$278
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$ 47	\$ 40	\$ 28
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	—	—	—
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$ 47	\$ 40	\$ 28
Total segment assets	\$523	\$547	\$462

We offer a broad array of wealth management solutions to individual investors through financial advisors. We provide an open-architecture product platform along with tailored client advice, asset allocation options, practice management, support services and technology to the financial advisor channel. We are a leading provider in the managed account service provider market, also known as the turnkey asset management platform market. As of September 30, 2011, we were ranked second, based on assets under management, among advisory third-party managed account providers according to the third quarter of 2011 *Managed Account Research* published by Cerulli Associates (“Cerulli Research”).

On December 31, 2010, we acquired the operating assets of Altegris Capital, LLC (“Altegris”). Altegris, based in La Jolla, California, provides 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. See note 8 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to the acquisition.

In January 2012, we reached an agreement to sell our tax and accounting financial advisor unit, Genworth Financial Investment Services (“GFIS”), for approximately \$79 million at closing, plus an earnout provision. We expect to recognize a realized gain on the sale, with the closing of the sale expected in the first half of 2012, subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals. See note 8 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to the sale.

Products

We work with financial advisors to develop portfolios consisting of individual securities, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and alternative investments designed to meet their client’s particular investment objectives. Generally, clients for these products and services have accumulated significant capital, and our principal asset management strategy is to help protect their assets while taking advantage of opportunities for capital appreciation. Some of our advisory clients also use the custodial services of our trust company, Genworth Financial Trust Company.

Through our open-architecture platform, we offer financial advisors a comprehensive fee-based investment management platform, access to custodians, client relationship management tools and business development programs, to enable these retail financial advisors to offer institutional caliber services to their clients. Genworth Financial Wealth Management, Inc. serves as investment advisor to the GuideMark and GuidePath Funds, the Genworth Financial Contra Fund and the Genworth Variable Insurance Trust. The GuideMark and GuidePath Funds and the Genworth Financial Contra Fund are mutual funds offered to clients of financial advisors. Funds in the Genworth Variable Insurance Trust are open-end mutual funds available in separate accounts of our variable annuity products. On September 30, 2011, the Board of Trustees of the Genworth Variable Insurance Trust considered and approved the liquidation of the Trust and its portfolios, which is expected to occur in the first quarter of 2012.

Additionally, through our retail broker/dealer, we offer annuity and insurance products, including our proprietary products, as well as third-party mutual funds, insurance and other investment products.

Distribution

We distribute these products and services through independent investment advisory professionals and financial professionals affiliated with our retail broker/dealer.

Competition

We compete primarily in the managed account service provider market, including mutual fund, exchange-traded fund and separate account offerings. The market is highly competitive, and is differentiated by advisor profile and service. The ten largest companies in the advisory third-party managed account provider market, otherwise known as the turnkey asset management platform, comprise approximately 95% of assets under management in this sector as of September 30, 2011 according to Cerulli Research.

MORTGAGE INSURANCE DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Through our International Mortgage Insurance segment, we are a leading provider of mortgage insurance in Canada, Australia, Mexico and multiple European countries and have a presence in over 15 countries. We expanded our international operations beginning in the mid-1990s and, today, we believe we are the largest overall provider of private mortgage insurance outside of the United States.

Private mortgage insurance enables borrowers to buy homes with low-down-payment mortgages, which are usually defined as loans with a down payment of less than 20% of the home’s value. Low-down-payment mortgages are also referred to as high loan-to-value mortgages. Mortgage insurance protects lenders against loss in the event of a borrower’s default. It also generally aids financial institutions in managing their capital and risk profile in particular by reducing the capital required for low-down-payment mortgages. If a borrower defaults on mortgage payments, private mortgage insurance reduces and may eliminate losses to the insured institution. Private mortgage insurance may also facilitate the sale of mortgage loans in the secondary mortgage market.

The following table sets forth financial information regarding our International Mortgage Insurance segment as of or for the periods indicated. Additional selected financial information and operating performance metrics regarding our International Mortgage Insurance segment as of or for these periods are included under “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—International Mortgage Insurance.”

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenues:			
Canada	\$ 823	\$ 796	\$ 729
Australia	612	496	442
Other Countries	72	80	88
Total revenues	\$1,507	\$1,372	\$1,259
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders:			
Canada	\$ 161	\$ 176	\$ 206
Australia	200	205	148
Other Countries	(29)	(18)	(25)
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	332	363	329
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	25	7	6
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	357	370	335
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61
Net income	\$ 496	\$ 513	\$ 396
Total segment assets	\$9,748	\$9,704	\$8,888

We have significant mortgage insurance operations in Canada and Australia, two of the largest markets for mortgage insurance products outside of the United States, as well as in Europe, Mexico and Korea.

The mortgage loan markets in Canada and Australia are well developed, and mortgage insurance plays an important role in each of these markets. However, these markets vary significantly and are influenced by different economic, public policy, regulatory, distributor, credit and cultural conditions.

We believe the following factors have contributed to the growth of mortgage insurance demand in these countries:

- a desire by lenders to expand their business by offering low-down-payment mortgage loans;
- the recognition of the higher default risk inherent in low-down-payment lending and the need for specialized underwriting expertise to conduct this business prudently;
- government housing policies that support a high level of homeownership;
- government policies that support the use of securitization and secondary market mortgage sales, in which third-party

- credit enhancement is often used to facilitate funding and liquidity for mortgage lending; and
- bank regulatory capital policies that provide incentives to lenders to transfer some or all of the credit risk on low-down-payment mortgages to third parties, such as mortgage insurers.

Based upon our experience in these mature markets, we believe a favorable regulatory framework is important to the development of high loan-to-value lending and the use of products such as mortgage insurance to protect against default risk or to obtain capital relief. As a result, we have advocated government and policymaking agencies throughout our markets to adopt legislative and regulatory policies supporting increased homeownership and the use of private mortgage insurance. We have significant expertise in mature markets, and we leverage this experience in selected developing markets to encourage regulatory authorities to implement incentives to use private mortgage insurance as an important element of their housing finance systems.

We believe the revisions to a set of regulatory rules and procedures governing global bank capital standards that were introduced by the Basel Committee of the Bank for International Settlements, recently revised to strengthen regulatory capital requirements for banks and now referred to as Basel III, also may encourage further use of mortgage insurance as a risk and capital management tool in international markets. While Basel III was issued in December 2010, its adoption by individual countries internationally and in the United States has only begun. Changes in national implementation could occur which might aid or detract from future demand for mortgage insurance.

Mortgage insurance in our International Mortgage Insurance segment is predominantly single premium and provides 100% coverage in the two largest markets, Canada and Australia. With single premium policies, the premium is usually included as part of the aggregate loan amount and paid to us as the mortgage insurer. We record the proceeds to unearned premium reserves, invest those proceeds and recognize the premiums over time in accordance with the expected pattern of risk emergence.

Canada

We entered the Canadian mortgage insurance market in 1995 and operate in every province and territory. We are currently the leading private mortgage insurer in the Canadian market. The five largest mortgage originators in Canada provide the majority of the financing for residential mortgage financing in that country. Mortgages provided by these five lenders in Canada accounted for the majority of our flow new insurance written in 2011.

In July 2009, Genworth MI Canada Inc. (“Genworth Canada”), our indirect subsidiary, completed the initial public offering (the “Offering”) of its common shares. Following completion of the Offering, we beneficially owned 57.5% of the common shares of Genworth Canada. In August 2010,

Genworth Canada repurchased 12.3 million common shares 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 continued to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada. In June 2011, Genworth Canada repurchased approximately 6.2 million common shares for CAD\$160 million through a substantial issuer bid. Brookfield 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. See note 23 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to these offerings.

Products

We offer primary flow insurance and portfolio credit enhancement insurance. Regulations in Canada require the use of mortgage insurance for all mortgage loans extended by federally incorporated banks, trust companies and insurers, where the loan-to-value ratio exceeds 80%.

We also provide portfolio credit enhancement insurance to lenders that have originated loans with loan-to-value ratios of less than or equal to 80%. These policies provide lenders with immediate capital relief from applicable bank regulatory capital requirements and facilitate the securitization of mortgages in the Canadian market. In both primary flow insurance and portfolio policies, our mortgage insurance in Canada provides insurance coverage for the entire unpaid loan balance, including interest, selling costs and expenses.

Government guarantee

We have an agreement with the Canadian government (the “Government Guarantee Agreement”) under which it guarantees the benefits payable under a mortgage insurance policy, less 10% of the original principal amount of an insured loan, in the event that we fail to make claim payments with respect to that loan because of insolvency. We pay the Canadian government a risk premium for this guarantee and make other payments to a reserve fund in respect of the government’s obligation. Because banks are not required to maintain regu-

latory capital on an asset backed by a sovereign guarantee, our 90% sovereign guarantee permits lenders purchasing our mortgage insurance to reduce their regulatory capital charges for credit risks on mortgages by 90%. Our primary government-sponsored competitor receives a 100% sovereign guarantee.

In July 2008, the Canadian government publicly announced adjustments to the rules for government guaranteed mortgages, including reducing the maximum amortization period to 35 years, requiring a minimum down payment of 5% and establishing a consistent minimum credit score. We incorporated these adjustments into our underwriting guidelines effective October 15, 2008. At the same time, the Canadian government sought changes to the Government Guarantee Agreement to incorporate these adjustments and to introduce other changes to modernize the Government Guarantee Agreement. In January 2010, the foregoing revisions to the Government Guarantee Agreement were formalized in an amendment to the Government Guarantee Agreement (the “Amendment”). Additionally, a provision was included in the Amendment that allows the government to implement industry-wide policy changes to mortgages that benefit from a government guarantee.

In April 2010, the Canadian government implemented additional changes to the rules for government guaranteed mortgages which (i) require that all borrowers seeking mortgages of a term less than five years or seeking a variable rate mortgage must qualify at the rate posted by the Bank of Canada for five-year fixed rate mortgages, (ii) lower the maximum loan-to-value ratio of mortgage refinancing where borrowers are withdrawing money to 90% from 95%, and (iii) require a minimum down payment of 20% on non-owner-occupied properties. In January 2011, the Canadian government announced additional changes to the rules for government guaranteed mortgages which (i) reduce the maximum amortization period to 30 years from 35 years for high loan-to-value mortgages, effective March 18, 2011, (ii) lower the maximum loan-to-value ratio of mortgage refinancing where borrowers are withdrawing money to 85% from 90%, effective March 18, 2011, and (iii) eliminate mortgage insurance on mortgages that do not have scheduled principal and interest payments (e.g. lines of credit), effective April 18, 2011. The above rules were formalized in amendments to the Government Guarantee Agreement. In June 2011, the Canadian government passed legislation, that when effective, will formalize existing mortgage insurance arrangements with private mortgage insurers and terminate the existing Government Guarantee Agreement, including the elimination of the Canadian government guarantee fund. 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 addition, the government could take additional steps in the future to further tighten mortgage lending criteria.

Competition

Our primary mortgage insurance competitor in Canada is the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (“CMHC”) which is owned by the Canadian government, although we have one other private competitor in the Canadian market. CMHC’s mortgage insurance provides lenders with 100% capital relief from bank regulatory requirements. We compete with CMHC primarily based upon our reputation for high quality customer service, quick decision making on insurance applications, strong underwriting expertise, flexibility in product development and provision of support services. As a result of the turmoil in the financial markets and tightened underwriting guidelines in 2009, there had been an increased preference by lenders for CMHC insurance, which carries a lower capital charge and a 100% government guarantee, as compared to loans covered by our policy which benefits from a 90% government guarantee. However, since 2009, this increased preference for CMHC insurance has moderated as financial markets stabilized.

Australia

We entered the Australian mortgage insurance market in 1997 and the New Zealand mortgage insurance market in 1999. In 2011, we were the leading provider of mortgage insurance in Australia based upon flow new insurance written. We maintain strong relationships within the major bank and regional bank channels, as well as building societies, credit unions and non-bank mortgage originators called mortgage managers. As a result of the financial turmoil and associated liquidity crunch in 2009, funding for the regional banks and non-bank originators was very limited or not available, with most of their origination volume shifting to the major banks. As a result of the volume shift to major banks, the four largest mortgage originators in Australia provide the majority of the financing for residential mortgage financing in that country. Our two largest lender relationships in Australia provided the majority of our flow new insurance written in 2011 while we continue to serve multiple mortgage originators and target other expanded distribution relationships.

During 2011, we exited the mortgage insurance market in New Zealand and ceased offering insurance coverage on new loans, although we have committed to provide for a limited amount of time flow insurance on top-up loans, which allow a borrower to extend the credit limit on an existing loan. Our decision was made after consideration of the potential size of the high loan-to-value market and mortgage insurance value proposition. New Zealand represents approximately 2% of our insurance in-force in Australia as of December 31, 2011.

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 mort-

gage 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.

Products

In Australia, we offer primary flow mortgage insurance, also known as lenders mortgage insurance (“LMI”), and portfolio credit enhancement policies. Our principal product is LMI which is similar to single premium primary flow insurance we offer in Canada with 100% coverage. Lenders remit the single premium to us as the mortgage insurer and, generally, either collect the equivalent amount from the borrower at the time the loan proceeds are advanced or capitalize it in the loan.

Banks, building societies and credit unions generally acquire LMI only for residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios above 80%. The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (“APRA”) regulations for authorized deposit-taking institutions (“ADIs”) provide reduced capital requirements for high loan-to-value residential mortgages if they have been insured by a mortgage insurance company regulated by APRA. APRA’s license conditions require Australian mortgage insurance companies, including ours, to be monoline insurers, which are insurance companies that offer just one type of insurance product.

We also provide portfolio credit enhancement policies mainly to APRA-regulated lenders who intend to securitize Australian residential loans they have originated. Portfolio mortgage insurance serves as an important source of credit enhancement for the Australian securitization market, and our portfolio credit enhancement coverage generally is purchased for low loan-to-value, seasoned loans written by APRA-regulated institutions. To date, a market for these portfolio credit enhancement policies has not developed in New Zealand to the same extent as in Australia, which was a consideration in our decision to discontinue new business in that market.

Competition

The Australian flow mortgage insurance market is primarily served by us and one other private LMI company, as well as various lender-affiliated captive mortgage insurance companies. In addition, some lenders may self-insure certain high loan-to-value mortgage risks. We compete primarily based upon our reputation for high quality customer service, quick decision making on insurance applications, strong underwriting expertise and flexibility in terms of product development and provision of support services.

Europe and other countries

We began our European operations in the United Kingdom, which is Europe’s largest market for mortgage loan originations and over time have expanded our presence to six additional countries. We are a large private mortgage insurance provider in Europe and have a leading market presence in select markets, based upon flow new insurance written. Since 2009,

we have reduced our risk in-force in Europe, driven primarily by reductions in Spain as a result of our loss mitigation activities. Currently, we are not writing new business in Spain and Ireland. Additionally, we have a presence in the developing private mortgage insurance market in Mexico, maintain a license in Korea with a small portfolio currently in runoff and continue to selectively assess other markets as well.

Products

Our mortgage insurance products in Europe consist principally of primary flow insurance with single premium payments. Our primary flow insurance generally provides first-loss coverage in the event of default on a portion (typically 10% to 20%) of the balance of an individual mortgage loan. We also offer portfolio credit enhancement to facilitate the securitization of mortgage loans.

Competition

Our competition in Europe includes both public and private entities, including traditional insurance companies, as well as providers of alternative credit enhancement products and public mortgage guarantee facilities. Competition from alternative credit enhancement products include personal guarantees on high loan-to-value loans, second mortgages and bank guarantees, captive insurance companies organized by lenders, and alternative forms of risk transfer including capital markets solutions. In addition, some companies are looking for opportunities to enter the European mortgage insurance market. We believe that our global expertise and coverage flexibility differentiate us from competitors and alternative products.

Underwriting

Loan applications for all loans we insure are reviewed to evaluate each individual borrower's credit strength and history, the characteristics of the loan and the value of the underlying property. The credit strength of a borrower is evaluated by reviewing his or her credit history and credit score. Unlike in the United States where Fair Isaac Company ("FICO") credit scores are broadly used, credit scores are not available in all countries. In countries, such as Canada, where scores are available, they are included in the underwriting guidelines used to evaluate the loan. Internal mortgage scoring models are also used in the underwriting processes of Canada and Australia. In addition, risk rules models, such as Blaze Advisor[®], are used in Australia and Mexico to enhance the underwriter's ability to evaluate the loan risk and make consistent underwriting decisions. Additional tools used by our international businesses include automated valuation models to evaluate property risk and fraud application prevention and management tools such as *ModelMax*[®] and *Interceptor* in Australia and *Citadel*[™] in Canada.

Loan applications for flow mortgage insurance are reviewed by our employees or by employees of qualified mortgage lender customers who underwrite loan applications for mortgage insurance under a delegated underwriting program. This delegated underwriting program permits approved lenders

to commit us to insure loans using underwriting guidelines we have previously approved. Each of our mortgage insurance platforms has established an audit plan to review delegated underwritten loans to ensure compliance with the approved underwriting guidelines, operational procedures and master policy requirements. Samples (statistically valid and/or stratified) of performing loans are requested and reviewed by our audit teams. Once an audit review has been completed, findings are summarized and compared to targets. If non-compliance issues are detected, we work with the lender to develop appropriate corrective actions which may include rescinding coverage on non-compliant loans or discontinuing delegated underwriting.

When underwriting bulk insurance transactions, we evaluate characteristics of the loans in the portfolio and examine loan files on a sample basis. Each bulk transaction is assigned an overall claim rate based on a weighted-average of the expected claim rates for each stratified group of loans with similar characteristics that comprises the transaction.

Since 2009, we have taken additional actions to reduce our new business risk profile, which included: tightening underwriting guidelines, product restrictions, reducing new business in geographic areas we believe are more economically sensitive, and terminating commercial relationships as a result of weaker business performance. We have also increased prices in certain markets based on periodic reviews of product performance. We believe these underwriting and pricing actions have improved our actual and expected performance on new books of business and have impacted, to some extent, the levels of new insurance written.

Loss mitigation

Each of our international mortgage insurance platforms works closely with lenders to identify and monitor delinquent borrowers. When a delinquency is identified as needing more than basic collections, we will work with the lender and, if permitted, with the borrower to identify an optimal loan workout solution. If it is determined that the borrower has the capacity to make a modified mortgage payment, we will work with the lender to implement the most appropriate payment plan to address the borrower's hardship situation. If the borrower does not have the capacity to make payments on a modified loan, we work with the lender and borrower to sell the property at the best price to minimize the severity of our claim and provide the borrower with a reasonable resolution. In Canada, we continued to execute a strategy to accelerate and facilitate the conveyance of real estate properties to us in selected circumstances. This strategy allows for better control of the remediation and marketing processes, reduction in carrying costs during the sale process and potential realization of a higher sales price with the cumulative impact being lower losses.

After a delinquency is reported to us, or after a claim is received, we review, and where appropriate conduct further investigations, to determine if there has been an event of underwriting non-compliance, non-disclosure of relevant

information or any misrepresentation of information provided during the underwriting process. Our master policies provide that we may rescind coverage if there has been any failure to comply with agreed underwriting criteria or in the event of fraud or misrepresentation involving the lender or an agent of the lender. If such issues are identified, the claim or delinquent loan file is reviewed to determine the appropriate action, including potentially reducing the claim amount to be paid or rescinding the coverage. Generally, the issues we have initially identified are reviewed with the lender and the lender has an opportunity, typically 60 days, to provide further information or documentation.

We may also review a group or portfolio of insured loans if we believe there may be systemic misrepresentations or non-compliance issues. If such issues are detected, we generally will work with the lender to develop an agreed settlement in respect of the group of loans so identified or, if such discussions fail to result in an agreed settlement, the lender may institute arbitration or other legal proceedings with respect to the loans for which we have rescinded or reduced coverage that are subject to the dispute.

Distribution

We maintain dedicated sales forces that market our mortgage insurance products internationally to lenders. As in the U.S. market, our sales forces market to financial institutions and mortgage originators, who in turn offer mortgage insurance products to borrowers.

U.S. MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Through our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, we provide private mortgage insurance. Private mortgage insurance enables borrowers to buy homes with low-down-payment mortgages, which are usually defined as loans with a down payment of less than 20% of the home's value. Low-down-payment mortgages are sometimes also referred to as high loan-to-value mortgages. Mortgage insurance protects lenders against loss in the event of a borrower's default. It also generally aids financial institutions in managing their capital efficiently by reducing the capital required for low-down-payment mortgages. If a borrower defaults on mortgage payments, private mortgage insurance reduces and may eliminate losses to the insured institution. Private mortgage insurance may also facilitate the sale of mortgage loans in the secondary mortgage market.

We have been providing mortgage insurance products and services in the United States since 1981 and operate in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Our principal mortgage insurance customers are originators of residential mortgage loans who typically determine which mortgage insurer or insurers they will use for the placement of mortgage insurance written on loans they originate.

The U.S. private mortgage insurance industry is defined in part by the requirements and practices of Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and other large mortgage investors. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchase residential mortgages from mortgage lenders and investors, as part of their governmental mandate to provide liquidity in the secondary mortgage market. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchased approximately 63%, 63% and 70% for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of all the mortgage loans originated in the United States, according to statistics published by *Inside Mortgage Finance*. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are government-sponsored enterprises, and we refer to them as the "GSEs." Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's mortgage insurance requirements include specified insurance coverage levels and minimum financial strength ratings. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac typically require maintenance of a rating by at least two out of three listed rating agencies (Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"), Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") and Moody's Investors Service Inc. ("Moody's")) of at least "AA-"/"Aa3" (as applicable), with no rating below those levels by any of the three listed rating agencies; otherwise, additional limitations or requirements may be imposed for eligibility to insure loans purchased by the GSEs. In February 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac temporarily suspended automatic imposition of the additional requirements otherwise applicable upon a ratings downgrade below the above-described requirements, subject to certain specified conditions. Since 2009, we have held ongoing discussions with the GSEs regarding these requirements.

The GSEs may purchase mortgages with unpaid principal amounts up to a specified maximum, or the "conforming loan limit," which is currently \$417,000 and subject to annual adjustment. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 permits the GSEs to purchase loans in excess of the \$417,000 limit in certain high-cost areas of the country. During 2011, for loans originated through September 30, 2011, the limit in those areas was 125% of median home price for the area, but no more than \$729,750. Loans originated on or after October 1, 2011, use existing high-cost area loan limits established by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (the "FHFA") under a formula of 115% of the 2010 median home price, up to a maximum of \$625,000 for a single-family one-unit property within the continental United States. Each GSE's Congressional charter generally prohibits it from purchasing a mortgage where the loan-to-value ratio exceeds 80% of home value unless the portion of the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage, which is in excess of 80% of the value of the property securing the mortgage, is protected against default by lender recourse, participation or by a qualified insurer. As a result, high loan-to-value mortgages purchased by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac generally are insured with private mortgage insurance. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchased the majority of the flow loans we insured as of December 31, 2011.

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment as of or for the periods indicated. Additional selected financial information and operating performance measures regarding our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment as of or for these periods are included under “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—U.S. Mortgage Insurance.”

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Total revenues	\$ 719	\$ 754	\$ 826
Net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$ (507)	\$ (580)	\$ (459)
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	30	21	32
Net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$ (477)	\$ (559)	\$ (427)
Total segment assets	\$3,004	\$3,875	\$4,247

Products and services

The majority of our U.S. mortgage insurance policies provide default loss protection on a portion (typically 10% to 40%) of the balance of an individual mortgage loan. Our primary mortgage insurance policies are predominantly “flow” insurance policies, which cover individual loans at the time the loan is originated. We also enter into “bulk” insurance transactions with lenders and investors in selected instances, under which we insure a portfolio of loans for a negotiated price.

In addition to flow and bulk primary mortgage insurance, we previously have written a limited amount of mortgage insurance on a pool basis. Under pool insurance, the mortgage insurer provides coverage on a group of specified loans, typically for 100% of all losses on every loan in the portfolio, subject to an agreed aggregate loss limit.

Flow insurance

Flow insurance is primary mortgage insurance placed on an individual loan when the loan is originated. Our primary mortgage insurance covers default risk on first mortgage loans generally secured by one- to four-unit residential properties and can be used to protect mortgage lenders and investors from default on any type of residential mortgage loan instrument that we have approved. Our insurance covers a specified coverage percentage of a “claim amount” consisting of unpaid loan principal, delinquent interest and certain expenses associated with the default and subsequent foreclosure. As the insurer, we are generally required to pay the coverage percentage of a claim amount specified in the primary policy, but we also have the option to pay the lender an amount equal to the unpaid loan principal, delinquent interest and certain expenses incurred

with the default and foreclosure, and acquire title to the property. In addition, the claim amount may be reduced or eliminated if the loss on the defaulted loan is reduced as a result of the lender’s disposition of the property. The lender selects the coverage percentage at the time the loan is originated, often to comply with investor requirements to reduce the loss exposure on loans purchased by the investor. Our master policies require that loans be underwritten to approved guidelines and provide for cancellation of coverage and return of premium for material breach of obligations. Our master policies generally do not extend to or cover material breach of obligations and misrepresentations known to the insured or specified agents. From time to time, based on various factors, we request loan files to verify compliance with our master policies and required procedures. Where our review and any related investigation establish material noncompliance or misrepresentation or there is a failure to deliver complete loan files as required, we rescind coverage with a return of all premiums paid.

In connection with flow insurance, we perform fee-based contract underwriting services for certain mortgage lenders. The provision of underwriting services by mortgage insurers eliminates the duplicative lender and mortgage insurer underwriting activities and speeds the approval process. Under the terms of our contract underwriting agreements, we agree to indemnify the lender against losses incurred in the event we make material errors in determining whether loans processed by our contract underwriters meet specified underwriting or purchase criteria, subject to contractual limitations on liability.

In the United States, we have entered into a number of reinsurance agreements in which we share portions of our flow mortgage insurance risk written on loans originated or purchased by lenders with captive reinsurers affiliated with these lenders. In return, we cede a predetermined portion of our gross premiums on insurance written to the captive reinsurers. Substantially all of our captive mortgage reinsurance arrangements are structured on an excess of loss basis. In February 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac announced a change to its eligibility rules limiting captive reinsurance arrangements to those where premiums ceded do not exceed 25% of gross premiums. As of December 31, 2011, our mortgage insurance risk in-force reinsured to all captive reinsurers was \$0.9 billion, and the total capital held in trust for our benefit by all captive reinsurers was \$0.6 billion. These captive reinsurers are not rated, and their claims-paying obligations to us are secured by an amount of capital held in trust as determined by the underlying treaties. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we recorded a reinsurance recoverable of \$178 million and \$351 million, respectively, under these captive reinsurance arrangements. We have exhausted certain captive reinsurance tiers for our 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years based on worsening loss development trends. Once the captive reinsurance or trust assets are exhausted, we are responsible for any 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 cap-

tive loss tiers for certain reinsurers. As of January 1, 2009, we no longer participate in excess of loss captive reinsurance transactions and we will 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, while this level of benefit is declining, we do continue to benefit from captive reinsurance on our 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 books of business. New insurance written through the bulk channel generally is not subject to these arrangements.

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding our captive reinsurance arrangements as of or for the periods indicated:

	As of or for the years ended		
	December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Flow risk in-force subject to captive reinsurance arrangements, as a percentage of flow risk in-force	34%	44%	51%
Primary risk in-force subject to captive reinsurance arrangements, as a percentage of total primary risk in-force	33%	43%	50%
Gross written premiums ceded pursuant to captive reinsurance arrangements, as a percentage of total gross written premiums	15%	19%	21%
Primary new risk written subject to captive reinsurance arrangements, as a percentage of total primary new risk written	2%	3%	3%

Bulk insurance

Under primary bulk insurance, we insure a portfolio of loans in a single, bulk transaction. Generally, in our bulk insurance, the individual loans in the portfolio are insured to specified levels of coverage and there may be deductible provisions and aggregate loss limits applicable to all of the insured loans. In addition, loans that we insure in bulk transactions with loan-to-value ratios above 80% typically have flow mortgage insurance, written either by us or another private mortgage insurer, which helps mitigate our exposure under these transactions. We base the premium on our bulk insurance upon our evaluation of the overall risk of the insured loans included in a transaction and we negotiate the premium directly with the securitizer or other owner of the loans. Premiums for bulk transactions generally are paid monthly by lenders, investors or a securitization vehicle in connection with a securitization transaction or the sale of a loan portfolio. Prior to 2006, the majority of our bulk insurance business was related to loans financed by lenders who participated in the mortgage programs sponsored by the Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLBs"). Beginning in 2006, we selectively increased our participation in the GSE low documentation, or Alt-A, programs and began to provide bulk insurance on lender portfolios, a substantial portion of which was comprised of low loan-to-value and high FICO score payment option adjustable rate ("POA") loans. The risk in-force attributable to these 2006 through 2008 books of business was substantially reduced in 2009 pursuant

to agreements reached with the insured. In January 2010, we reached an agreement with a counterparty that further reduced our bulk insurance exposure, leaving a small portfolio related principally to the FHLBs. In addition, the FHFA has issued an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to implement provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") that require deletion of all references to credit rating agencies in federal rules and regulations. This would likely include rules that govern mortgage purchase programs of the FHLBs that require insurers for such programs to maintain "AA" ratings. However, there can be no assurance with respect to our level of participation in these programs once the FHFA program rules are revised.

Pool insurance

Pool insurance generally covers the loss on a defaulted mortgage loan that either exceeds the claim payment under the primary coverage (if primary insurance is required on that loan) or the total loss (if that loan does not require primary insurance), in each case up to a stated aggregate loss limit on the pool. While in 2006 and 2005 we wrote a limited amount of pool insurance coverage policies, we are no longer actively writing pool insurance.

Underwriting and pricing

Loan applications for all loans we insure are reviewed to evaluate each individual borrower's credit strength and history, the characteristics of the loan and the value of the underlying property.

Fair Isaac Company developed the FICO credit scoring model to calculate a score based upon a borrower's credit history. We use the FICO credit score as one indicator of a borrower's credit quality. Typically, a borrower with a higher credit score has a lower likelihood of defaulting on a loan. FICO credit scores range up to 850, with a score of 620 or more generally viewed as a "prime" loan and a score below 620 generally viewed as a "sub-prime" loan. A minus loans generally are loans where the borrowers have FICO credit scores between 575 and 660, and where the borrower has a blemished credit history. As of December 31, 2011, on a risk in-force basis, approximately 93% of our primary insurance loans were at the time the loans were originated considered to be "prime" in credit quality with FICO credit scores of at least 620, approximately 5% had FICO credit scores between 575 and 619, and approximately 2% had FICO credit scores of 574 or less. Loan applications for flow mortgage insurance are reviewed by our employees directly as part of our traditional underwriting process or by our contract underwriters as we process mortgage loan applications requiring mortgage insurance. While declining in recent periods, the majority of our mortgage lender customers underwrite loan applications for mortgage insurance under a delegated underwriting program, in which we permit approved lenders to commit us to insure loans using underwriting guidelines we have previously approved.

When underwriting bulk insurance transactions, we evaluate credit scores and loan characteristics of the loans in the

portfolio and examine loan files on a sample basis. Each bulk transaction is assigned an overall claim rate based on a weighted-average of the expected claim rates for each individual loan that comprises the transaction.

We previously offered mortgage insurance for Alt-A loans, which were originated under programs in which there was a reduced level of verification or disclosure of the borrower's income or assets and a higher historical and expected default rate at origination than standard documentation loans; Interest Only loans which allowed the borrower flexibility to pay interest only, or to pay interest and as much principal as desired, during an initial period of time; and POA mortgages, which typically provided four payment options that a borrower could select for the first five years of a loan. Beginning in the second half of 2007 and through 2009, however, we took specific and substantial underwriting and risk management actions to reduce our new business risk profile, including exiting certain products and types of coverages such as Alt-A, Interest Only and POA loans, as well as changing prices, product levels and underwriting guidelines, to improve the performance of new business written. Our primary guideline actions during the fourth quarter of 2008 included adding incremental geographic locations to our declining market policy definition and changes in third-party loan origination guidelines, including restrictions on delegated underwriting guidelines, as well as imposing tighter underwriting guidelines on lower-credit and higher loan-to-value risks. Additionally, with increased refinancing activity, we also added new restrictions on FICO and debt-to-income ratios to better manage risk profiles and capital consumption from new production. We believe these and other underwriting and pricing actions benefited our underwriting results on these and future books of business and could have an adverse impact on our volume of new insurance written. As market conditions stabilized or improved in certain areas, we adjusted our approaches. For example, during 2010, we eliminated our targeted declining market policy, which among other things, prohibits us from providing coverage on loans with 90% loan-to-value and below even in areas of the U.S. housing market where such conditions have begun to stabilize or improve. We continue to monitor current housing conditions and the performance of our books of business to determine if we need to make further changes in our underwriting guidelines and practices.

Loss mitigation

We request loan files to verify compliance with our master policies. Where underwriting is performed in-house, our master policy gives us the right to obtain a copy of the complete loan file for any insured loan. If no file is produced in response to our request, the master policy provides that coverage may be canceled. If a file is delivered but lacks certain documents that are critical to demonstrating compliance with applicable underwriting standards (discussed below) or to our ability to investigate the loan for misrepresentation, we issue a follow-up request and give the servicer an additional period of time

(approximately 30 additional days) to produce the missing documents. If these documents are not received after the additional time period, the master policy provides that coverage may be canceled.

Where underwriting is delegated to other counterparties under specified criteria, our master policy requires that an insured loan be underwritten "in strict accordance" with applicable guidelines. Where our file review finds material non-compliance with the underwriting requirements, the master policy provides that coverage may be canceled. The master policy also excludes coverage for fraud and misrepresentation, among other matters. Where our investigation establishes noncompliance or fraud or misrepresentation involving an agent of the lender, we invoke our rights by issuing a letter rescinding coverage on the loan.

Following an action to rescind coverage on insured loan certificates, the insured counterparty has 60 days to appeal our decision to rescind such coverage through an appeals process. If an insured counterparty appeals our decision to rescind coverage on given loan certificates and we concur that new or additional information is sufficient for us to reinstate coverage, we take the necessary steps to reinstate uninterrupted insurance coverage and reactivate the loan certificate. If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute within the stated appeal period provided by us and such additional time as the parties may agree to, lenders may choose to pursue arbitration under the master policies and challenge the results. If arbitrated, ultimate resolution of the dispute would be pursuant to a panel's binding arbitration award. Challenges to rescissions may be made several years after we have rescinded coverage on an insured loan certificate.

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. If a loan certificate that was previously rescinded is reinstated and the underlying loan certificate remains delinquent, we re-accrue any liabilities that were relieved in connection with our decision to rescind coverage on the loan certificate.

Distribution

We distribute our mortgage insurance products through our dedicated sales force throughout the United States. This sales force primarily markets to financial institutions and mortgage originators, which in turn offer mortgage insurance products to borrowers. In addition to our field sales force, we also distribute our products through a telephone sales force serving our smaller lenders, as well as through our "Action Center" which provides live phone and web chat-based support for all customer segments.

Competition

We compete primarily with U.S. and state government agencies, other private mortgage insurers, mortgage lenders and other investors, the GSEs and, potentially, the FHLBs. We also compete, indirectly, with structured transactions in the capital markets and with other financial instruments designed to mitigate credit risk although this last category of competition has been reduced by the dynamics of the financial crisis.

U.S. and state government agencies. We and other private mortgage insurers compete for flow business directly with U.S. federal and state governmental and quasi-governmental agencies, principally the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”) and, to a lesser degree, the Veteran’s Administration (“VA”). In November 2011, federal legislation was enacted that extended the authority of the FHA to insure loans with initial balances in amounts up to 125% of median area home prices of up to and including \$729,750. With this new legislation in place, the FHA now has higher loan limits than does Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in certain metropolitan service areas (“MSAs”). Accordingly, this could give the FHA a competitive advantage in those MSAs over private mortgage insurance providers. In addition to competition from the FHA and the VA, we and other private mortgage insurers face competition from state-supported mortgage insurance funds in several states, including California, Illinois and New York.

Private mortgage insurers. During 2011, the competitive landscape of the U.S. private mortgage insurance industry changed significantly with two competitors ceasing to write new business. While we cannot predict the level of impact, continued changes in the competitive landscape of the U.S. private mortgage insurance industry will likely further impact our sales levels. The private mortgage insurance industry currently consists of four mortgage insurers, excluding us.

Mortgage lenders and other investors. We and other mortgage insurers compete with transactions structured by mortgage lenders to avoid mortgage insurance on low-down-payment mortgage loans. These transactions include self-insuring and simultaneous second loans, which separate a mortgage with a loan-to-value ratio of more than 80%, which generally would require mortgage insurance, into two loans: a first mortgage with a loan-to-value ratio of 80% and a simultaneous second mortgage for the excess portion of the loan. The level of simultaneous second mortgages declined substantially in recent years given the experience from the financial crisis.

The GSEs—Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and FHLBs. As the predominant purchasers of conventional mortgage loans in the United States, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac provide a direct link between mortgage origination and capital markets. As discussed above, most high loan-to-value mortgages purchased

by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are insured with private mortgage insurance issued by an insurer deemed qualified by the GSEs. Our U.S. mortgage insurance companies currently are permitted by the GSEs to operate as eligible insurers even though not all eligibility criteria may be met. Private mortgage insurers may be subject to competition from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to the extent the GSEs are compensated for assuming default risk that would otherwise be insured by the private mortgage insurance industry. On February 11, 2011, the Obama Administration issued a white paper setting forth various proposals to gradually eliminate Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. We cannot predict whether or when any proposals will be implemented, and if so in what form, nor can we predict the effect such proposals, if so implemented, would have on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We also compete with structured transactions in the capital markets and with other financial instruments designed to mitigate the risk of mortgage defaults, such as credit default swaps and credit linked notes, with lenders who forego mortgage insurance (self-insure) on loans held in their portfolios, and with mortgage lenders who maintain captive mortgage insurance and reinsurance programs.

Private mortgage insurers must satisfy requirements set by the GSEs to be eligible to insure loans sold to the GSEs, and the GSEs have the ability to implement new eligibility requirements for mortgage insurers. They also have the authority to change the pricing arrangements for purchasing retained-participation mortgages as compared to insured mortgages, increase or reduce required mortgage insurance coverage percentages, and alter or liberalize underwriting standards and pricing terms on low-down-payment mortgages they purchase.

In addition to the GSEs, FHLBs purchase single-family conforming mortgage loans. Although not required to do so, the FHLBs currently use mortgage insurance on substantially all mortgage loans with a loan-to-value ratio above 80%.

CORPORATE AND RUNOFF DIVISION RUNOFF

The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. Our non-strategic products include variable annuity, variable life insurance, institutional, corporate-owned life insurance and Medicare supplement insurance products. We expect to manage our runoff products for at least the next ten years. Several factors may impact the time period for these products to runoff including the specific policy types, economic conditions and management strategies.

The following table sets forth financial information regarding our Runoff segment as of or for the periods indicated. Additional selected financial information and operating performance metrics regarding our Runoff segment as of or for these periods are included under “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Runoff.”

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Total revenues	\$ 501	\$ 665	\$ 672
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$ 25	\$ 30	\$ 52
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(98)	(5)	(127)
Gain on sale of business, net of taxes	20	—	—
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$ (53)	\$ 25	\$ (75)
Total segment assets	\$16,102	\$18,806	\$18,968

Products

Variable annuities and variable life insurance

Our variable annuities provide contractholders the ability to allocate purchase payments and contract value to underlying investment options available in a separate account format. The contractholder bears the risk associated with the performance of investments in the separate account. In addition, some of our variable annuities permit customers to allocate assets to a guaranteed interest account managed within our general account. Certain of our variable annuity products provide contractholders with lifetime guaranteed income benefits. Our variable annuity products generally provide guaranteed minimum death benefits (“GMDBs”) and may provide guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (“GMWBs”) and certain types of guaranteed annuitization benefits.

Variable annuities generally provide us fees including mortality and expense risk charges and, in some cases, administrative charges. The fees equal a percentage of the contractholder’s policy account value and as of December 31, 2011, range from 0.75% to 4.05% per annum depending on the features and options within a contract.

Our variable annuity contracts with a basic GMDB provide a minimum account value to be paid upon the annuitant’s death. Contractholders may also have the option to purchase riders that provide enhanced death benefits. Assuming every annuitant died on December 31, 2011, as of that date, contracts with death benefit features not covered by reinsurance had an account value of \$6,840 million and a related death benefit exposure, or net amount at risk, of \$495 million.

Some of our variable annuity products provide the contractholder with a guaranteed minimum income stream that they cannot outlive, along with an opportunity to participate in market appreciation.

In January 2011, we discontinued new sales of retail and group variable annuities; however, we continue to service our existing block of business which could include additional deposits on existing contracts.

Institutional

Our institutional products consist of funding agreements, FABNs and GICs, which are deposit-type products that pay a guaranteed return to the contractholder on specified dates. We manage the outstanding issuances from two FABN programs: a program registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) offered both to institutional and retail investors and a global medium-term notes program sold to institutional investors both domestically and abroad. The registered notes program was discontinued in May 2009 and all SEC reporting obligations under the registered notes program were suspended. We explore the issuance of our institutional products only on an opportunistic basis.

Corporate-owned life insurance

We do not solicit sales of our corporate-owned life insurance product; however, we continue to manage our existing block of business.

Medicare supplement insurance

Our Medicare supplement insurance provides supplemental insurance coverage to seniors who participate in the Medicare program. This product covers deductibles and coinsurance amounts that are not covered by traditional Medicare, which seniors without supplemental coverage would have to pay out-of-pocket. The product design was standardized in 1992 to provide better clarity for seniors and was revised again in 2008 when Congress passed the Medicare Improvement for Patients and Providers Act.

Effective October 1, 2011, we completed the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business. 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. See note 8 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to the sale.

CORPORATE AND OTHER

Our Corporate and Other activities 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 other non-core businesses, such as our reverse mortgage business, that are managed outside our operating segments.

International Operations

Information regarding our international operations is presented in note 20 to the consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Marketing

As a specialty insurance provider, we position, promote and differentiate our products and services through product value and innovation, risk management expertise, specialized support and technology for our distributors and innovative marketing programs tailored to particular consumer groups.

We offer a targeted set of products that are designed to meet key needs of consumers throughout the various stages of their lives, with a clear focus on the underserved “main street” and emerging affluent markets. We are selective in the products we offer and strive to maintain appropriate return and risk thresholds when we expand the scope of our product offerings. We also have developed sophisticated technological approaches that enhance performance by automating key processes and reducing response times, expenses and process variations. These approaches also make it easier for our customers and distributors to do business with us.

We have focused our marketing approach on promoting our products, services and brand to key constituencies, including sales intermediaries, consumers, employees and investors. We seek to build recognition of our offerings and brand, and maintain deep relationships with leading distributors by providing a high level of specialized and differentiated distribution support, including product training, sales services and technology solutions that support the distributors’ sales efforts. We also leverage technology to extend our brand and marketing communications, using interactive tools, search engine marketing expertise and efficient web services to enhance our customers’ experience.

Our thought leadership research on financial security issues helps build our brand and inform our key constituencies, such as distributors, consumers, policymakers and regulators, on relevant topics, including the cost of long-term care, the life insurance coverage gap, consumer financial security as well as mortgage and mortgage insurance trends. In addition, we sponsor various advisory councils with independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists to gather their feedback on industry trends, new product ideas, approaches to improve service and ways to enhance our relationships.

Risk Management

Risk management is a critical part of our business. We have an enterprise risk management framework that includes risk management processes relating to economic capital analysis, product development and management, economic pricing management, asset-liability management, investment activities, portfolio diversification, underwriting and risk and loss mitigation, financial databases and information systems, business

acquisitions and dispositions, and operational capabilities. The risk management framework includes the assessment of risks, a proactive decision process to determine which risks are acceptable to be retained, risk and reward considerations, limit setting on all major risks, emerging risk identification and the ongoing monitoring and management of those risks. We have emphasized our adherence to risk management disciplines and leveraged these efforts into a competitive advantage in distribution and management of our products.

Our evaluation of in-force product performance, new product initiatives and risk mitigation alternatives includes monitoring regulatory and rating agency capital models as well as internal economic capital models to determine the appropriate level of risk-adjusted capital. We utilize our internal economic capital model to assess the risk of loss to our capital resources based upon the portfolio of risks we underwrite and retain and upon our asset and operational risk profiles. Our commitment to risk management involves the ongoing review and expansion of internal capabilities with improved infrastructure and modeling.

Product development and management

Our risk management process begins with the development and introduction of new products and services. We have established a product development process that specifies a series of required analyses, reviews and approvals for any new product. For each proposed product, this process includes a review of the market opportunity and competitive landscape, major pricing assumptions and methodologies, return expectations and potential distributions, reinsurance and other risk mitigating strategies, underwriting criteria, legal, compliance and business risks and potential mitigating actions. Before we introduce a new product, we establish a monitoring program with specific performance targets and leading indicators, which we monitor frequently to identify any deviations from expected performance so that we can take corrective action when necessary. Significant product introductions, measured either by volume, level or type of risk, require approval by our senior management team at either the business or enterprise level.

We use a similar process to introduce changes to existing products and to offer existing products in new markets and through new distribution channels. Product performance reviews include an analysis of the major drivers of profitability, underwriting performance and variations from expected results including an in-depth experience analysis of the product’s major risk factors. Other areas of focus include the regulatory and competitive environments and other emerging factors that may be affecting product performance.

In addition, we initiate special reviews when a product’s performance fails to meet the indicators we established during that product’s introductory review process for subsequent reviews of in-force blocks of business. If a product does not meet our performance criteria, we consider adjustments in pricing, design and marketing or ultimately discontinuing sales of that product. We review our underwriting, pricing, distribution

and risk selection strategies on a regular basis to ensure that our products remain competitive and consistent with our marketing and profitability objectives. For example, in our U.S. and international mortgage insurance and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, we review the profitability of lender accounts to assess whether our business with these lenders is achieving anticipated performance levels and to identify trends requiring remedial action, including changes to underwriting guidelines, product mix or other customer performance.

Asset-liability management

We maintain segmented investment portfolios for the majority of our product lines. This enables us to perform an ongoing analysis of the interest rate, credit and liquidity risks associated with each major product line, in addition to the interest rate and credit risks for our overall enterprise versus approved limits. We analyze the behavior of our liability cash flows across a wide variety of scenarios, reflecting policy features and expected policyholder behavior. We also analyze the cash flows of our asset portfolios across the same scenarios. We believe this analysis shows the sensitivity of both our assets and liabilities to changes in economic environments and enables us to manage our assets and liabilities more effectively. In addition, we deploy hedging programs to mitigate certain economic risks associated with our assets, liabilities and capital. For example, we actively hedge the equity, interest rate and market volatility risks in our variable annuity products, as well interest rate risks in our long-term care insurance products.

Portfolio diversification and investments

We use new business and in-force product limits to manage our risk concentrations and to manage product, business level, geographic and other risk exposures. We manage unique product exposures in our business segments. For example, in managing our mortgage insurance risk exposure, we monitor geographic concentrations in our portfolio and the condition of housing markets in each major area in the countries in which we operate. We monitor our concentration of risk in-force at the regional, state and major metropolitan area levels on a monthly basis. We also monitor fundamental price indicators and factors that affect home prices and their affordability at the national and regional levels.

In addition, our assets are managed within limitations to control credit risk and to avoid excessive concentration in our investment portfolio using defined investment and concentration guidelines that help ensure disciplined underwriting and oversight standards. We seek diversification in our investment portfolio by investing in multiple asset classes, tailored to match the cash flow characteristics of our liabilities, and actively monitoring exposures, changes in credit characteristics and shifts in markets.

We utilize surveillance and quantitative credit risk analytics to identify concentrations and drive diversification of portfolio risks. Issuer credit limits for the investment portfolios

of each of our businesses (based on business capital, portfolio size and relative issuer cumulative default risk) govern and control credit concentrations in our portfolio. Derivatives counterparty risk and credit derivatives are integrated into issuer limits as well. We also actively monitor country and sovereign exposures in our global portfolio and evaluate and adjust our risk profiles, where needed, in response to geopolitical and economic developments in the relevant areas.

Underwriting and risk and loss mitigation

Underwriting guidelines for all products are routinely reviewed and adjusted as needed to ensure policyholders are provided with the appropriate premium and benefit structure. We seek external reviews from the reinsurance and consulting communities and are able to utilize their experience to calibrate our risk taking to expected outcomes.

Our risk and loss mitigation activities include ensuring that new policies are issued based on accurate information that we receive and that policy benefit payments are paid in accordance with the policy contract terms.

Financial databases and information systems

Our extensive financial databases and innovative information systems technology are important tools in our risk management. For example, we believe we have the largest database for long-term care insurance claims with over 35 years of experience in offering those products. We also have substantial experience in offering individual life insurance products with a large database of claims experience, particularly in preferred risk classes, which has significant predictive value. We have extensive data on the performance of mortgage originations in the United States with and without insurance providing unique indicators of the drivers of delinquencies.

We use advanced and, in some cases, proprietary technology to manage variations in our underwriting process. For example, in our mortgage insurance businesses, we use borrower credit bureau information, proprietary mortgage scoring models and/or our extensive database of mortgage insurance experience along with external data including rating agency data to evaluate new products and portfolio performance. In the United States and Canada, our proprietary mortgage scoring models use the borrower's credit score and additional data concerning the borrower, the loan and the property, including loan-to-value ratio, loan type, loan amount, property type, occupancy status and borrower employment to predict the likelihood of having to pay a claim. In addition, our models take into consideration macroeconomic variables such as unemployment, interest rate and home price changes. We believe assessing housing market and mortgage loan attributes across a range of economic outcomes enhances our ability to control and price for risk. We perform portfolio analysis on an ongoing basis to determine if modifications are required to our product offerings, underwriting guidelines or premium rates.

Business acquisitions and dispositions

When we consider an acquisition or a disposition of a block or book of business or entity, we use various business, financial and risk management disciplines to evaluate the merits of the proposals and assess its strategic fit with our current business model. We have a review process that includes a series of required analyses, reviews and approvals similar to those employed for new product introductions.

Operational capabilities

We have several risk management programs in place to ensure the continued operation of our businesses in the event of potential disruptive natural or man-made events. Business continuity plans are regularly reviewed and tested. All data is backed up on a nightly basis to alternative locations that are geographically separated.

A number of investigative teams are maintained in our various locations to address any fraudulent activities both from internal and external sources.

Operations and Technology

Service and support

In our U.S. Life Insurance segment, we interact directly with our independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists through secure websites that have enabled them to transact business with us electronically. Our process and technology solutions deliver fast, consistent and efficient transactions; simplifying the pre-sale, application and post-sale experience allowing us to provide industry-leading cycle times and customer satisfaction.

In our International Protection segment, we have existing operations in Europe and Mexico and are establishing new operations in Asia and South America. We have built a scalable operations model with the ability to customize service based on client and end user needs. We are continuously developing new processes and technologies (for example, an online integrated claims management experience) to reduce costs and enhance end user experience by reducing customer effort and cycle time.

In our Wealth Management segment, we deliver an integrated technology platform combined with a dedicated service team to support financial advisors in conducting their business while serving their clients. Through a comprehensive and secure website, financial advisors have a feature-rich level of functionality to address the needs of their clients. To work in tandem with their clients, financial advisors can grant limited access to our website to check status of their accounts and perform research.

In our International Mortgage Insurance and U.S. Mortgage Insurance segments, we introduced technology enabled services to help our customers (lenders and servicers) as well as our consumers (borrowers and homeowners). Technology advancements have allowed us to reduce application approval turn-times, error rates and enhance our customers' ease of doing business with us. Through our secure internet-enabled information systems and data warehouses, servicers can transact

business with us in a timely manner. In the United States, proprietary decision models have helped generate optimal loss mitigation strategies for distressed borrowers. Our models use information from various third-party sources, such as consumer credit agencies, to indicate borrower willingness and capacity to fulfill debt obligations. Identification of specific borrower groups that are likely to work their loans out allows us to create custom outreach strategies to achieve a favorable loss mitigation outcome.

Operating centers

We have established scalable, low-cost operating centers in Virginia, North Carolina and Ireland. In addition, through an arrangement with an outsourcing provider, we have a substantial team of professionals in India who provide a variety of services to us, including data entry and transaction processing, and functional support including finance, investment research, actuarial, risk, technology and marketing resources to our insurance operations.

Reserves

We calculate and maintain reserves for estimated future payments of claims to our policyholders and contractholders in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") and industry accounting practices. We release these reserves as those future obligations are extinguished. The reserves we establish reflect estimates and actuarial assumptions with regard to our future experience. These estimates and actuarial assumptions involve the exercise of significant judgment that is subjected to a variety of internal and external independent reviews. Our future financial results depend significantly upon the extent to which our actual future experience is consistent with the assumptions we have used in pricing our products and determining our reserves. Many factors can affect future experience, including economic and social conditions, inflation, healthcare costs, policyholder persistency, and changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards in litigation. Therefore, we cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts we will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments.

Reinsurance

We follow the industry practice of reinsuring portions of our insurance risks with reinsurance companies. We use reinsurance both to diversify our risks and to manage loss exposures. Reinsurance is also used to improve capital efficiency of certain products, as well as available capital and surplus at the legal entity or enterprise levels. The use of reinsurance permits us to write policies in amounts larger than the risk we are willing to retain, and also to write a larger volume of new business.

We cede insurance primarily on a treaty basis, under which risks are ceded to a reinsurer on specific blocks of business where the underlying risks meet certain predetermined criteria.

To a lesser extent, we cede insurance risks on a facultative basis, under which the reinsurer's prior approval is required on each risk reinsured. Use of reinsurance does not discharge us, as the insurer, from liability on the insurance ceded. We, as the insurer, are required to pay the full amount of our insurance obligations even in circumstances where we are entitled or able to receive payments from our reinsurer. For additional information related to reinsurance, see note 9 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

The following table sets forth our exposure to our principal reinsurers as of December 31, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Reinsurance recoverable
UFLIC (1)	\$14,780
Riversource Life Insurance Company (2)	610
Munich American Reassurance Company	493
General Re Life Corporation	228
RGA Reinsurance Company	165

(1) Prior to our IPO, we entered into several significant reinsurance transactions with Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company ("UFLIC"), an affiliate of our former parent, which resulted in a significant concentration of reinsurance risk. UFLIC's obligations to us are secured by trust accounts. See note 9 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

(2) Our reinsurance arrangement with Riversource Life Insurance Company covers a runoff block of single premium life insurance policies.

As of February 24, 2012, our principal life insurance subsidiaries were rated in terms of financial strength by S&P, Moody's, A.M. Best Company, Inc. ("A.M. Best") and Fitch as follows:

Company	S&P rating	Moody's rating	A.M. Best rating	Fitch rating
Genworth Life Insurance Company	A (Strong)	A2 (Good)	A (Excellent)	A- (Strong)
Genworth Life Insurance Company (short-term rating)	A-1 (Strong)	P-1 (Superior)	Not rated	Not rated
Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	A (Strong)	A2 (Good)	A (Excellent)	A- (Strong)
Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company (short-term rating)	A-1 (Strong)	P-1 (Superior)	Not rated	Not rated
Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York	A (Strong)	A2 (Good)	A (Excellent)	A- (Strong)

As of February 24, 2012, our principal lifestyle protection insurance subsidiaries were rated in terms of financial strength by S&P as follows:

Company	S&P rating
Financial Assurance Company Limited	A- (Strong)
Financial Insurance Company Limited	A- (Strong)

As of February 24, 2012, our principal mortgage insurance subsidiaries were rated in terms of financial strength by S&P, Moody's and Dominion Bond Rating Service ("DBRS") as follows:

Company	S&P rating	Moody's rating	DBRS rating
Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation	B (Weak)	Ba1 (Questionable)	Not rated
Genworth Residential Mortgage Insurance Corporation of NC	B (Weak)	Ba1 (Questionable)	Not rated
Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty. Limited (Australia)	AA- (Very Strong)	A1 (Good)	Not rated
Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Limited (Europe)	BBB (Good)	Not rated	Not rated
Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Company Canada	AA- (Very Strong)	Not rated	AA (Superior)
Genworth Seguros de Credito a la Vivienda S.A. de C.V.	mxAA	Aa3.mx	Not rated

The S&P, Moody's, A.M. Best, Fitch and DBRS ratings included are not designed to be, and do not serve as, measures of protection or valuation offered to investors. These financial strength ratings should not be relied on with respect to making an investment in our securities.

We also participate in reinsurance programs in which we share portions of our U.S. mortgage insurance risk written on loans originated or purchased by lenders with captive reinsurance companies affiliated with these lenders. In return, we cede to the captive reinsurers a predetermined portion of our gross premiums on flow insurance written. New insurance written through the bulk channel generally is not subject to these arrangements. See "Item 1—Business—U.S. Mortgage Insurance" for additional information regarding reinsurance captives. As of December 31, 2011, we recorded ceded loss reserves within reinsurance recoverable of \$178 million where cumulative losses have exceeded the attachment points in several captive reinsurance arrangements.

Financial Strength Ratings

Ratings with respect to financial strength are an important factor in establishing the competitive position of insurance companies. Ratings are important to maintaining public confidence in us and our ability to market our products. Rating organizations review the financial performance and condition of most insurers and provide opinions regarding financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet obligations to policyholders. Short-term financial strength ratings are an assessment of the credit quality of an issuer with respect to an instrument considered short-term in the relevant market, typically one year or less.

S&P states that an insurer rated “AA” (Very Strong) has very strong financial security characteristics that outweigh any vulnerabilities, and is highly likely to have the ability to meet financial commitments. Insurers rated “AA” (Very Strong), “A” (Strong), “BBB” (Good) or “B” (Weak) have very strong, strong, good or weak financial security characteristics, respectively. The “AA,” “A,” “BBB” and “B” ranges are the second-, third-, fourth- and sixth-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. These suffixes are not added to ratings in the “AAA” category or to ratings below the “CCC” category. Accordingly, the “AA-,” “A,” “A-,” “BBB” and “B” ratings are the fourth-, sixth-, seventh-, ninth- and fifteenth-highest of S&P’s 21 ratings categories. The short-term “A-1” rating is the highest rating and shows the capacity to meet financial commitments is strong. An obligor rated “mxAA” has a very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Mexican obligors. The “mxAA” rating is the second-highest enterprise credit rating assigned on S&P’s CaVal national scale.

Moody’s states that insurance companies rated “A” (Good) offer good financial security and that insurance companies rated “Ba” (Questionable) offer questionable financial security. The “A” (Good) and “Ba” (Questionable) ranges are the third- and fifth-highest, respectively, of nine financial strength rating ranges assigned by Moody’s, which range from “Aaa” to “C.” Numeric modifiers are used to refer to the ranking within the group, with 1 being the highest and 3 being the lowest. These modifiers are not added to ratings in the “Aaa” category or to ratings below the “Caa” category. Accordingly, the “A1,” “A2” and “Ba1” ratings are the fifth-, sixth-, and eleventh-highest, respectively, of Moody’s 21 ratings categories. The short-term rating “P-1” is the highest rating and shows superior ability for repayment of short-term debt obligations. Issuers or issues rated “Aa.mx” demonstrate very strong creditworthiness relative to other issuers in Mexico.

A.M. Best states that the “A” (Excellent) rating is assigned to those companies that have, in its opinion, an excellent ability to meet their ongoing insurance obligations. The “A” (Excellent) rating is the third-highest of 15 ratings assigned by A.M. Best, which range from “A++” to “F.”

Fitch states that “A” (Strong) rated insurance companies are viewed as possessing strong capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations. The “A” rating category is the third-highest of nine financial strength rating categories, which range from “AAA” to “C.” The symbol (+) or (-) may be appended to a rating to indicate the relative position of a credit within a rating category. These suffixes are not added to ratings in the “AAA” category or to ratings below the “B” category. Accordingly, the “A-” rating is the seventh-highest of Fitch’s 19 ratings categories.

DBRS states that long-term obligations rated “AA” are of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high and unlikely to be sig-

nificantly vulnerable to future events. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree.

S&P, Moody’s, A.M. Best, Fitch and DBRS review their ratings periodically and we cannot assure you that we will maintain our current ratings in the future. Other agencies may also rate our company or our insurance subsidiaries on a solicited or an unsolicited basis.

INVESTMENTS

Organization

Our investment department is comprised of asset management, portfolio management, derivatives, risk management, operations and accounting functions. Under the direction of the investment committee and our Chief Investment Officer, it is responsible for establishing investment and derivative policies and strategies, reviewing asset-liability management and performing asset allocation for our domestic subsidiaries and coordinating investment activities with our international subsidiaries.

We use both internal and external asset managers to take advantage of specific areas of expertise in particular asset classes or to leverage country-specific investing capabilities. We internally manage certain asset classes for our domestic insurance operations, including public corporate and municipal securities, structured securities, government securities, commercial mortgage loans, privately placed debt securities and derivatives. We utilize external asset managers primarily for our international portfolios and captive reinsurers, as well as select asset classes. Management of investments for our international operations is overseen by the investment committees reporting out to the boards of directors of the applicable non-U.S. legal entities in consultation with our Chief Investment Officer. The majority of the assets in our lifestyle protection insurance business and European, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand mortgage insurance businesses are managed by unaffiliated investment managers located in their respective countries. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately 25% and 22%, respectively, of our invested assets were held by our international businesses and were invested primarily in non-U.S.-denominated securities.

As of December 31, 2011, we had total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets of \$76.4 billion. We manage our assets to meet diversification, credit quality, yield and liquidity requirements of our policy and contract liabilities by investing primarily in fixed maturity securities, including government, municipal and corporate bonds, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities. We also hold mortgage loans on commercial real estate and other invested assets, which include derivatives, derivative counterparty collateral, trading securities, limited partnerships and short-term investments. Investments for our particular insurance company subsidiaries are required to comply with our risk management requirements, as well as applicable laws and insurance regulations.

The following table sets forth our cash, cash equivalents and invested assets as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale:				
Public	\$45,420	59%	\$42,526	59%
Private	12,875	17	12,657	18
Commercial mortgage loans	6,092	8	6,718	9
Other invested assets	4,819	6	3,854	5
Policy loans	1,549	2	1,471	2
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities (1)	411	1	507	1
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities (1)	377	1	372	1
Equity securities, available-for-sale	361	—	332	1
Cash and cash equivalents	4,488	6	3,132	4
Total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets	\$76,392	100%	\$71,569	100%

(1) See note 18 to our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

For a discussion of our investments, see “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Consolidated Balance Sheets.”

Our primary investment objective is to meet our obligations to policyholders and contractholders while increasing value to our stockholders by investing in a diversified, high quality portfolio, comprised of income producing securities and other assets. Our investment strategy focuses primarily on:

- mitigating interest rate risk through management of asset durations relative to policyholder and contractholder obligations;
- selecting assets based on fundamental, research-driven strategies;
- emphasizing fixed-income, low-volatility assets while pursuing active strategies to enhance yield;
- maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet unexpected financial obligations;
- regularly evaluating our asset class mix and pursuing additional investment classes; and

- continuously monitoring asset quality and market conditions that could affect our assets.

We are exposed to two primary sources of investment risk:

- credit risk relating to the uncertainty associated with the continued ability of a given issuer to make timely payments of principal and interest and
- interest rate risk relating to the market price and cash flow variability associated with changes in market interest rates.

We manage credit risk by analyzing issuers, transaction structures and any associated collateral. We monitor credit risk and continually evaluate the probability of credit default and estimated loss in the event of such a default, which provides us with early notification of worsening credits. We also manage credit risk through industry and issuer diversification and asset allocation practices. For commercial mortgage loans, we manage credit risk through property type, geographic region and product type diversification and asset allocation.

We mitigate interest rate risk through the rigorous management of the relationship between the duration of our assets and the duration of our liabilities, seeking to minimize risk of loss in both rising and falling interest rate environments, and by utilizing various derivative strategies. For further information on our management of interest rate risk, see “Item 7A—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.”

Fixed maturity securities

Fixed maturity securities, which were primarily classified as available-for-sale, including tax-exempt bonds, consisted principally of publicly traded and privately placed debt securities, and represented 76% and 77%, respectively, of total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

We invest in privately placed fixed maturity securities to increase diversification and obtain higher yields than can ordinarily be obtained with comparable public market securities. Generally, private placements provide us with protective covenants, call protection features and, where applicable, a higher level of collateral. However, our private placements are generally not as freely transferable as public securities because of restrictions imposed by federal and state securities laws, the terms of the securities and the characteristics of the private market.

The following table presents our public, private and total fixed maturity securities by the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (“NRSRO”) designations and/or equivalent ratings, as well as the percentage, based upon fair value, that each designation comprises. Certain fixed maturity securities that are not rated by the NRSRO are shown based upon internally prepared credit evaluations.

(Amounts in millions)	December 31,					
	2011			2010		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Fair value	% of total
<i>Public fixed maturity securities</i>						
AAA	\$15,345	\$17,179	38%	\$15,369	\$15,797	37%
AA	4,367	4,666	10	4,880	4,947	12
A	11,174	12,577	28	10,940	11,322	26
BBB	8,683	9,334	21	7,978	8,224	19
BB	1,081	1,102	2	1,425	1,451	4
B	213	142	—	338	292	1
CCC and lower	693	420	1	727	493	1
Total public fixed maturity securities	\$41,556	\$45,420	100%	\$41,657	\$42,526	100%
<i>Private fixed maturity securities</i>						
AAA	\$ 1,712	\$ 1,754	14%	\$ 1,483	\$ 1,490	12%
AA	1,059	1,079	8	946	929	7
A	3,890	3,993	31	4,039	4,018	32
BBB	4,932	4,861	38	4,821	4,727	37
BB	985	929	7	1,147	1,077	9
B	189	125	1	333	259	2
CCC and lower	235	134	1	236	157	1
Total private fixed maturity securities	\$13,002	\$12,875	100%	\$13,005	\$12,657	100%
<i>Total fixed maturity securities</i>						
AAA	\$17,057	\$18,933	33%	\$16,852	\$17,287	31%
AA	5,426	5,745	10	5,826	5,876	11
A	15,064	16,570	28	14,979	15,340	28
BBB	13,615	14,195	24	12,799	12,951	23
BB	2,066	2,031	4	2,572	2,528	5
B	402	267	—	671	551	1
CCC and lower	928	554	1	963	650	1
Total fixed maturity securities	\$54,558	\$58,295	100%	\$54,662	\$55,183	100%

Based upon fair value, public fixed maturity securities represented 78% and 77%, respectively, of total fixed maturity securities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. Private fixed maturity securities represented 22% and 23%, respectively, of total fixed maturity securities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

We diversify our fixed maturity securities by security sector. The following table sets forth the fair value of our fixed maturity securities by sector, as well as the percentage of the total fixed maturity securities holdings that each security sector comprised as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Fair value	% of total	Fair value	% of total
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 4,863	8%	\$ 3,705	7%
Tax-exempt	503	1	1,030	2
Government—non-U.S.	2,211	4	2,369	4
U.S. corporate	25,258	43	23,967	43
Corporate—non-U.S.	13,757	24	13,498	25
Residential mortgage-backed	5,695	10	4,455	8
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,400	6	3,743	7
Other asset-backed	2,608	4	2,416	4
Total fixed maturity securities	\$58,295	100%	\$55,183	100%

The following table sets forth the major industry types that comprise our corporate bond holdings, based primarily on industry codes established in the Barclays Capital Aggregate Index, as well as the percentage of the total corporate bond holdings that each industry comprised as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Fair value	% of total	Fair value	% of total
Utilities and energy	\$ 8,993	23%	\$ 8,219	22%
Finance and insurance	8,209	21	8,537	23
Consumer—non-cyclical	4,794	12	4,337	11
Capital goods	2,691	7	2,537	7
Technology and communications	2,681	7	2,430	6
Industrial	2,435	6	2,151	6
Consumer—cyclical	2,160	6	1,935	5
Transportation	1,513	4	1,421	4
Other	5,539	14	5,898	16
Total	\$39,015	100%	\$37,465	100%

We diversify our corporate bond holdings by industry and issuer. As of December 31, 2011, our combined corporate bond holdings in the ten issuers to which we had the greatest exposure were \$2.6 billion, which was approximately 3% of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets. The exposure to the largest single issuer of corporate bonds held as of December 31, 2011 was \$314 million, which was less than 1% of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets.

We do not have material unhedged exposure to foreign currency risk in our invested assets of our U.S. operations. In our international insurance operations, both our assets and liabilities are generally denominated in local currencies.

Further analysis related to our investments portfolio as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 is included under “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Investment and Derivative Instruments.”

Commercial mortgage loans and other invested assets

Our mortgage loans are collateralized by commercial properties, including multi-family residential buildings. Commercial mortgage loans are primarily stated at principal amounts outstanding, net of deferred expenses and allowance for loan loss. We diversify our commercial mortgage loans by both property type and geographic region. See note 4 to our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information on distribution across property type and geographic region for commercial mortgage loans, as well as information on our interest in equity securities and other invested assets.

Selected financial information regarding our other invested assets and derivative instruments as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 is included under “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Investment and Derivative Instruments.”

REGULATION

Our businesses are subject to extensive regulation and supervision.

General

Our insurance operations are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations. State insurance laws and regulations (“Insurance Laws”) regulate most aspects of our U.S. insurance businesses, and our U.S. insurers are regulated by the insurance departments of the states in which they are domiciled and licensed. Our non-U.S. insurance operations are principally regulated by insurance regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which they are domiciled. Our insurance products, and thus our businesses, also are affected by U.S. federal, state and local tax laws, and the tax laws of non-U.S. jurisdictions. Our securities operations, including our insurance products that are regulated as securities, such as variable annuities and variable life insurance, also are subject to U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. securities laws and regulations. The SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), state securities authorities and similar non-U.S. authorities regulate and supervise these products.

The primary purpose of the Insurance Laws affecting our insurance and securities businesses and their equivalents in the other countries in which we operate, and the securities laws affecting our variable annuity products, variable life insurance products, registered FABNs, broker/dealers and advisory businesses, is to protect our policyholders, contractholders and clients, not our stockholders. These Insurance Laws are regularly re-examined and any changes to these laws or new laws may be more restrictive or otherwise adversely affect our operations.

In addition, insurance and securities regulatory authorities (including state law enforcement agencies and attorneys general or their non-U.S. equivalents) periodically make inquiries regarding compliance with insurance, securities and other laws and regulations, and we cooperate with such inquiries and take corrective action when warranted.

Our distributors and institutional customers also operate in regulated environments. Changes in the regulations that affect their operations may affect our business relationships with them and their decision to distribute or purchase our subsidiaries’ products.

In addition, the Insurance Laws of our U.S. insurers’ domiciliary jurisdictions and the equivalent laws in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and certain other jurisdictions in which we operate require that a person obtain the approval of the applicable insurance regulator prior to acquiring control, and in some cases prior to divesting its control, of an insurer. These laws may discourage potential acquisition proposals and may delay, deter or prevent an investment in or a change of control involving us, or one or more of our regulated subsidiaries, including transactions that our management and some or all of our stockholders might consider desirable.

U.S. Insurance Regulation

Our U.S. insurers are licensed and regulated in all jurisdictions in which they conduct insurance business. The extent of this regulation varies, but Insurance Laws generally govern the financial condition of insurers, including standards of solvency, types and concentrations of permissible investments, establishment and maintenance of reserves, credit for reinsurance and requirements of capital adequacy, and the business conduct of insurers, including marketing and sales practices and claims handling. In addition, Insurance Laws usually require the licensing of insurers and agents, and the approval of policy forms, related materials and the rates for certain lines of insurance.

The Insurance Laws applicable to us or our U.S. insurers are described below. Our U.S. mortgage insurers are also subject to additional insurance laws and regulations applicable specifically to mortgage insurers discussed below under “—Mortgage Insurance.”

Insurance holding company regulation

All U.S. jurisdictions in which our U.S. insurers conduct business have enacted legislation requiring each U.S. insurer (except captive insurers) in a holding company system to register with the insurance regulatory authority of its domiciliary jurisdiction and furnish that regulatory authority various information concerning the operations of, and the interrelationships and transactions among, companies within its holding company system that may materially affect the operations, management or financial condition of the insurers within the system. These Insurance Laws regulate transactions between insurers and their affiliates, sometimes mandating prior notice to the regulator and/or regulatory approval. Generally, these Insurance Laws require that all transactions between an insurer and an affiliate be fair and reasonable, and that the insurer’s statutory surplus following such transaction be reasonable in relation to its outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs. As a holding company with no significant business operations of our own, we depend on dividends or other distributions from our subsidiaries as the principal source of cash to meet our obligations, including the payment of interest on, and repayment of principal of, any debt obligations. Our U.S. insurers’ payment of dividends or other distributions is regulated by the Insurance Laws of their respective domiciliary states, and insurers may not pay an “extraordinary” dividend or distribution, or pay a dividend except out of earned surplus, without prior regulatory approval. In general, an “extraordinary” dividend or distribution is defined as a dividend or distribution that, together with other dividends and distributions made within the preceding 12 months, exceeds the greater (or, in some jurisdictions, the lesser) of:

- 10% of the insurer’s statutory surplus as of the immediately prior year end or
- the statutory net gain from the insurer’s operations (if a life insurer) or the statutory net income (if not a life insurer) during the prior calendar year.

In addition, insurance regulators may prohibit the payment of ordinary dividends or other payments by our insurers (such as a payment under a tax sharing agreement or for employment or other services) if they determine that such payment could be adverse to our policyholders or contractholders.

The Insurance Laws of our U.S. insurers’ domiciliary jurisdictions require that a person obtain the approval of the insurance commissioner of an insurer’s domiciliary jurisdiction prior to acquiring control of such insurer. Control of an insurer is generally presumed to exist if any person, directly or indirectly, owns, controls, holds with the power to vote, or holds proxies representing, 10% or more of the voting securities of the insurer or its ultimate parent entity. In considering an application to acquire control of an insurer, the insurance commissioner generally considers factors such as the experience, competence and financial strength of the applicant, the integrity of the applicant’s board of directors and executive officers, the acquirer’s plans for the management and operation of the insurer, and any anti-competitive results that may arise from the acquisition. Some states require a person seeking to acquire control of an insurer licensed but not domiciled in that state to make a filing prior to completing an acquisition if the acquirer and its affiliates and the target insurer and its affiliates have specified market shares in the same lines of insurance in that state. These provisions may not require acquisition approval but can lead to imposition of conditions on an acquisition that could delay or prevent its consummation.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (“NAIC”) recently adopted significant changes to the insurance holding company act and regulations (the “NAIC Amendments”). The NAIC Amendments are designed to respond to perceived gaps in the regulation of insurance holding company systems in the United States. One of the major changes is a requirement that an insurance holding company system’s ultimate controlling person submit annually to its lead state insurance regulator an “enterprise risk report” that identifies activities, circumstances or events involving one or more affiliates of an insurer that, if not remedied properly, are likely to have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition or liquidity of the insurer or its insurance holding company system as a whole. Other changes include requiring a controlling person to submit prior notice to its domiciliary insurance regulator of a divestiture of control, detailed minimum requirements for cost sharing and management agreements between an insurer and its affiliates and expansion of the agreements between an insurer and its affiliates to be filed with its domiciliary insurance regulator. The NAIC Amendments must be adopted by the individual state legislatures and insurance regulators in order to be effective. We cannot predict whether the NAIC Amendments will be adopted in whole or in part by these states or the impact, if any, these changes will have on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Periodic reporting

Our U.S. insurers must file reports, including detailed annual financial statements, with insurance regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction in which they do business, and their operations and accounts are subject to periodic examination by such authorities.

Policy forms

Our U.S. insurers' policy forms are subject to regulation in every U.S. jurisdiction in which they transact insurance business. In most U.S. jurisdictions, policy forms must be filed prior to their use, and in some U.S. jurisdictions, forms must be approved by insurance regulatory authorities prior to use.

Market conduct regulation

The Insurance Laws of U.S. jurisdictions govern the marketplace activities of insurers, affecting the form and content of disclosure to consumers, product illustrations, advertising, product replacement, sales and underwriting practices, and complaint and claims handling, and these provisions are generally enforced through periodic market conduct examinations.

Statutory examinations

Insurance departments in U.S. jurisdictions conduct periodic detailed examinations of the books, records, accounts and business practices of domestic insurers. These examinations generally are conducted in cooperation with insurance departments of two or three other states or jurisdictions representing each of the NAIC zones, under guidelines promulgated by the NAIC.

Guaranty associations and similar arrangements

Most jurisdictions in which our U.S. insurers are licensed require those insurers to participate in guaranty associations which pay contractual benefits owed under the policies of impaired or insolvent insurers. These associations levy assessments, up to prescribed limits, on each member insurer in a jurisdiction on the basis of the proportionate share of the premiums written by such insurer in the lines of business in which the impaired, insolvent or failed insurer is engaged. Some jurisdictions permit member insurers to recover assessments paid through full or partial premium tax offsets. Aggregate assessments levied against our U.S. insurers were not material to our consolidated financial statements.

Policy and contract reserve sufficiency analysis

The Insurance Laws of their domiciliary jurisdictions require our U.S. life insurers to conduct annual analyses of the sufficiency of their life and health insurance and annuity reserves. Other jurisdictions where insurers are licensed may have certain reserve requirements that differ from those of their domiciliary jurisdictions. In each case, a qualified actuary must submit an opinion stating that the aggregate statutory reserves, when considered in light of the assets held with respect to such reserves, make good and sufficient provision for the insurer's

associated contractual obligations and related expenses. If such an opinion cannot be provided, the insurer must establish additional reserves by transferring funds from surplus. Our U.S. life insurers submit these opinions annually to their insurance regulatory authorities. Different reserve requirements exist for our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries. See "—Reserves—Mortgage Insurance."

Surplus and capital requirements

Insurance regulators have the discretionary authority, in connection with maintaining the licensing of our U.S. insurers, to limit or restrict insurers from issuing new policies, or policies having a dollar value over certain thresholds, if, in the regulators' judgment, the insurer is not maintaining a sufficient amount of surplus or is in a hazardous financial condition. We seek to maintain new business and capital management strategies to support meeting related regulatory requirements.

Risk-based capital

The NAIC has established Risk-Based Capital ("RBC") standards for U.S. life insurers, as well as a risk-based capital model act ("RBC Model Act"). All 50 states and the District of Columbia have adopted the RBC Model Act or a substantially similar law or regulation. The RBC Model Act requires that life insurers annually submit a report to state regulators regarding their RBC based upon four categories of risk: asset risk, insurance risk, interest rate and market risk, and business risk. The capital requirement for each is generally determined by applying factors which vary based upon the degree of risk to various asset, premium and reserve items. The formula is an early warning tool to identify possible weakly capitalized companies for purposes of initiating further regulatory action.

If an insurer's RBC fell below specified levels, it would be subject to different degrees of regulatory action depending upon the level, ranging from requiring the insurer to propose actions to correct the capital deficiency to placing the insurer under regulatory control. As of December 31, 2011, the RBC of each of our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries exceeded the level of RBC that would require any of them to take or become subject to any corrective action.

Statutory accounting principles

U.S. insurance regulators developed statutory accounting principles ("SAP") as a basis of accounting used to monitor and regulate the solvency of insurers. Since insurance regulators are primarily concerned with ensuring an insurer's ability to pay its current and future obligations to policyholders, statutory accounting conservatively values the assets and liabilities of insurers, generally in accordance with standards specified by the insurer's domiciliary jurisdiction. Uniform statutory accounting practices are established by the NAIC and are generally adopted by regulators in the various U.S. jurisdictions.

Due to differences in methodology between SAP and U.S. GAAP, the values for assets, liabilities and equity reflected in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP

are materially different from those reflected in financial statements prepared under SAP.

Regulation of investments

Each of our U.S. insurers is subject to Insurance Laws that require diversification of its investment portfolio and which limit the proportion of investments in different asset categories. Assets invested contrary to such regulatory limitations must be treated as non-admitted assets for purposes of measuring surplus, and, in some instances, regulations require divestiture of such non-complying investments. We believe the investments made by our U.S. insurers comply with these Insurance Laws.

Federal regulation of insurance products

Most of our variable annuity products, some of our fixed guaranteed products, and all of our variable life insurance products, as well as our FABNs issued as part of our registered notes program are “securities” within the meaning of federal and state securities laws, are registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are subject to regulation by the SEC. See “—Other Laws and Regulations—Securities regulation.” These products may also be indirectly regulated by FINRA as a result of FINRA’s regulation of broker/dealers and may be regulated by state securities authorities. Federal and state securities regulation similar to that discussed below under “—Other Laws and Regulations—Securities regulation” affects investment advice and sales and related activities with respect to these products. In addition, although the federal government does not comprehensively regulate the business of insurance, federal legislation and administrative policies in several areas, including taxation, financial services regulation, and pension and welfare benefits regulation, can also significantly affect the insurance industry.

Dodd-Frank Act and other federal initiatives

Although the federal government generally does not directly regulate the insurance business, federal initiatives often, and increasingly, have an impact on the business in a variety of ways. From time to time, federal measures are proposed which may significantly affect the insurance business, including limitations on antitrust immunity, tax incentives for lifetime annuity payouts, simplification bills affecting tax-advantaged or tax-exempt savings and retirement vehicles, and proposals to modify or eliminate the estate tax. In addition, various forms of direct federal regulation of insurance have been proposed in recent years.

In response to the recent financial crisis, the Dodd-Frank Act was enacted and signed into law in July 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act made extensive changes to the laws regulating financial services firms and requires various federal agencies to adopt a broad range of new implementing rules and regulations.

Among other provisions, the Dodd-Frank Act provides for a new framework of regulation of over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives markets which will require us to clear through clearing organizations certain types of transactions currently traded

in the OTC derivative markets and may limit our ability to customize certain derivative transactions for our needs. In addition, we will likely experience additional collateral requirements and costs associated with derivative transactions. The Dodd-Frank Act also authorizes the SEC to adopt regulations that could impose heightened standards of care on sellers of variable or other registered products, which could adversely affect sales of and reduce margins on these products.

In the case of our U.S. mortgage insurance business, the Dodd-Frank Act requires securitizers to retain some of the risk associated with mortgage loans they sell or securitize, unless the mortgage loans are “qualified residential mortgages” or unless the securitization or security is partially or fully exempted by regulations to be promulgated. The Dodd-Frank Act provides that the definition of “qualified residential mortgages” will be determined by regulators, with consideration to be given, among other things, to the presence of mortgage insurance. The legislation also prohibits a creditor from making a residential mortgage loan unless the creditor makes a reasonable and good faith determination that, at the time the loan is consummated, the consumer has a reasonable ability to repay the loan. These provisions will be clarified in federal rules and regulations to be adopted. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act creates a Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, which regulates certain aspects of the offering and provision of consumer financial products or services but not the business of insurance. This Bureau may issue rules or regulations that indirectly affect our U.S. mortgage insurance business and may assert jurisdiction over regulatory or enforcement matters in lieu of or in addition to the existing jurisdiction of other federal or state agencies. Additionally, a Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Working Group was recently formed under President Obama’s Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force to investigate misconduct contributing to the financial crisis through the pooling and sale of residential mortgage-backed securities. This Task Force may seek to evaluate the broader U.S. mortgage insurance industry, including our U.S. mortgage insurance business, in the conduct of its work.

The Dodd-Frank Act also establishes a Financial Stability Oversight Council (“FSOC”), which is authorized to subject non-bank financial companies deemed systemically significant to stricter prudential standards and other requirements and to subject such companies to a special orderly liquidation process outside the federal Bankruptcy Code, administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Insurance company subsidiaries of systemically significant companies would remain subject to liquidation and rehabilitation proceedings under state law, although the FSOC is authorized to direct that such a proceeding be commenced against the insurer under state law. Systemically significant companies are also required to prepare resolution plans, so-called “living wills,” that set out how they could most efficiently be liquidated if they endangered the U.S. financial system or the broader economy. Insurance companies that are found to be systemically significant are permitted, in some circumstances, to submit abbreviated versions of such

plans. Proposed rules regarding heightened prudential standards for systemically significant companies would impose new capital, liquidity, counterparty credit exposure and governance standards, and they would also subject such companies to restrictions on their activities and management if they appear to be at risk of liquidation. There are no exceptions for insurance companies in these proposed regulations. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act establishes a Federal Insurance Office within the Department of the Treasury. While not having a general supervisory or regulatory authority over the business of insurance, the director of this office will perform various functions with respect to insurance, including serving as a non-voting member of the FSOC and making recommendations to the FSOC regarding insurers to be designated for more stringent regulation. The director is also required to conduct a study on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States, including by increasing national uniformity through either a federal charter or effective action by the states.

The Dodd-Frank Act imposes new restrictions on the sponsorship of and investment in private equity funds and hedge funds by companies that are affiliated with an insured depository institution. While we are not affiliated with such an institution or with anyone who is, these restrictions may affect the value and salability of any interest we may have in such funds.

Federal agencies have been given significant discretion in drafting the rules and regulations that will implement the Dodd-Frank Act. In addition, this legislation mandated multiple studies and reports for Congress, which could in some cases result in additional legislative or regulatory action.

We cannot predict the requirements of the regulations ultimately adopted under the Dodd-Frank Act or any such additional legislation, the effect such legislation or regulations will have on financial markets generally, or on our businesses specifically, the additional costs associated with compliance with such regulations or legislation, or any changes to our operations that may be necessary to comply with the Dodd-Frank Act, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition. We also cannot predict whether other federal initiatives will be adopted or what impact, if any, such initiatives, if adopted as laws, may have on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Changes in tax laws

Changes in tax laws could make some of our products more or less attractive to consumers. For example, the federal estate tax exclusion amount was recently increased to \$5 million, as adjusted for inflation (\$5,120,000 for 2012), by the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010. The legislation also permits a surviving spouse to succeed to any unused federal estate tax exclusion amount of the deceased spouse. This permits the beneficiary of a survivorship life policy to receive a larger death

benefit free of estate tax on the second spouse's death than would have been allowed under prior law, potentially making such policies more attractive to affluent customers. However, since the estate tax exclusion had been \$3.5 million in 2009, and our policyholders are generally not high net worth individuals who would be subject to the estate tax, we believe that these developments will have little effect on current sales of life insurance. The scheduled reversion of individual income tax, dividend and capital gain rates to previous levels in tax years after 2010 was put on hold for two years, delaying to at least 2013 any incentive provided by rising tax rates for investors to buy our fixed deferred annuity products.

U.K. Insurance Regulation

General

Insurance and reinsurance businesses in the United Kingdom are subject to regulation by the Financial Services Authority ("FSA"), which has authorized certain of our U.K. subsidiaries to effect and carry out contracts of insurance in the United Kingdom. Insurers authorized by the FSA in the United Kingdom are generally able to operate throughout the European Union, subject to satisfying certain FSA requirements and, in some cases, additional local regulatory provisions. Certain of our U.K. subsidiaries operate in other European Union member states through establishment of branch offices.

Supervision

The FSA has adopted a risk-based approach to the supervision of insurers whereby it periodically performs a formal risk assessment of insurance companies or groups conducting business in the United Kingdom. After each risk assessment, the FSA will inform the insurer of its views on the insurer's risk profile, including details of remedial action the FSA requires and the likely consequences of not taking such actions. The FSA also supervises the management of insurance companies through the "approved persons" regime, which subjects to FSA approval any person who performs certain specified "controlled functions" for or in relation to a regulated entity.

In addition, the FSA supervises the sale of general insurance, including certain lifestyle protection and mortgage insurance products. Under FSA rules, persons involved in the sale of general insurance (including insurers and distributors) are prohibited from offering or accepting any inducement in connection with the sale of general insurance that is likely to conflict materially with their duties to insureds. Although the rules do not generally require disclosure of broker compensation, the insurer or distributor must disclose broker compensation at the insured's request.

The U.K. government announced in 2010 that the FSA will be replaced by two new agencies, the Prudential Regulatory Authority ("PRA") and the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). The PRA will be responsible for prudential regulation of banks and insurers, while the FCA will be responsible for the conduct of business regulation and the wholesale and retail

markets. The legislation covering this change is anticipated to be passed during the course of 2012. Our U.K. insurance subsidiaries will be subject to regulation by both the PRA and the FCA.

Solvency requirements

Under FSA rules, insurers must maintain a minimum amount of capital resources for solvency purposes at all times, the calculation of which depends on the type, amount and claims history of the insurer. Failure to maintain the required minimum amount of capital resources is one of the grounds on which the FSA may exercise its wide powers of intervention. In addition, an insurer that is part of a group is required to perform and submit to the FSA a capital resources calculation return in respect of the following:

- The solvency capital resources available to the U.K. insurer's European group defined by reference to the U.K. insurer's ultimate parent company domiciled in the European Economic Area.
- The solvency capital resources available to the U.K. insurer's worldwide group defined by reference to the U.K. insurer's ultimate parent company. This requirement is only a reporting requirement.

There will be fundamental changes to the existing solvency capital regime for all insurers and reinsurers operating in Europe as a result of the introduction of the Solvency II directive. Currently, these changes are expected to be effective by January 1, 2014 with a transition period starting on January 1, 2013. At this stage, it is not possible to predict the impact these changes will have on our operations.

Restrictions on dividend payments

The U.K. Companies Act 2006 prohibits U.K. companies from making a distribution such as a dividend to their stockholders unless they have "profits available for distribution," the determination of which is based on the company's audited accumulated realized profits (so far as not previously utilized by distribution) less its accumulated realized losses (so far as not previously written off).

Intervention and enforcement

The FSA has extensive powers to intervene in the affairs of an insurer or authorized person and has the power, among other things, to enforce and take disciplinary measures in respect of breaches of its rules. Such powers include the power to vary or withdraw any authorizations.

Bermuda Insurance Regulation

The Bermuda Monetary Authority (the "BMA") regulates all financial institutions operating in or from Bermuda, including our Bermudian captive insurance companies. Specific regulation varies in Bermuda depending on whether the insurance company has been granted a long-term business license or a general business license and by the class under which

each company falls within such licenses. Regardless of license or class, all companies are required to maintain minimum capital and surplus levels and minimum solvency standards and are subject to auditing and reporting requirements.

Under Bermuda's Insurance Act 1978, in addition to the ability to pay dividends from retained earnings subject to certain procedures and compliance with applicable financial margins, Bermuda insurance companies may distribute up to 15% of their total paid-in or contributed capital without the prior approval of the BMA. Insurance companies may apply to the BMA to make distributions in excess of such level.

In recent years, the BMA has issued numerous detailed proposals to enhance its solvency, governance and disclosure requirements for insurance companies. The BMA has indicated that such requirements have been proposed in order for Bermuda to achieve consistency with changes being developed by other leading insurance regulators worldwide, and in so doing achieve equivalence with Solvency II. Until the BMA finalizes such proposals, we cannot be certain of their impact on our Bermudian captive insurance companies or the impact, if any, on our business, financial condition or results of operation. At the present time, however, we believe that each of our Bermudian captive insurance companies will meet or exceed the new solvency requirements in Bermuda.

Mortgage Insurance

State regulation

General

Mortgage insurers generally are limited by Insurance Laws to writing mortgage insurance business exclusively, prohibiting our mortgage insurers from directly writing other types of insurance. Mortgage insurers are not subject to the NAIC's RBC requirements but are subject to other capital requirements placed directly on mortgage insurers. Generally, mortgage insurers are required by certain states and other regulators to maintain a risk-to-capital ratio not to exceed 25:1. North Carolina law grants discretion to the Commissioner of the North Carolina Department of Insurance ("NCDOI"), which is the domiciliary insurance regulator for our U.S. mortgage insurers, through mid-2015 to allow a mortgage insurer to exceed the 25:1 requirement if the Commissioner finds that such insurer's contingency reserves and surplus are reasonable in relationship to its aggregate insured risk and adequate to its financial needs, taking into account a number of specified factors. Similar legislative or regulatory initiatives have been proposed or enacted in a number of other states that impose a similar risk-to-capital requirement on mortgage insurers.

As of December 31, 2011, Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation ("GEMICO"), our primary U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiary, exceeded the maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25:1 established under North Carolina law and enforced by the NCDOI. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio was approximately 32.9:1 and 23.8:1, respectively. However, 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 NCDOT can modify or terminate at any time in 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 granted revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements to allow GEMICO to continue to write new business, although two such waivers are no longer in effect as of December 31, 2011. Consequently, GEMICO was authorized to write new business in 44 states as of December 31, 2011.

GEMICO is unable to write new business in the six states with risk-to-capital requirements where it was not able to obtain or no longer operates with the benefit of a waiver. 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 (and after December 31, 2011, in the two additional states with alternative risk-to-capital waiver limitations) while continuing to use GRMIC-NC to write new business in the sixth state. Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's approvals of this arrangement expire on July 31, 2012 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Reserves

Insurance Laws require our U.S. mortgage insurers to establish a special statutory contingency reserve in their statutory financial statements to provide for losses in the event of significant economic declines. Annual additions to the statutory contingency reserve must equal 50% of net earned premiums as defined by Insurance Laws. These contingency reserves generally are held until the earlier of (i) the time that loss ratios exceed 35% or (ii) ten years, although regulators have granted discretionary releases from time to time. This reserve reduces the policyholder surplus of our U.S. mortgage insurers, and therefore, their ability to pay dividends to us. Since the loss ratio of our U.S. mortgage insurers exceeded 35% in 2011, the regulator granted us approval to release a portion of the statutory contingency reserve in accordance with prescribed Insurance Laws. As a result, the statutory contingency reserve for our U.S. mortgage insurers was approximately \$4 million as of December 31, 2011.

Federal regulation

In addition to federal laws that directly affect mortgage insurers, private mortgage insurers are affected indirectly by federal legislation and regulation affecting mortgage originators and lenders, by purchasers of mortgage loans such as Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, and by governmental insurers such as the FHA and VA. For example, changes in federal housing legislation and other laws and regulations that affect the demand for private mortgage insurance may have a material effect on private mortgage insurers. Legislation or regulation that increases the number of people eligible for FHA or VA mortgages could have a materially adverse effect on our ability to compete with the FHA or VA.

The Homeowners Protection Act provides for the automatic termination, or cancellation upon a borrower's request, of private mortgage insurance upon satisfaction of certain conditions. The Homeowners Protection Act applies to owner-occupied residential mortgage loans regardless of lien priority and to borrower-paid mortgage insurance closed after July 29, 1999. FHA loans are not covered by the Homeowners Protection Act. Under the Homeowners Protection Act, automatic termination of mortgage insurance would generally occur once the loan-to-value ratio reaches 78%. A borrower generally may request cancellation of mortgage insurance once the actual payments reduce the loan balance to 80% of the home's original value. For borrower-initiated cancellation of mortgage insurance, the borrower must have a "good payment history" as defined by the Homeowners Protection Act.

The Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act of 1974 ("RESPA") applies to most residential mortgages insured by private mortgage insurers. Mortgage insurance has been considered in some cases to be a "settlement service" for purposes of loans subject to RESPA. Subject to limited exceptions, RESPA precludes us from providing services to mortgage lenders free of charge, charging fees for services that are lower than their reasonable or fair market value, and paying fees for services that others provide that are higher than their reasonable or fair market value. In addition, RESPA prohibits persons from giving or accepting any portion or percentage of a charge for a real estate settlement service, other than for services actually performed. Although many states prohibit mortgage insurers from giving rebates, RESPA has been interpreted to cover many non-fee services as well. Mortgage insurers and their customers are subject to the possible sanctions of this law, which may be enforced by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Administration ("HUD"), state insurance departments, state attorneys general and other enforcement authorities.

The Equal Credit Opportunity Act ("ECOA") and the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA") also affect the business of mortgage insurance in various ways. ECOA, for example, prohibits discrimination against certain protected classes in credit transactions. FCRA governs the access and use of consumer

credit information in credit transactions and requires notices to consumers in certain circumstances.

Most originators of mortgage loans are required to collect and report data relating to a mortgage loan applicant's race, nationality, gender, marital status and census tract to HUD or the Federal Reserve under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 ("HMDA"). The purpose of HMDA is to detect possible impermissible discrimination in home lending and, through disclosure, to discourage such discrimination. Mortgage insurers are not required to report HMDA data although, under the laws of several states, mortgage insurers currently are prohibited from discriminating on the basis of certain classifications. Mortgage insurers have, through Mortgage Insurance Companies of America, entered voluntarily into an agreement with the Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Council to report the same data on loans submitted for insurance as is required for most mortgage lenders under HMDA.

International regulation

Canada

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI") provides oversight to all federally incorporated financial institutions, including our Canadian mortgage insurance company, Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Company Canada, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Genworth Canada. OSFI does not have enforcement powers over market conduct issues in the insurance industry, which are a provincial responsibility. The Bank Act, Insurance Companies Act and Trust and Loan Companies Act prohibit Canadian banks, trust companies and insurers from extending mortgage loans where the loan value exceeds 80% of the property's value, unless mortgage insurance is obtained in connection with the loan. As a result, all mortgages issued by these financial institutions with a loan-to-value ratio exceeding 80% must be insured by a qualified insurer or CMHC. Legislation became effective in Canada in 2010 that, among other things, amended these statutes to prohibit such financial institutions from charging borrowers amounts for mortgage insurance that exceed the lender's actual costs and impose new disclosure obligations in respect of mortgage insurance.

The Government Guarantee Agreement in place with the Canadian government guarantees the benefits payable under mortgage insurance policies, less 10% of the original principal amount of an insured loan, in the event that we fail to make claim payments with respect to that loan because of insolvency. We pay the Canadian government a risk premium for this guarantee and make other payments to a reserve fund in respect of the government's obligation. Because banks are not required to maintain regulatory capital on an asset backed by a sovereign guarantee, our 90% sovereign guarantee permits lenders purchasing our mortgage insurance to reduce their regulatory capital charges for credit risks on mortgages by 90%. In addition to recent amendments made to the Government Guarantee Agreement, the Canadian Department of Finance has informed us that they intend to continue to review the Government

Guarantee Agreement we have with the Canadian government and we remain engaged in ongoing discussions with Department of Finance officials on this matter.

The Insurance Companies Act of Canada provides that dividends may only be declared by the board of directors of the Canadian insurer and paid if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the payment of the dividend would not cause the insurer to be in violation of its minimum capital and liquidity requirements. Also, we are required to notify OSFI at least 15 days prior to the dividend payment date.

The legislative requirement in Canada to obtain mortgage insurance on high loan-to-value mortgages and the favorable capital treatment given to financial institutions because of our 90% sovereign guarantee effectively preclude these financial institutions from issuing simultaneous second mortgage products similar to those offered in the United States.

As a public company that is traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TMX"), Genworth Canada is subject to securities laws and regulation in each province in Canada, as well as the reporting requirements of the TMX.

Australia

APRA regulates all ADIs in Australia and life, general and mortgage insurance companies. APRA's license conditions require Australian mortgage insurers to be monoline insurers, which are insurers offering just one type of insurance product. APRA's regulations apply to individual licensed insurers and to the relevant Australian-based holding company and group.

APRA also sets minimum capital levels and monitors corporate governance requirements, including our risk management strategy. In this regard, APRA reviews our management, controls, processes, reporting and methods by which all risks are managed, including an annual financial condition report and an annual report on insurance liabilities by an appointed actuary. APRA also requires us to submit our risk management strategy and reinsurance management strategy, which outlines our use of reinsurance in Australia, annually and more frequently if there are material changes.

In setting minimum capital levels for mortgage insurers, APRA requires them to ensure they have sufficient capital to withstand a hypothetical three-year stress loss scenario defined by APRA. These regulations include increased mortgage insurers' capital requirements for insured loans that are considered to be non-standard. APRA also imposes quarterly reporting obligations on mortgage insurers with respect to risk profiles, reinsurance arrangements and financial position.

During 2010, APRA issued detailed proposals to revise the capital requirements for all insurers it regulates. Following receipt of feedback from the industry, including quantitative analyses from market participants, APRA published updated proposals in March and December 2011. These proposals will, subject to feedback, be incorporated in revised prudential and reporting standards during 2012 with an effective date in January 2013. The current drafts of the new standards do not appear to indicate a material change to the regulatory capital

requirements for our business. As these standards have not yet been finalized, we are unable to determine the ultimate impact that these new regulations will have on our regulatory capital requirements.

In addition, APRA determines the capital requirements for ADIs and has reduced capital requirements for certain ADIs that insure residential mortgages with an “acceptable” mortgage insurer for all non-standard mortgages and for standard mortgages with loan-to-value ratios above 80%. APRA’s regulations currently set out a number of circumstances in which a loan may be considered to be non-standard from an ADI’s perspective. APRA rules also provide that LMI on a non-performing loan (90 days plus arrears) protects most ADIs from having to increase the regulatory capital on the loan to a risk-weighting of 100%. These regulations include a definition of an “acceptable” mortgage insurer and eliminate the reduced capital requirements for ADIs in the event that the mortgage insurer has contractual recourse to the ADI or a member of the ADI’s consolidated group.

In December 2010, the Australian government announced a series of banking reforms designed to promote greater competition in the Australian banking industry. One key aspect of the proposals involved boosting consumer flexibility to transfer deposits and mortgages. In particular, the Australian government announced that it would consider instructing the Australian treasury department to accelerate the development of potential frameworks to transfer LMI policies between lenders and introduce a central registry for mortgages. Currently, LMI policies are not transportable between lenders and are issued to a particular lender in respect of a particular loan. In our Australian mortgage insurance business, we offer rebate options to lenders whereby up to 40% of the premium is refunded to the consumer if the loan is discharged in the first year, decreasing to 20% in the second year of the mortgage, although many lenders elect to take a non-refundable option in order to receive a lower overall premium structure. The Australian government has subsequently announced that it does not intend to make LMI portable but rather seek the introduction of a LMI Key Fact Sheet which lenders will be required to give to borrowers.

APRA has the power to impose restrictions on our ability to declare and pay dividends based on a number of factors, including the impact on our minimum regulatory capital ratio.

United Kingdom and Europe

The United Kingdom is a member of the European Union and applies the harmonized system of regulation set out in the European Union directives. Our authorization to provide mortgage insurance in the United Kingdom enables us to offer our products in all the European Union member states, subject to certain regulatory requirements of the FSA and, in some cases, local regulatory requirements. We can provide mortgage insurance only in the classes for which we have authorization under applicable regulations and must maintain required risk and capital reserves. We are also subject to the oversight of other regulatory agencies in other countries throughout Europe

where we do business. For more information about U.K. insurance regulation that affects our mortgage subsidiaries that operate in the United Kingdom, see “—U.K. Insurance Regulation.”

Other Non-U.S. Insurance Regulation

We operate in a number of countries around the world in addition to the United States, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom and Bermuda. Generally, our subsidiaries (and in some cases our branches) conducting business in these countries must obtain licenses from local regulatory authorities and satisfy local regulatory requirements, including those relating to rates, forms, capital, reserves and financial reporting.

Other Laws and Regulations

Securities regulation

Certain of our U.S. subsidiaries and certain policies, contracts and services offered by them, are subject to regulation under federal and state securities laws and regulations of the SEC, state securities regulators and FINRA. Certain of our U.S. subsidiaries are investment advisors registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 or applicable state securities laws. Certain of their employees are licensed as investment advisory representatives in states as required by state law. Two of our U.S. investment adviser subsidiaries manage investment companies that are registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940. In addition, most of our insurance company separate accounts are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Most of our variable annuity contracts and all of our variable life insurance policies, as well as our FABNs issued by one of our U.S. subsidiaries as part of our registered notes program are registered under the Securities Act of 1933. Certain of our U.S. subsidiaries are registered and regulated as broker/dealers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are members of, and subject to regulation by FINRA, as well as by various state and local regulators. The registered representatives of our broker/dealers are also regulated by the SEC and FINRA and are subject to applicable state and local laws.

These laws and regulations are primarily intended to protect investors in the securities markets and generally grant supervisory agencies broad administrative powers, including the power to limit or restrict the conduct of business for failure to comply with such laws and regulations. In such event, the possible sanctions that may be imposed include suspension of individual employees, limitations on the activities in which the investment adviser or broker/dealer may engage, suspension or revocation of the investment adviser or broker/ dealer registration, censure or fines. We may also be subject to similar laws and regulations in the states and other countries in which we provide investment advisory services, offer the products described above or conduct other securities-related activities.

Certain of our U.S. subsidiaries also sponsor and manage investment vehicles that rely on certain exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the

Securities Act of 1933. Nevertheless, certain provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Securities Act of 1933 apply to these investment vehicles and the securities issued by such vehicles in certain circumstances. The Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Securities Act of 1933, including the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, are subject to change, which may affect our U.S. subsidiaries that sponsor and manage such investment vehicles.

The SEC, FINRA, state attorneys general, other federal offices and the New York Stock Exchange may conduct periodic examinations, in addition to special or targeted examinations of us and/or specific products. These examinations or inquiries may include, but are not necessarily limited to, product disclosures and sales issues, financial and accounting disclosure and operational issues. Often examinations are “sweep exams” whereby the regulator reviews current issues facing the financial or insurance industry as a whole.

Reverse mortgage regulation

Genworth Financial Home Equity Access, Inc. (“GFHEA”), our wholly-owned subsidiary, is an originator of reverse mortgage loans. GFHEA is subject to various federal and state laws and regulations including mortgage banking laws and regulations (“Mortgage Banking Laws”), as well as other federal and state laws and regulations protecting privacy and other consumer rights. GFHEA is regulated by the mortgage banking departments of the states in which it is licensed, as well as the FHA with respect to loans insured through HUD.

In addition, mortgage banking authorities (including state law enforcement agencies and attorneys general) increasingly make inquiries regarding compliance with Mortgage Banking Laws and other applicable laws and regulations, and we cooperate with such inquiries and take corrective action when warranted. HUD conducts periodic, detailed examinations of the loans and business practices of issuers of reverse mortgage loans it insures.

Environmental considerations

As an owner and operator of real property, we are subject to extensive U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. environmental laws and regulations. Potential environmental liabilities and costs in connection with any required remediation of such properties is also an inherent risk in property ownership and operation. In addition, we hold equity interests in companies, and have made loans secured by properties, that could potentially be subject to environmental liabilities. We routinely have environmental assessments performed with respect to real estate being acquired for investment and real property to be acquired through foreclosure. We cannot provide assurance that unexpected environmental liabilities will not arise. However, based upon information currently available to us, we believe that any costs associated with compliance with environmental laws and regulations or any remediation of such properties will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

ERISA considerations

We provide certain products and services to employee benefit plans that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (“ERISA”) or the Internal Revenue Code. As such, our activities are subject to the restrictions imposed by ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code, including the requirement under ERISA that fiduciaries must perform their duties solely in the interests of ERISA plan participants and beneficiaries, and fiduciaries may not cause or permit a covered plan to engage in certain prohibited transactions with persons who have certain relationships with respect to such plans. The applicable provisions of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code are subject to enforcement by the U.S. Department of Labor, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

USA PATRIOT Act

The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (the “Patriot Act”), enacted in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, contains anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws and mandates the implementation of various new regulations applicable to broker/dealers and other financial services companies including insurance companies. The Patriot Act seeks to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators and law enforcement entities in identifying parties who may be involved in terrorism or money laundering. Anti-money laundering laws outside of the United States contain similar provisions. The increased obligations of financial institutions to identify their customers, watch for and report suspicious transactions, respond to requests for information by regulatory authorities and law enforcement agencies, and share information with other financial institutions, require the implementation and maintenance of internal practices, procedures and controls. We believe that we have implemented, and that we maintain, appropriate internal practices, procedures and controls to enable us to comply with the provisions of the Patriot Act. Certain additional requirements became applicable under the Patriot Act in May 2006 through a U.S. Treasury regulation which required that certain insurers have anti-money laundering compliance plans in place. We believe our internal practices, procedures and controls comply with these requirements.

Privacy of consumer information

U.S. federal and state laws and regulations require financial institutions, including insurance companies, to protect the security and confidentiality of consumer financial information and to notify consumers about the companies’ policies and practices relating to their collection and disclosure of consumer information and their policies relating to protecting the security and confidentiality of that information. Similarly, federal and state laws and regulations also govern the disclosure and security of consumer health information. In particular, regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Federal Trade Commission regulate the disclosure and use of protected health information by health

insurers and others, the physical and procedural safeguards employed to protect the security of that information, including certain notice requirements in the event of security breaches, and the electronic transmission of such information. Congress and state legislatures are expected to consider additional legislation relating to privacy and other aspects of consumer information.

In Europe, the collection and use of personal information is subject to strict regulation. The European Union's Data Protection Directive establishes a series of privacy requirements that European Union member states are obliged to enact into their national legislation. Certain European Union countries have additional national law requirements regarding the use of private data. Other European countries that are not European Union member states have similar privacy requirements in their national laws. These requirements generally apply to all businesses, including insurance companies. In general, companies may process personal information only if consent has been obtained from the individuals concerned or if certain other conditions are met. These other requirements include the provision of notice to customers and other persons concerning how their personal information is used and disclosed, limitations on the transfer of personal information to countries outside the European Union, registration with the national privacy authorities, where applicable, and the use of appropriate information security measures against the access or use of personal information by unauthorized persons. Similar laws and regulations protecting the security and confidentiality of consumer and financial information are also in effect in Canada, Australia and other countries in which we operate.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately 6,400 full-time and part-time employees. We believe our employee relations are satisfactory.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

See Part III, Item 10 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information about our directors and executive officers.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available, without charge, on our website, www.genworth.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such reports with the SEC. Our SEC filings are also accessible through the Internet on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. Copies are also available, without charge, from Genworth Investor Relations, 6620 West Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23230.

Our website also includes the charters of our Audit Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Legal and Public Affairs Committee, and Management Development and Compensation Committee, any key practices of these committees, our Governance Principles, and our company's code of ethics. Copies of these materials also are available, without charge, from Genworth Investor Relations, at the above address. Within the time period required by the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange, we will post on our website any amendment to our code of ethics and any waiver applicable to any of our directors, executive officers or senior financial officers.

On May 27, 2011, our Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer certified to the New York Stock Exchange that he was not aware of any violation by us of the New York Stock Exchange's corporate governance listing standards.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Our Transfer Agent and Registrar is Computershare Shareowner Services LLC, P.O. Box 358015, Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8015. Telephone: 866-229-8413; 201-680-6578 (outside the United States and Canada may call collect); and 800-231-5469 (for hearing impaired).

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risks. These risks could materially affect our business, results of operations or financial condition, cause the trading price of our common stock to decline materially or cause our actual results to differ materially from those expected or those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. These risks are not exclusive, and additional risks to which we are subject include, but are not limited to, the factors mentioned under "Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements" and the risks of our businesses described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESSES

Downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our results of operations are materially affected by the state of the global economies in which we operate and conditions in the capital markets we access. Factors such as higher unemployment, lower consumer spending, lower business investment, higher government spending, the volatility and strength of the global capital markets, and inflation all affect the business and economic environment and, ultimately, the

amount and profitability of our business. The recessionary state and the volatility of many economies have fueled uncertainty and downturns in global mortgage markets have contributed to increased volatility in our business and results of operations. This uncertainty and volatility has impacted, and may continue to impact, the demand for certain financial and insurance products. As a result, we may experience an elevated incidence of claims and lapses or surrenders of policies, and some of our policyholders may choose to defer paying insurance premiums or stop paying insurance premiums altogether.

If domestic and international equity and credit markets experience heightened volatility and turmoil, issuers that have exposure to the mortgage and credit markets would be particularly affected. These events would have an adverse effect on us, in part because we have exposure to such issuers in our investment portfolio and also because such events can influence customer behavior. In addition, given continuing economic challenges, issuers of the fixed-income securities and commercial mortgage loans that we own may default on principal and interest payments and we could experience significant declines in the value of our investment portfolio. Securities that are less liquid could also become more difficult to value and could be hard to dispose of in this economic environment.

The economic downturn has had, and continues to have, an adverse effect on our ability to efficiently access capital markets for capital management purposes, including the issuance of fixed and floating rate non-recourse funding obligations for purposes of supporting our term and universal life insurance products. If credit markets remain tight, this could have a continuing adverse impact on our profitability, liquidity and access to funding opportunities.

Downturns and volatility in equity markets may also cause some existing customers to withdraw cash values or reduce investments in our separate account products, which include variable annuities. In addition, if the performance of the underlying mutual funds in the separate account products experience downturns and volatility for an extended period of time, the payment of any living benefit guarantee available in certain variable annuity products may have an adverse effect on us, because more payments will be required to come from general account assets than from contractholder separate account investments. Continued equity market volatility could result in additional losses in our variable annuity products and associated hedging program which will further challenge our ability to recover deferred acquisition costs ("DAC") on these products and could lead to additional write-offs of DAC, as well as increased hedging costs.

Our revenues and returns from our mutual fund wrapped and separately managed account products and services could also be impacted by downturns and volatility in equity markets. Because these products and services generate fees generally from the value of assets under management, a decline in the equity markets could reduce our revenues by reducing the value of the investment assets we manage. Downturns in equity markets could also lead to an increase in liabilities associated with

secondary guarantee features, such as guaranteed minimum benefits on separate account products, where we have equity market risk exposure.

A downgrade or a potential downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings could result in a loss of business and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Financial strength ratings, which various rating agencies publish as measures of an insurance company's ability to meet contractholder and policyholder obligations, are important to maintaining public confidence in our products, the ability to market our products and our competitive position. Credit ratings, which rating agencies publish as measures of an entity's ability to repay its indebtedness, are important to our ability to raise capital through the issuance of debt and other forms of credit and to the cost of such financing.

A ratings downgrade could occur for a variety of reasons, including reasons specifically related to our company, generally related to our industry or the broader financial services industry or as a result of changes by the rating agencies in their methodologies or rating criteria. A negative outlook on our ratings or a downgrade in any of our financial strength or credit ratings, the announcement of a potential downgrade, or customer concerns about the possibility of a downgrade, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. These direct or indirect effects could include:

- reducing new sales of insurance products, annuities and other investment products;
- requiring us to modify some of our existing products or services to remain competitive, or introduce new products or services;
- adversely affecting our relationships with key distributors, independent sales intermediaries and our dedicated sales specialists, including the loss of exclusivity under certain agreements with our independent sales intermediaries;
- materially increasing the number or amount of policy surrenders and withdrawals by contractholders and policyholders;
- requiring us to post additional collateral or terminate contracts under the terms of agreements with derivative counterparties, or to provide support in the form of collateral, capital contributions or letters of credit under the terms of certain of our reinsurance, securitization and other agreements;
- adversely affecting our ability to maintain reinsurance assumed or obtain new reinsurance or obtain it on reasonable pricing terms;
- adversely affecting our ability to raise capital; and
- increasing our cost of borrowing.

In addition, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac require maintenance of a financial strength rating by at least two out of three listed rating agencies (S&P, Fitch and Moody's) of at least "AA-" / "Aa3" (as applicable); otherwise additional limi-

tations or requirements may be in the case of Fannie Mae or will be in the case of Freddie Mac imposed for eligibility to insure loans purchased by the GSEs. In February 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac temporarily suspended their ratings requirements for top tier mortgage insurers, subject to submission of an acceptable remediation plan. We have submitted remediation plans to both GSEs and to date have not been advised that either intends to impose additional requirements upon us. As of December 31, 2011, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchased the majority of the flow loans we insured in the United States. An inability to insure mortgage loans sold to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or their transfer of our existing policies to an alternative mortgage insurer, would have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Interest rate fluctuations and levels could adversely affect our business and profitability.

Our insurance and investment products are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations and expose us to the risk that falling interest rates or credit spreads will reduce our margin or the difference between the returns we earn on the investments that support our obligations under these products and the amounts that we must pay to policyholders and contractholders. Because we may reduce the interest rates we credit on most of these products only at limited, pre-established intervals, and because some contracts have guaranteed minimum interest crediting rates, declines in interest rates have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, the profitability of these products.

During periods of increasing market interest rates, we may offer higher crediting rates on interest-sensitive products, such as universal life insurance and fixed annuities, and we may increase crediting rates on in-force products to keep these products competitive. In addition, rapidly rising interest rates may cause increased policy surrenders, withdrawals from life insurance policies and annuity contracts and requests for policy loans, as policyholders and contractholders shift assets into higher yielding investments. Increases in crediting rates, as well as surrenders and withdrawals, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, including the requirement to liquidate fixed-income investments in an unrealized loss position to satisfy surrenders or withdrawals.

Our life and long-term care insurance products, as well as our guaranteed benefits on variable annuities, also expose us to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. The pricing and expected future profitability of these products are based in part on expected investment returns. Over time, life and long-term care insurance products generally produce positive cash flows as customers pay periodic premiums, which we invest as they are received. Low interest rates increase reinvestment risk and reduce our ability to achieve our targeted investment margins and may adversely affect the profitability of our life and long-term care insurance products and may increase hedging costs on our in-force block of variable annuity products. A prolonged low interest rate environment may negatively impact the suffi-

ciency of our margins on our DAC and present value of future profits ("PVFP"), which could result in an impairment of these assets. In addition, certain statutory capital requirements are based on models that consider interest rates. Prolonged periods of low interest rates may increase the statutory capital we are required to hold as well as the amount of assets we must maintain to support statutory reserves.

In both the U.S. and international mortgage markets, rising interest rates generally reduce the volume of new mortgage originations. A decline in the volume of new mortgage originations would have an adverse effect on our new mortgage insurance written. Rising interest rates also can increase the monthly mortgage payments for insured homeowners with adjustable rate mortgages ("ARMs") that could have the effect of increasing default rates on ARM loans and thereby increasing our exposure on our mortgage insurance policies. This is particularly relevant in our international mortgage insurance business where ARMs are the predominant mortgage product.

Declining interest rates historically have increased the rate at which borrowers refinance their existing mortgages, thereby resulting in cancellations of the mortgage insurance covering the refinanced loans. Declining interest rates historically also have contributed to home price appreciation, which may provide borrowers in the United States with the option of cancelling their mortgage insurance coverage earlier than we anticipated when pricing that coverage. These cancellations could have an adverse effect on our results from our U.S. mortgage insurance business. However, under current housing market conditions, we are in a period of home price depreciation in a majority of U.S. markets. Consequently, some borrowers in the United States do not have sufficient equity to allow refinancing of existing higher rate ARMs for lower rate mortgage loans, an action that would typically result in the cancellation of existing mortgage insurance coverage. Such borrowers are now contributing to higher delinquencies and foreclosures where they are not able to meet the reset higher monthly payments due under the terms of the underlying ARMs. These developments have had an adverse impact on our U.S. mortgage insurance business.

Interest rate fluctuations also could have an adverse effect on the results of our investment portfolio. During periods of declining market interest rates, the interest we receive on variable interest rate investments decreases. In addition, during those periods, we may have to reinvest the cash we receive as interest or return of principal on our investments in lower-yielding high-grade instruments or in lower-credit instruments to maintain comparable returns. Issuers of fixed-income securities may also decide to prepay their obligations in order to borrow at lower market rates, which exacerbates the risk that we may have to invest the cash proceeds of these securities in lower-yielding or lower-credit instruments. During periods of increasing interest rates, market values of lower-yielding assets will decline. In addition, our interest rate hedges will decline which will require us to post additional collateral with our derivative counterparties.

Adverse capital and credit market conditions may significantly affect our access to capital and may affect our ability to meet liquidity or refinancing requirements in the future. In addition, we are seeking to extend, replace or refinance, in part, our credit facilities that expire in May and August 2012; however, there can be no assurance that we will be able to extend, replace or refinance these facilities on terms (or at targeted amounts) acceptable to us or at all.

In the event market or other conditions have an adverse impact on our capital and liquidity needs beyond expectations and our sources of liquidity do not satisfy our needs, we could have to seek additional funding. We may also need to seek additional funding to refinance existing indebtedness or to build buffers and manage overall capital and risk profiles at the holding company. Funding sources could potentially include the generation of proceeds from the sale of assets (including assets in our investment portfolio, blocks of business or all or a portion of a business) or the incurrence of additional debt. In addition, funding sources could potentially include issuing equity, with any decision to issue equity considering the degree to which such an equity issuance would dilute current stockholders' value. All such funding sources could have adverse impacts on our financial condition, including book value, and results of operations.

The availability of additional funding will depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, regulatory considerations, the general availability of credit, the overall availability of credit to the financial services industry, the level of activity and availability of reinsurers or acquirers of assets, our credit ratings and credit capacity and the performance of and outlook for our business. Market conditions may make it difficult to obtain funding or complete asset sales to generate additional liquidity, especially on short notice. Our access to funding may be further impaired if our credit or financial strength ratings are negatively impacted.

Specifically with respect to our credit facilities that expire in May and August 2012, we are currently exploring the potential replacement, in part, of these facilities for a lower principal amount of permitted borrowings and letters of credit or by pursuing alternative strategies. As of December 31, 2011, we had no borrowings outstanding under our credit facilities and had utilized \$257 million under these facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit for the benefit of one of our life insurance subsidiaries. Due to potentially adverse credit market conditions generally or potentially adverse outlooks with respect to our industry or the company in particular, there can be no assurance that we will be able to extend, replace or refinance these facilities on terms (or at targeted amounts) acceptable to us or at all.

Our valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities may include methodologies, estimations and assumptions that are subject to differing interpretations and could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

Fixed maturity, equity and trading securities are reported at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets. They represent the majority of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets. Our portfolio of fixed maturity securities consists primarily of investment grade securities. Valuations may include inputs and assumptions that are less observable or require greater estimation, as well as valuation methods that are more sophisticated or require greater estimation, thereby resulting in values that are less certain and may vary significantly from the value at which the investments may be ultimately sold. The methodologies, estimates and assumptions we use in valuing our investment securities evolve over time and are subject to different interpretation (including based on developments in relevant accounting literature), all of which can lead to changes in the value of our investment securities. Rapidly changing and unprecedented credit and equity market conditions could materially impact the valuation of investment securities as reported within our consolidated financial statements, and the period-to-period changes in value could vary significantly. Decreases in value may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Defaults, downgrades or other events impacting the value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio may reduce our income.

We are subject to the risk that the issuers or guarantors of fixed maturity securities we own may default on principal or interest payments they owe us. As of December 31, 2011, fixed maturity securities of \$58.3 billion in our investment portfolio represented 76% of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets. Events reducing the value of our investment portfolio other than on a temporary basis could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Levels of write-downs or impairments are impacted by our assessment of the financial condition of the issuer, whether or not the issuer is expected to pay its principal and interest obligations or circumstances that would require us to sell securities which have declined in value.

Our investment portfolio contains investments in securities in multiple nations, including companies domiciled in the European Union. Recently, the European Union member states have experienced increases in their debt levels as a percentage of gross domestic product as well as increased

inflation and unemployment as the global economic downturn has developed. Financial troubles of certain nations can trigger financial implications in other nations. In particular, a number of large European banks hold significant amounts of sovereign financial institution debt of other European nations and could experience difficulties as a result of defaults or declines in the value of such debt. If we determine to reposition or realign portions of the portfolio where we determine to sell certain securities in an unrealized loss position, we will incur an other-than-temporary impairment charge.

Defaults on our commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying our investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance may adversely affect our profitability.

Our commercial mortgage loans and investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities face default risk. Commercial mortgage loans are stated on our consolidated balance sheets at unpaid principal balance, adjusted for any unamortized premium or discount, deferred fees or expenses, and are net of impairments and valuation allowances. We establish valuation allowances for estimated impairments as of the balance sheet date based on information, such as the market value of the underlying real estate securing the loan, any third-party guarantees on the loan balance or any cross collateral agreements and their impact on expected recovery rates. Commercial mortgage-backed securities are stated on our consolidated balance sheets at fair value. In addition, some of our commercial mortgage loans and the underlying mortgage loans supporting our investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities have balloon payment maturities.

Further, any concentration of geographic or sector exposure in our commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying our investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities may have adverse effects on our investment portfolio and consequently on our consolidated results of operations or financial condition. While we seek to mitigate this risk by having a broadly diversified portfolio, events or developments that have a negative effect on any particular geographic region or sector may have a greater adverse effect on the investment portfolios to the extent that the portfolios are exposed.

We may be required to recognize impairments in the value of our goodwill, which would increase our expenses and reduce our U.S. GAAP profitability.

Goodwill represents the excess of the amount we paid to acquire our subsidiaries and other businesses over the fair value of their net assets at the date of the acquisition. 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. Goodwill is impaired if the fair value of the reporting unit as a whole is less than the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, plus the carrying

value of goodwill, at the date of the test. For example, goodwill may become impaired if the fair value of a reporting unit as a whole were to decline by an amount greater than the decline in 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 or for decreases in our market capitalization. If any portion of our goodwill becomes impaired, we would be required to recognize the amount of the impairment as a non-cash expense in the current period. See note 8 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to goodwill.

If the counterparties to our reinsurance arrangements or to the derivative instruments we use to hedge our business risks default or fail to perform, we may be exposed to risks we had sought to mitigate, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We routinely execute reinsurance and derivative transactions with reinsurers, brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks and other institutional clients. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client. We use reinsurance and derivative instruments to mitigate our risks in various circumstances. Reinsurance does not relieve us of our direct liability to our policyholders, even when the reinsurer is liable to us. Accordingly, we bear credit risk with respect to our reinsurers. We cannot assure you that our reinsurers will pay the reinsurance recoverable owed to us now or in the future or that they will pay these recoverables on a timely basis. A reinsurer's insolvency, inability or unwillingness to make payments under the terms of its reinsurance agreement with us could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Prior to the completion of our IPO, we ceded to UFLIC substantially all of our in-force structured settlements block of business, variable annuity business and the long-term care insurance assumed from MetLife Insurance Company of Connecticut as of December 31, 2003. UFLIC has established trust accounts for our benefit to secure its obligations under the reinsurance arrangements, and General Electric Capital Corporation ("GE Capital"), an indirect subsidiary of General Electric Company ("GE"), has agreed to maintain UFLIC's RBC above a specified minimum level. If UFLIC becomes insolvent notwithstanding this agreement, and the amounts in the trust accounts are insufficient to pay UFLIC's obligations to us, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, we use derivative instruments to hedge various business risks. We enter into a variety of derivative instruments, including options and interest rate and currency swaps with a number of counterparties. If our counterparties fail or refuse to honor their obligations under the derivative instruments, our

hedges of the related risk will be ineffective. This failure could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

An adverse change in our risk-based capital and other regulatory requirements could result in a decline in our ratings and/or increased scrutiny by regulators and have an adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our domestic life insurance subsidiaries are subject to RBC standards and other minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements imposed under the laws of their respective states of domicile. The failure of our insurance subsidiaries to meet applicable RBC requirements or minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements could subject our insurance subsidiaries to further examination or corrective action imposed by state insurance regulators, including limitations on their ability to write additional business, state supervision, seizure or liquidation.

Our domestic mortgage insurers are not subject to the NAIC's RBC requirements but are required by certain states and other regulators to maintain a certain risk-to-capital ratio. The failure of our domestic mortgage insurance subsidiaries to meet their regulatory requirements could limit our ability to write new business. As of December 31, 2011, GEMICO, our primary U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiary, exceeded the maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25:1. For further discussion of the importance of risk-to-capital requirements to our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries, see "—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."

Additionally, our international insurance subsidiaries also have minimum regulatory requirements which vary by country. As described under "U.K. Insurance Regulation—Solvency requirements," there will be fundamental changes to the existing solvency capital regime for all insurers and reinsurers operating in Europe as a result of the introduction of the Solvency II directive. Currently, these changes are expected to be effective by January 1, 2014 with a transition period starting on January 1, 2013. At this stage, it is not possible to predict the impact these changes will have on our operations.

An adverse change in our RBC, risk-to-capital ratio or other minimum regulatory requirements also could cause rating agencies to downgrade the financial strength ratings of our

insurance subsidiaries and the credit ratings of our holding company, which would have an adverse impact on our ability to write and retain business. Certain actions by regulators or rating agencies could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

If our reserves for future policy claims are inadequate, we may be required to increase our reserve liabilities, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We calculate and maintain reserves for estimated future payments of claims to our policyholders and contractholders in accordance with U.S. GAAP and industry accounting practices. We release these reserves as those future obligations are extinguished. The reserves we establish reflect estimates and actuarial assumptions with regard to our future experience. These estimates and actuarial assumptions involve the exercise of significant judgment. Our future financial results depend significantly upon the extent to which our actual future experience is consistent with the assumptions we have used in pricing our products and determining our reserves. Many factors can affect future experience, including economic and social conditions, inflation, healthcare costs, policyholder persistency (resulting in adverse claims experience), and changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards in litigation. Therefore, we cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts we will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments.

We regularly monitor our reserves. If we conclude that our reserves are insufficient to cover actual or expected policy and contract benefits and claim payments (as we have on various occasions in the past), we would be required to increase our reserves and incur charges for the period in which we make the determination. The amounts of such increases may be significant (as they have been on occasions in the past) and this would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and may put additional strain on our available liquidity.

As a holding company, we depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us to pay dividends and to meet our obligations.

We act as a holding company for our subsidiaries and do not have any significant operations of our own. Dividends from our subsidiaries and permitted payments to us under our tax sharing arrangements with our subsidiaries are our principal sources of cash to meet our obligations. These obligations include our operating expenses and interest and principal on our current and any future borrowings. These obligations also include amounts we owe to GE under the Tax Matters Agreement. If the cash we receive from our subsidiaries pursuant to dividends and tax sharing arrangements is insufficient for us to fund any of these obligations, or if a subsidiary is unable to pay dividends to us, we may be required to raise cash through the incurrence of debt, the sale of assets or the issuance of additional equity.

The payment of dividends and other distributions to us by each of our insurance subsidiaries is regulated by insurance laws and regulations. In general, dividends in excess of prescribed limits are deemed “extraordinary” and require insurance regulatory approval. In addition, insurance regulators may prohibit the payment of ordinary dividends or other payments by our insurance subsidiaries to us (such as a payment under a tax sharing agreement or for employee or other services) if they determine that such payment could be adverse to our policyholders or contractholders.

Additionally, as a public company that is traded on the TMX, Genworth Canada is subject to securities laws and regulation in each province in Canada, as well as the rules of the TMX. These applicable laws, regulations and rules include but are not limited to, obligations and procedures in respect of the equal and fair treatment of all shareholders of Genworth Canada. Although the board of directors of Genworth Canada is composed of a majority of Genworth nominees, under Canadian law each director has an obligation to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Genworth Canada. Accordingly, actions taken by Genworth Canada and its board of directors (including the payment of dividends to us) are subject to, and may be limited by, the laws, regulations and rules applicable to such entities. Similarly, Australian regulations and rules will apply if we complete the planned IPO of our mortgage insurance business in Australia.

Competitors could negatively affect our ability to maintain or increase our market share and profitability.

Our businesses are subject to intense competition. We believe the principal competitive factors in the sale of our products are product features, product investment returns, price, commission structure, marketing and distribution arrangements, brand, reputation, financial strength ratings and service. In many of our product lines, we face competition from competitors that have greater market share or breadth of distribution, offer a broader range of products, services or features, assume a greater level of risk, have lower profitability expectations or have higher financial strength ratings than we do. Many competitors offer similar products and use similar distribution channels. The appointment of a receiver to rehabilitate or liquidate or take other adverse regulatory actions against a significant competitor could also negatively impact our businesses if such actions were to impact consumer confidence in industry products and services.

Reinsurance may not be available, affordable or adequate to protect us against losses.

As part of our overall risk and capital management strategy, we have historically purchased reinsurance from external reinsurers as well as provided internal reinsurance support for certain risks underwritten by our various business segments. The availability and cost of reinsurance protection are impacted by our operating and financial performance as well as con-

ditions beyond our control. For example, volatility in the equity markets and the related impacts on asset values required to fund liabilities may reduce the availability of certain types of reinsurance and make it more costly when it is available, as reinsurers are less willing to take on credit risk in a volatile market. Accordingly, we may be forced to incur additional expenses for reinsurance or may not be able to obtain sufficient new reinsurance on acceptable terms, which could adversely affect our ability to write future business or obtain statutory capital credit for new reinsurance.

Our focus on key distribution relationships may expose us to reduced sales in the future.

Although we distribute our products through a wide variety of distribution models, we do maintain relationships with key distribution partners. These distribution partners are an integral part of our business model. We are at risk that key distribution partners may merge, change their distribution model affecting how our products are sold, or terminate their distribution contract with us. In addition, timing of key distributor adoption of our new product offerings may impact sales of those products. Distributors may elect to reduce or terminate their distribution relationships with us if there are adverse developments in our business, adverse rating agency actions, concerns about market-related risks or the breadth of our product offerings. Any termination or material change in relationship with a key distribution partner could have a material adverse effect on our future sales for one or more product lines. For example, our decision to cease offering new variable annuity products could cause distributors to choose to terminate their distribution relationship with us if they elect to focus on our competitors that offer greater product breadth.

Our insurance businesses are heavily regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability and limit our growth.

Our insurance operations are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations. State insurance laws regulate most aspects of our U.S. insurance businesses, and our insurance subsidiaries are regulated by the insurance departments of the states in which they are domiciled and licensed. Our international operations are principally regulated by insurance regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which they are domiciled.

Insurance regulatory authorities in the United States and internationally have broad administrative powers with respect to, among other things:

- licensing companies and agents to transact business;
- calculating the value of assets to determine compliance with statutory requirements;
- mandating certain insurance benefits;
- regulating certain premium rates;
- reviewing and approving policy forms;
- regulating unfair trade and claims practices, including through the imposition of restrictions on marketing and sales practices, distribution arrangements and payment of inducements;

- establishing and revising statutory capital and reserve requirements and solvency standards;
- fixing maximum interest rates on insurance policy loans and minimum rates for guaranteed crediting rates on life insurance policies and annuity contracts;
- approving future rate increases;
- approving changes in control of insurance companies;
- restricting the payment of dividends and other transactions between affiliates; and
- regulating the types, amounts and valuation of investments.

The methodology for establishing the statutory reserves on our life insurance business subject to the requirements of Regulation XXX and AXXX is currently being reviewed by the Life Actuarial Task Force of the NAIC. The NAIC has also organized a working group to address issues relating to reserving requirements under Actuarial Guideline 38 for universal life insurance products with secondary guarantees. Any new interpretation of, or future revisions to, such reserving requirements could result in changes to regulatory capital requirements, including increases to such requirements.

State insurance regulators and the NAIC regularly re-examine existing laws and regulations applicable to insurance companies and their products. In addition, changes proposed to federal regulations in December 2010 could impact the FHLB program. The FHLB program serves as a low cost alternative funding source for our businesses. Changes in these laws and regulations, or in interpretations thereof in the United States, can be made for the benefit of the consumer, or for other reasons, at the expense of the insurer and thus could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Regulators in the United States and internationally are developing criteria under which they may subject non-bank financial companies, including insurance companies, that are deemed systemically important to higher regulatory capital requirements and stricter prudential standards. We cannot predict whether we or any of our subsidiaries will be deemed systemically important or how such a designation might impact our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Our mortgage insurance businesses are subject to additional laws and regulations. For a discussion of the risks associated with those laws and regulations, see below.

Legal and regulatory investigations and actions are common in the insurance business and may result in financial losses and harm our reputation.

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's municipal guaranteed investment contract business, claims payments and procedures, cancellation or rescission of coverage, 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 RESPA 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 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.

For further discussion of current investigations and proceedings in which we are involved, see "Item 3—Legal Proceedings." We cannot assure you that these investigations and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. It is also possible that we could become subject to further investigations and have lawsuits filed or enforcement actions initiated against us. In addition, increased regulatory scrutiny and any resulting investigations or proceedings could result in new legal precedents and industry-wide regulations or practices that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our computer systems may fail or their security may be compromised, which could damage our business and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is highly dependent upon the effective operation of our computer systems. We rely on these systems throughout our business for a variety of functions, including

processing claims and applications, providing information to customers and distributors, performing actuarial analyses and maintaining financial records. Despite the implementation of security and back-up measures, our computer systems may be vulnerable to physical or electronic intrusions, computer viruses or other attacks, programming errors and similar disruptive problems. The failure of these systems for any reason could cause significant interruptions to our operations, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We retain confidential information in our computer systems, and we rely on sophisticated commercial technologies to maintain the security of those systems. Anyone who is able to circumvent our security measures and penetrate our computer systems could access, view, misappropriate, alter, or delete any information in the systems, including personally identifiable customer information and proprietary business information. In addition, an increasing number of states and foreign countries require that customers be notified if a security breach results in the disclosure of personally identifiable customer information. Any compromise of the security of our computer systems that results in inappropriate disclosure of personally identifiable customer information could damage our reputation in the marketplace, deter people from purchasing our products, subject us to significant civil and criminal liability and require us to incur significant technical, legal and other expenses.

The occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to various risks arising out of natural disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and tornadoes, and man-made disasters, including acts of terrorism and military actions and pandemics. For example, a natural or man-made disaster or a pandemic could lead to unexpected changes in persistency rates as policyholders and contractholders who are affected by the disaster may be unable to meet their contractual obligations, such as payment of premiums on our insurance policies, deposits into our investment products, and mortgage payments on loans insured by our mortgage insurance policies. They could also significantly increase our mortality and morbidity experience above the assumptions we used in pricing our insurance and investment products. The continued threat of terrorism and ongoing military actions may cause significant volatility in global financial markets, and a natural or man-made disaster or a pandemic could trigger an economic downturn in the areas directly or indirectly affected by the disaster. These consequences could, among other things, result in a decline in business and increased claims from those areas, as well as an adverse effect on home prices in those areas, which could result in increased loss experience in our mortgage insurance businesses. Disasters or a pandemic also could disrupt public and private infrastructure, including communications and financial services, which could disrupt our normal business operations.

A natural or man-made disaster or a pandemic could also disrupt the operations of our counterparties or result in increased prices for the products and services they provide to us. For example, a natural or man-made disaster or a pandemic could lead to increased reinsurance prices and potentially cause us to retain more risk than we otherwise would retain if we were able to obtain reinsurance at lower prices. In addition, a disaster or a pandemic could adversely affect the value of the assets in our investment portfolio if it affects companies' ability to pay principal or interest on their securities. See "—We may face losses if there are significant deviations from our assumptions regarding the future persistency of our insurance policies and annuity contracts" and "—A further deterioration in economic conditions or a further decline in home prices in the United States may adversely affect our loss experience in mortgage insurance."

The enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act will subject us to additional federal regulation, and we cannot predict the effect of such regulation on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was enacted and signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act made extensive changes to the laws regulating financial services firms and requires various federal agencies to adopt a broad range of new implementing rules and regulations.

Among other provisions, the Dodd-Frank Act provides for a new framework of regulation of OTC derivatives markets which will require us to clear through clearing organizations certain types of transactions currently traded in the OTC derivative markets and may limit our ability to customize certain derivative transactions for our needs. In addition, we will likely experience additional collateral requirements and costs associated with derivative transactions. The Dodd-Frank Act also authorizes the SEC to adopt regulations that could impose heightened standards of care on sellers of our variable or other registered products, which could adversely affect our sales of and reduce our margins on these products.

In the case of our U.S. mortgage insurance business, the Dodd-Frank Act requires securitizers to retain some of the risk associated with mortgage loans they sell or securitize, unless the mortgage loans are "qualified residential mortgages" or unless the securitization or security is partially or fully exempted by regulations to be promulgated. Depending on whether and to what extent loans with mortgage insurance are considered "qualified residential mortgages" for purposes of the Dodd-Frank Act's securitization provisions or "qualified mortgages" for purposes of the ability to repay provisions, this legislation could have a material adverse effect on the amount of new mortgage insurance that we write. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that was published in the Federal Register in April 2011 considers the role of mortgage insurance but does not include it among the criteria that must be satisfied by qualified residential or other mortgages. The Dodd-Frank Act may in

any case reduce the volume of new mortgage loans issued, which could reduce the amount of new mortgage insurance we write. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act creates a Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, which may issue rules or regulations that indirectly affect our U.S. mortgage insurance business or result in additional compliance burdens and costs and may assert jurisdiction over regulatory or enforcement matters in lieu of or in addition to the existing jurisdiction of other federal or state agencies.

Federal agencies have been given significant discretion in drafting the rules and regulations that will implement the Dodd-Frank Act. Although many of those regulations have now been either proposed or adopted, many of the details and much of the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act may not be known for some time. In addition, this legislation mandated multiple studies and reports for Congress, which could result in additional legislative or regulatory action. The applicability of many of these regulations to us will depend to a large extent on whether the FSOC determines that we are systemically important, in which case we would become subject to supervision by the Federal Reserve Board. Since we are not affiliated with an insured depository institution, such supervision would probably have its greatest effect on requirements relating to capital, liquidity, stress testing, limits on counterparty credit exposure, compliance and governance, early remediation in the event of financial weakness and other prudential matters. The FSOC recently issued a release describing how it intends to determine whether a financial company is systemically important and requested public comment. We are not able at this time to predict how the FSOC might apply to us the procedures described in its release. Systemically significant companies are also required to prepare resolution plans, so-called "living wills," that set out how they could most efficiently be liquidated if they endangered the U.S. financial system or the broader economy. Insurance companies that are found to be systemically significant are permitted, in some circumstances, to submit abbreviated versions of such plans.

The Dodd-Frank Act imposes new restrictions on the sponsorship of and investment in private equity funds and hedge funds by companies that are affiliated with an insured depository institution. While we are not affiliated with such an institution or with anyone who is, these restrictions may affect the value and salability of any interest we may have in such funds.

We cannot predict the requirements of the regulations that have not yet been proposed or adopted under the Dodd-Frank Act, the effect regulations will have on financial markets generally, or on our businesses specifically, if they are adopted as proposed or when they are proposed and ultimately adopted, the additional costs associated with compliance with such regulations, or any changes to our operations that may be necessary to comply with the Dodd-Frank Act, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Changes in accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard-setting bodies could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our financial statements are subject to the application of U.S. GAAP, which is periodically revised and/or expanded. Accordingly, from time to time, we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards issued by recognized authoritative bodies, including the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). It is possible that future accounting standards we are required to adopt could change the current accounting treatment that we apply to our financial statements and that such changes could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have significant deferred tax assets, and any impairments of or valuation allowances against these deferred tax assets in the future could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The realizability of deferred tax assets may be limited for various reasons, including if projected future taxable income becomes insufficient to recognize the full benefit of our net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards prior to their expiration. Additionally, our ability to fully use these tax assets will also be adversely affected if we have an "ownership change" within the meaning of Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. An ownership change is generally defined as a greater than 50% increase in equity ownership by "5% shareholders" (as that term is defined for purposes of Section 382) in any three-year period. Future changes in our stock ownership, depending on the magnitude, including the purchase or sale of our common stock by 5% shareholders, and issuances or redemptions of common stock by us, could result in an ownership change that would trigger the imposition of limitations under Section 382. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that in the future we will not experience limitations with respect to recognizing the benefits of our NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes for which limitations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

We may face losses if morbidity rates or mortality rates differ significantly from our pricing expectations.

We set prices for our insurance and some annuity products based upon expected claims and payment patterns, using assumptions for, among other things, morbidity rates, or likelihood of sickness, and mortality rates, or likelihood of death, of our policyholders and contractholders. The long-term profitability of these products depends upon how our actual experience compares with our pricing assumptions. For example, if morbidity rates are higher, or mortality rates are lower, than our pricing assumptions, we could be required to make greater payments under our long-term care insurance policies

and annuity contracts than we had projected. Conversely, if mortality rates are higher than our pricing assumptions, we could be required to make greater payments under our life insurance policies and annuity contracts with GMDBs than we had projected.

The risk that our claims experience may differ significantly from our pricing assumptions is particularly significant for our long-term care insurance products. Long-term care insurance policies provide for long-duration coverage and, therefore, our actual claims experience will emerge over many years after pricing assumptions have been established. For example, changes in socio-demographics, behavioral trends and medical advances may have an adverse impact on our future loss trends. Moreover, long-term care insurance does not have the extensive claims experience history of life insurance, and as a result, our ability to forecast future claim rates for long-term care insurance is more limited than for life insurance.

We may be required to accelerate the amortization of deferred acquisition costs and the present value of future profits, which would increase our expenses and reduce profitability.

DAC represents costs that relate to the sale and issuance of our insurance policies and investment contracts that are deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the related insurance policies and investment contracts. These costs include certain commissions, solicitation and printing costs, sales material and some support costs, such as underwriting and contract and policy issuance expenses. Under U.S. GAAP, DAC is subsequently amortized to income, over the lives of the underlying contracts, in relation to the anticipated recognition of premiums or gross profits. In addition, when we acquire a block of insurance policies or investment contracts, we assign a portion of the purchase price to the right to receive future net cash flows from the acquired block of insurance and investment contracts and policies. This intangible asset, called PVFP, represents the actuarially estimated present value of future cash flows from the acquired policies. We amortize the value of this intangible asset in a manner similar to the amortization of DAC.

Our amortization of DAC and PVFP generally depends upon anticipated profits from investments, surrender and other policy and contract charges, mortality, morbidity and maintenance expense margins. Unfavorable experience with regard to expected expenses, investment returns, mortality, morbidity, withdrawals or lapses may cause us to increase the amortization of DAC or PVFP, or both, or to record a charge to increase benefit reserves.

We regularly review DAC and PVFP to determine if they are recoverable from future income. If these costs are not recoverable, they are charged to expenses in the financial period in which we make this determination. For example, if we determine that we are unable to recover DAC from profits over the life of a block of insurance policies or annuity contracts, or if withdrawals or surrender charges associated with early withdrawals do not fully offset the unamortized acquisition costs

related to those policies or annuities, we would be required to recognize the additional DAC amortization as an expense in the current period. Equity market volatility could result in losses in our variable annuity products and associated hedging program which could challenge our ability to recover DAC on these products and could lead to further write-offs of DAC.

Our reputation in the long-term care insurance market may be adversely affected by the rate actions currently being implemented on our in-force long-term care insurance products and by any rate actions we may take in the future.

Although the terms of all our long-term care insurance policies permit us to increase premiums during the premium-paying period, rate actions, by us or our competitors, could limit our ability to continue to market and sell new long-term care insurance products as well as seek rate actions in the future and retain existing policyholders, agents and independent channel market share. In addition, we cannot predict how our policyholders, agents, competitors and regulators may react to any rate actions we may take in the future, nor can we predict if regulators will approve future rate action requests.

Medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation could adversely affect the financial performance of our life insurance, long-term care insurance and annuity businesses.

Genetic research includes procedures focused on identifying key genes that render an individual predisposed to specific diseases, such as particular types of cancer and other diseases. Other medical advances, such as diagnostic imaging technologies, also may be used to detect the early onset of diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular disease. We believe that if individuals learn through medical advances that they are predisposed to particular conditions that may reduce life longevity or require long-term care, they will be more likely to purchase our life and long-term care insurance policies or not to permit existing policies to lapse. In contrast, if individuals learn that they lack the genetic predisposition to develop the conditions that reduce longevity or require long-term care, they will be less likely to purchase our life and long-term care insurance products but more likely to purchase certain annuity products. In addition, such individuals that are existing policyholders will be more likely to permit their policies to lapse.

If we were to gain access to the same genetic or medical information as our prospective policyholders and contractholders, then we would be able to take this information into account in pricing our life and long-term care insurance policies and annuity contracts. However, there have been a number of legislative and regulatory actions and proposals that make, or could make, genetic and other medical information confidential and unavailable to insurance companies. Pursuant to these legislative and regulatory actions and proposals, prospective policyholders and contractholders would only disclose this information if they chose to do so voluntarily. These fac-

tors could lead us to reduce sales of products affected by these legislative and regulatory actions and proposals and could result in a deterioration of the risk profile of our portfolio, which could lead to payments to our policyholders and contractholders that are higher than we anticipated.

Medical advances could also lead to new forms of preventive care. Preventive care could extend the life and improve the overall health of individuals. If this were to occur, the duration of payments under certain of our annuity products likely would increase, thereby reducing profitability in that business.

We may face losses if there are significant deviations from our assumptions regarding the future persistency of our insurance policies and annuity contracts.

The prices and expected future profitability of our insurance and deferred annuity products are based in part upon expected patterns of premiums, expenses and benefits, using a number of assumptions, including those related to persistency, which is the probability that a policy or contract will remain in-force from one period to the next. The effect of persistency on profitability varies for different products. For most of our life insurance and deferred annuity products, actual persistency that is lower than our persistency assumptions could have an adverse impact on profitability, primarily because we would be required to accelerate the amortization of expenses we deferred in connection with the acquisition of the policy or contract. For our universal life insurance policies, increased persistency that is the result of the sale of policies by the insured to third parties that continue to make premium payments on policies that would otherwise have lapsed, also known as life settlements, could have an adverse impact on profitability because of the higher claims rate associated with settled policies.

For our long-term care insurance and some other health insurance policies, actual persistency in later policy durations that is higher than our persistency assumptions could have a negative impact on profitability. If these policies remain in-force longer than we assumed, then we could be required to make greater benefit payments than we had anticipated when we priced these products. This risk is particularly significant in our long-term care insurance business because we do not have the experience history that we have in many of our other businesses. As a result, our ability to predict persistency for long-term care insurance is more limited than for many other products. Some of our long-term care insurance policies have experienced higher persistency than we had assumed, which has resulted in adverse claims experience.

Because our assumptions regarding persistency experience are inherently uncertain, reserves for future policy benefits and claims may prove to be inadequate if actual persistency experience is different from those assumptions. Although some of our products permit us to increase premiums during the life of the policy or contract, we cannot guarantee that these increases would be sufficient to maintain profitability or that such increases would be approved by regulators. Moreover, many of our products do not permit us to increase premiums or limit

those increases during the life of the policy or contract. Significant deviations in experience from pricing expectations regarding persistency could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our products.

We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of Regulations XXX or AXXX and as a result we may incur higher operating costs that could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have increased term and universal life insurance statutory reserves in response to the Model Regulation entitled "Valuation of Life Insurance Policies," commonly known as "Regulation XXX," and the Valuation of Life Insurance Policies Regulation, as clarified by Actuarial Guideline 38 (more commonly known as "Regulation AXXX") and have taken steps to mitigate the impact the regulations have had on our business, including increasing premium rates and implementing capital solutions. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to continue to implement actions to mitigate further impacts of Regulations XXX or AXXX on our term and universal life insurance products. Recent market conditions have limited the capacity or increased prices for these reserve funding options. If capacity continues to be limited for a prolonged period of time, our ability to obtain new funding for these structures may be hindered. Additionally, we cannot provide assurance that there will not be regulatory, tax or other challenges to the actions we have taken to date. The result of those potential challenges could require us to increase statutory reserves or incur higher operating and/or tax costs.

If demand for long-term care insurance either declines or remains flat, we may not be able to execute our strategy to expand our long-term care insurance business.

We have devoted significant resources to developing our long-term care insurance business and our growth strategy relies partly upon continued growth of the sale of this product. In recent years, industry sales of individual long-term care insurance have varied. In some years, sales have declined while in other years sales have grown moderately. Annualized first-year premiums for insurance companies' sales of individual long-term care insurance achieved a historical high in 2002 at approximately \$1.0 billion and decreased by 41% to approximately \$608 million in 2006, according to LIMRA International, Inc. We believe that the decrease during this period was due primarily to decisions by several providers to cease offering long-term care insurance, to raise premiums on in-force policies and/or to introduce new products with higher prices. These actions resulted in decreased purchases of long-term care insurance products and have caused some distributors to reduce their sales focus on these products. In addition, certain aspects of healthcare reform could impact our long-term care insurance business. If the market for long-term care insurance continues to remain flat or declines, we may be unable to realize our

growth strategy in this area and our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We have significant operations internationally that could be adversely affected by changes in political or economic stability or government policies where we operate.

We have a presence in more than 25 countries around the world. Global economic and regulatory developments could affect our business in many ways. For example, our operations are subject to local laws and regulations, which in many ways are similar to the state laws and regulations outlined above. Many of our international customers and independent sales intermediaries also operate in regulated environments. Changes in the regulations that affect their operations also may affect our business relationships with them and their ability to purchase or to distribute our products. These changes could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, compliance with applicable laws and regulations is time consuming and personnel-intensive, and changes in these laws and regulations may increase materially our direct and indirect compliance and other expenses of doing business, thus having an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Local, regional and global economic conditions, including changes in housing markets, employment levels, government benefit levels, credit markets, trade levels, inflation, recession and currency fluctuations, as discussed above, also could affect our international businesses. Political changes, some of which may be disruptive, can also interfere with our customers and all of our activities in a particular location. Attempts to mitigate these risks can be costly and are not always successful.

Many European countries which use the euro as a common currency have experienced levels of economic stress. Failure of European officials to resolve the current euro area debt situation or the breakup of the European Union may result in significant financial market volatility and instability and negatively influence our business within European countries, as well as other countries around the world.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and international securities markets could negatively affect our profitability.

Our international operations generate revenues denominated in local currencies and because we derive a significant portion of our income from non-U.S.-denominated revenue, our results of operations could be adversely affected to the extent the dollar value of non-U.S.-denominated revenue is reduced due to a strengthening of the U.S. dollar. We generally invest cash generated by our international operations in securities denominated in local currencies. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately 25% and 22%, respectively, of our invested assets were held by our international operations

and were invested primarily in non-U.S.-denominated securities. Although investing in securities denominated in local currencies limits the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuation on local operating results, we remain exposed to the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates as we translate the operating results of our foreign operations into our consolidated financial statements. We currently do not hedge this exposure, and as a result, period-to-period comparability of our results of operations is affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. Our investments in non-U.S.-denominated securities are subject to fluctuations in non-U.S. securities and currency markets, and those markets can be volatile. Non-U.S. currency fluctuations also affect the value of any dividends paid by our non-U.S. subsidiaries to their parent companies in the United States.

We may face higher than anticipated losses if unemployment rates differ significantly from our pricing expectations.

We set prices for our lifestyle protection insurance products based upon expected claims and payment patterns. For our employment-related products, these expectations reflect our assumptions regarding unemployment levels. The long-term profitability of many of these products depends upon how our actual experience compares with our pricing assumptions with the exception being many of our monthly premium accounts, where we have the ability to re-price our in-force policies in the event of higher than anticipated unemployment-related losses. If unemployment levels are higher than our pricing assumptions, the claims frequency could be higher for our lifestyle protection insurance business than we had projected. Additionally, rising unemployment rates can impact a borrower's ability to pay their mortgage, thereby increasing the likelihood that we could incur additional losses in our international mortgage insurance business.

Our claims expenses would increase and our results of operations would suffer if the rate of defaults on mortgages covered by our international mortgage insurance increases or the severity of such defaults exceeds our expectations.

As in the United States, deterioration in economic conditions internationally may increase the likelihood that borrowers in a given country will not have sufficient income to pay their mortgages, and can also adversely affect home values, which increases our risk of loss. A decline in home prices, whether or not in conjunction with deteriorating economic conditions, would also increase our risk of loss. A substantial economic downturn or decline in home prices could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We also may be particularly affected by economic downturns or reversals of recent significant home price appreciation in areas where a large portion of our business is concentrated.

A significant portion of our international mortgage insurance risk in-force consists of loans with high loan-to-value ratios, which generally result in more and larger claims than loans with lower loan-to-value ratios.

Mortgage loans with higher loan-to-value ratios typically have claim incidence rates substantially higher than mortgage loans with lower loan-to-value ratios. In Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, the risks of having a portfolio with a significant portion of high loan-to-value mortgages are greater than in the United States and Europe because we generally agree to cover 100% of the losses associated with mortgage defaults in those markets, compared to percentages in the United States and Europe that are typically 12% to 35% of the loan amount.

Although mortgage insurance premiums for higher loan-to-value ratio loans generally are higher than for loans with lower loan-to-value ratios, the difference in premium rates may not be sufficient to compensate us for the enhanced risks associated with mortgage loans bearing higher loan-to-value ratios.

Our international mortgage insurance business is subject to substantial competition from government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises, and this may put us at a competitive disadvantage on pricing and other terms and conditions.

Like our U.S. mortgage insurance business, our international mortgage insurance business competes with government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises. In Canada, we compete with CMHC, a Crown corporation owned by the Canadian government. In Europe, these enterprises include public mortgage guarantee facilities in a number of countries. Like government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises in the United States, these competitors may establish pricing terms and business practices that may be influenced by motives such as advancing social housing policy or stabilizing the mortgage lending industry, which may not be consistent with maximizing return on capital or other profitability measures. In the event that a government-owned or sponsored entity in one of our markets determines to reduce prices significantly or alter the terms and conditions of its mortgage insurance or other credit enhancement products in furtherance of social or other goals rather than a profit motive, we may be unable to compete in that market effectively, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. See “—We compete with government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, and this may put us at a competitive disadvantage on pricing and other terms and conditions.”

In Canada, CMHC is a sovereign entity that provides mortgage lenders a lower capital charge and a 100% government guarantee as compared to loans covered by our policy which benefit from a 90% government guarantee. CMHC also operates the Canadian Mortgage Bond Program, which provides lenders the ability to efficiently guaranty and securitize their mortgage loan portfolios. If we are unable to effectively

distinguish ourselves competitively with our Canadian mortgage lender customers, under current market conditions or in the future, we may be unable to compete effectively with CMHC as a result of the more favorable capital relief it can provide or the other products and incentives that it offers to lenders.

Recent conditions in the international financial markets could lead other countries to nationalize our competitors or establish competing governmental agencies, which would further limit our competitive position in international markets and, therefore, materially affect our results of operations.

Changes in regulations could affect our international operations significantly and could reduce the demand for mortgage insurance.

In addition to the general regulatory risks that are described above under “—Our insurance businesses are heavily regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability and limit our growth,” we are also affected by various additional regulations relating particularly to our international mortgage insurance operations.

In the second quarter of 2008, the aggregate cap for guaranteed policies of all Canadian licensed mortgage insurers was increased to CAD\$250.0 billion, which facilitates our ongoing ability to offer mortgage insurance products under the Government Guarantee Agreement. The failure of the Canadian government to maintain the Government Guarantee Agreement on terms similar to the current Government Guarantee Agreement could have an adverse effect on our ability to offer mortgage insurance products in Canada and could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In July 2008, the Government of Canada announced adjustments to the rules for government guaranteed mortgages. We have incorporated these adjustments into our underwriting guidelines effective October 15, 2008. These new standards have resulted in a modest reduction of mortgage originations in Canada. Legislation became effective in Canada in 2010 that among other things, amends the statutes applicable to federally regulated lenders to prohibit such lenders from charging borrowers amounts for mortgage insurance that exceed the lender’s actual costs and impose new disclosure obligations in respect of mortgage insurance. In 2010, the Canadian government made additional changes, and in January 2011, it announced further adjustments to the rules for government guaranteed mortgages, which are more fully described above under “International Mortgage Insurance—Canada—Government Guarantee.”

As also described under “International Mortgage Insurance—Canada—Government Guarantee,” amendments to the Government Guarantee Agreement have been completed. In June 2011, the Canadian government passed legislation, that when effective, will formalize existing mortgage insurance arrangements with private mortgage insurers and terminate the existing Government Guarantee Agreement including the elimination of the Canadian government guarantee fund. This legislation does not change the current govern-

ment guarantee of 90% provided on mortgages we insure. Regulations to implement this legislation have not been enacted to date. 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.

APRA regulates all ADIs in Australia and life, general, and mortgage insurance companies. APRA also determines the minimum regulatory capital requirements for ADIs. APRA's current regulations provide for reduced capital requirements for certain ADIs that insure residential mortgages with an "acceptable" mortgage insurer for all non-standard mortgages and for standard mortgages with loan-to-value ratios above 80%. APRA's regulations currently set out a number of circumstances in which a loan may be considered to be non-standard from an ADI's perspective.

Under rules adopted by APRA effective January 1, 2008, in connection with the revisions to a set of regulatory rules and procedures governing global bank capital standards that were introduced by the Basel Committee of the Bank for International Settlements, ADIs in Australia that are accredited as standardized now receive a reduced capital incentive for using mortgage insurance for high loan-to-value mortgage loans when compared to previous regulations in Australia. ADIs that are considered to be advanced accredited and determine their own capital estimates, are currently working with the mortgage insurers and APRA to determine the appropriate level of incentive mortgage insurance provides for high loan-to-value mortgage loans. The rules also provide that ADIs would need to acquire mortgage insurance coverage levels lower than existing requirements in order to obtain these reduced capital incentives. Accordingly, lenders in Australia may be able to reduce their use of mortgage insurance for high loan-to-value ratio mortgages, or limit their use to the higher risk portions of their portfolios, which may have an adverse effect on our Australian mortgage insurance business.

In December 2010, revisions to a set of regulatory rules and procedures governing global bank capital standards were introduced by the Basel Committee of the Bank for International Settlements to strengthen regulatory capital, liquidity and other requirements for banks, known as Basel III. Although we believe these revisions may encourage further use of mortgage insurance as a risk and capital management tool in international markets, their adoption by individual countries internationally and in the United States has only begun and we cannot be sure that this will be the case. Since the Basel III framework continues to evolve, we cannot predict the mortgage insurance benefits, if any, that ultimately will be provided to lenders, or how any such benefits may affect the opportunities for the growth of mortgage insurance. If countries implement Basel III in a manner that does not reward lenders for using mortgage insurance as a credit risk mitigant on high loan-to-value mortgage loans, or if lenders conclude that mortgage insurance does not provide sufficient capital incentives, then we may have to revise our product offerings to meet the

new requirements and our results of operations may be adversely affected.

During 2010, APRA issued detailed proposals to revise the capital requirements for all insurers it regulates. Following receipt of feedback from the industry, including quantitative analyses, from market participants, APRA published updated proposals in March and December 2011. These proposals will, subject to feedback, be incorporated in revised prudential and reporting standards during 2012 with an effective date in 2013. The current drafts of the new standards do not appear to indicate a material change to the regulatory capital requirements for our business. However, because these standards have not yet been finalized, we are unable to determine the ultimate impact that these new regulations will have on our regulatory capital requirements.

Our claims expenses and loss reserves in our U.S. mortgage insurance business have increased in recent periods and could continue to increase if the rate of defaults on mortgages covered by our mortgage insurance continues to increase, and in some cases we expect that paid claims and loss reserves will increase.

Since 2007, we have experienced increases in paid claims and increases in loss reserves as a result of a significant increase in delinquencies and foreclosures in our more recent books of business, particularly those of 2005, 2006, 2007 and the first half of 2008. This impact was evident in all products across all regions of the country and was particularly evident in our A minus, Alt-A, ARMs and certain 100% loan-to-value products in Florida, California, Arizona and Nevada. In addition, throughout the United States, we have experienced an increase in the average loan balance of mortgage loans, including on delinquent loans, as well as a significant decline in home price appreciation, which has turned negative in the majority of U.S. markets. Certain regions around the country, particularly Florida, California, Arizona, Nevada and Michigan, continue to experience an economic slowdown.

The foregoing factors have contributed to, and are expected to continue to contribute to, an increase in our incurred losses and loss reserves. While approximately 93% of our primary risk in-force in the United States as of December 31, 2011 is considered prime, based on FICO credit scores of the underlying mortgage loans, continued low or negative home price appreciation, coupled with worsening economic conditions, is likely to cause further increases in our incurred losses and related loss ratios. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately 19% and 36%, respectively, of our U.S. mortgage insurance risk in-force had not yet reached its anticipated highest claim frequency years, which are generally between the third and seventh year of the loan. As a result, we expect our loss experience will increase as policies continue to age. If the claim frequency on the risk in-force significantly exceeds the claim frequency that was assumed in setting premium rates, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would be adversely affected.

During 2010 and 2011, we experienced higher levels of paid claims and a decline in the level of loan modifications for borrowers of mortgage loans underlying our delinquency population. If the loan modification trend worsens in 2012 beyond our expectations, we would expect further aging of our delinquent loan inventory, which would pressure our loss reserves. Additionally, if elevated levels of unemployment or underemployment continue or increase in 2012, we would expect further increases in delinquencies and foreclosures to cause upward pressure on our paid claims and loss reserves. With respect to home prices, while housing inventory has demonstrated some improvement in recent months, the inventory of available homes has increased. The inventory of homes on the market is expected to rise substantially as vacant properties make their way through the foreclosure process. As these homes eventually make their way through an already strained and unpredictable foreclosure cycle and increase an already high level of inventory of homes available for sale, we expect home prices to be pressured downward depending upon the level and timing of this process. These conditions could result in an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our premium rates vary with the perceived risk of a claim on the insured loan, which takes into account factors such as the loan-to-value ratio, our long-term historical loss experience, whether the mortgage provides for fixed payments or variable payments, the term of the mortgage, the borrower's credit history and the level of documentation and verification of the borrower's income and assets. Our ability to properly determine eligibility and accurate pricing for the mortgage insurance we issue is dependent upon our underwriting and other operational routines. These underwriting routines may vary across the jurisdictions in which we do business. Deficiencies in actual practice in this area could have an adverse impact on our results. We establish renewal premium rates for the life of a mortgage insurance policy upon issuance, and we cannot cancel the policy or adjust the premiums after the policy is issued. As a result, we cannot offset the impact of unanticipated claims with premium increases on policies in-force, and we cannot refuse to renew mortgage insurance coverage. The premiums we agree to charge upon writing a mortgage insurance policy may not adequately compensate us for the risks and costs associated with the coverage we provide for the entire life of that policy.

Certain types of mortgages have higher probabilities of claims. These include Alt-A loans, loans with an initial Interest Only payment option and other non-traditional loans that we have insured in prior years, including A minus loans and 100% loan-to-value products. Alt-A loans are originated under programs in which there are a reduced level of verification or disclosure of the borrower's income or assets and a higher historical and expected default rate at origination than standard documentation loans. Standard documentation loans include loans with reduced or different documentation requirements that meet specifications of GSE approved or other lender

proprietary underwriting systems and other reduced documentation programs with historical and expected delinquency rates at origination consistent with our standard portfolio. The Interest Only payment option allows the borrower flexibility to pay interest only or pay interest and as much principal as desired, during an initial period of time. A minus loans generally are loans where the borrowers have FICO credit scores between 575 and 660, and where the borrower has a blemished credit history. A material portion of our Alt-A and Interest Only loans was written in 2005 through 2007. At the end of 2007, we began to adopt changes to our underwriting guidelines to substantially eliminate new insurance on these loans. However, the new guidelines only affect business written after those guidelines became effective. Business written before the effectiveness of those guidelines was insured in accordance with the guidelines in effect at time of the commitment, even though that business would not meet the new guidelines. Although historical information is limited, we believe that Alt-A and Interest Only loans written prior to the adoption of the new guidelines may pose a higher risk of claims that would have an adverse impact on our operating results due to features such as deferred amortization of the loan principal on an Interest Only product and Interest Only loans that contain an adjustable interest rate feature and may reset to a rate above the existing rate. If defaults on Alt-A or Interest Only or other non-traditional loans are higher than the assumptions we made in pricing our mortgage insurance on those loans, then we would be required to make greater claims payments than we had projected, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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 necessary, would result in restrictions or prohibitions on our doing business and could 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.

The elevated levels of paid claims and increases in loss reserves continue to reduce the statutory capital base of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Sixteen states have insurance laws or regulations which require a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to its level of risk in-force. While formulations of minimum capital vary in certain states, the most common measure applied allows for a maximum permitted risk-to-capital ratio of 25:1. If one of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries that is writing

business in a particular state fails to maintain that state's required minimum capital level, we would generally be required to immediately stop writing new business in the state until the insurer re-establishes the required level of capital or receives a waiver of the requirement from the state's insurance regulator, or until we establish an alternative source of underwriting capacity acceptable to the regulator.

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 NCDOI, which is GEMICO's domestic insurance regulator. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio was approximately 32.9:1 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 any time in 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 granted revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements to allow GEMICO to continue to write new business, although two such waivers are no longer in effect as of December 31, 2011. Consequently, GEMICO was authorized to write new business in 44 states as of December 31, 2011.

New insurance written in North Carolina and in the 34 states which do not impose their own risk-to-capital requirements represented approximately 49% of our total new insurance written for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. New insurance written in the other nine states that have effective revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements represented approximately 33% and 29%, respectively, of total new insurance written for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

GEMICO is unable to write new business in the six states with risk-to-capital requirements where it was either not able to obtain or no longer operates with the benefit of a waiver or where certain of the conditions contained in a waiver previously granted were breached. Accordingly, 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, GRMIC-NC. With the approval of applicable state insurance regulators and the GSEs, after July 31, 2011, we began writing new business through GRMAC in three of these states (and after December 15, 2011, in the two additional states with the alternative risk-to-capital waiver limitations) while continuing to use GRMIC-NC to write new business in the sixth state. Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's approvals of this arrangement expire on July 31, 2012 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

We plan to write new business through GRMAC in any other state that prohibits GEMICO from writing new business, subject to the approval of applicable insurance regulators and the GSEs. Each of the GSEs retains the right to revoke or limit, or may not extend, GRMAC's status as an eligible insurer, in which event GRMAC would not be able to write any new business. GRMAC's ability to replace GEMICO as our principal writer of U.S. mortgage insurance (to the extent necessary) is also dependent upon GRMAC continuing to satisfy its own regulatory requirements, which is principally a function of the amount of GRMAC's statutory capital levels and the amount of new insurance it writes (which is in turn dependent upon the number of states in which GRMAC is writing new business). We cannot provide assurances that GRMAC will be able to continue to satisfy these requirements. We continue to discuss our ongoing use of these and other alternative arrangements with our state insurance regulators and the GSEs.

If any state insurance regulator revokes or fails to extend our waiver of the maximum risk-to-capital requirements (as regulators have recently done with respect to waivers for certain of our competitors in certain circumstances), we would be required to cease writing new insurance in that state unless an alternative source of underwriting capacity acceptable to the regulator and the GSEs is established. In addition, if the waiver granted by the NCDOI is not extended or is revoked, we would be required to cease writing new business in North Carolina and the 34 states that do not have their own risk-to-capital requirements unless an alternative source of underwriting capacity acceptable to the NCDOI and the GSEs is established. There can be no certainty as to whether and the extent to which such waivers will be subject to discretionary modification or early termination by any state insurance regulator, whether any state insurance regulator will impose additional conditions on our ability to write new business or whether alternative underwriting entities will be available or approved by regulators. There can also be no assurances that an extension of any such waiver would be approved, whether any waiver granted will be terminated or otherwise limited after being granted or whether any alternative underwriting solution will be in place. The arrangement in those three states where GRMAC writes new business has been approved by the GSEs, subject to specified terms and conditions. Given the discretionary nature of all of the waivers and approvals that are required to continue to operate in this manner, there can be no

assurance of the continuation or extension of any waivers or approvals when required.

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 stockholders 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.

To the extent we are not authorized to write new business in states for any of the reasons discussed above or otherwise, our customer relationships, our other businesses and our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. For example, we could elect or effectively be required to place our U.S. mortgage insurance business into runoff (meaning no new loans would be insured but loans previously insured would continue to be covered, with premiums continuing to be received and losses continuing to be paid on those loans) or be subject to other regulatory actions, including a request or demand that we provide additional financial support to our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Depending upon our response to any such regulatory requests or demands, any subsequent regulatory response could have a material adverse effect on our business. In the unlikely event that that regulatory response involves the entry of a decree or order by a court with respect to certain bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, receivership or liquidation matters relating to any of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries that constitute significant subsidiaries under our senior debt indenture, and we have not received appropriate amendments or waivers with respect thereto under our senior debt indenture, it would constitute an event of default under such indenture and the maturity of the

debt thereunder would accelerate, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

A failure to meet the minimum regulatory capital requirements to write new business does not necessarily mean that GEMICO will not have sufficient resources to pay claims on its insurance liabilities. While we believe that GEMICO has sufficient claims paying resources to meet its claims obligations on its insurance in-force, this estimate of GEMICO's claims paying resources and claims obligations is based on various assumptions, is subject to inherent uncertainty, requires judgment by management and could result in a range of outcomes.

In addition to the minimum statutory capital requirements, our U.S. mortgage insurance business is subject to standards by which insurance regulators in a particular state evaluate the financial condition of the insurer. Typically, regulators are required to evaluate specified criteria to determine whether or not a company may be found to be in hazardous financial condition, in which event restrictions on the business may be imposed. Among these criteria are formulas used in assessing trends relating to statutory capital. One or more of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries have from time to time failed to satisfy one or more of these standards for individual states. We typically meet or correspond with the appropriate regulator in such circumstances and, to date, no regulator has issued a determination that any of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries is in hazardous financial condition. Nevertheless, this evaluation of our U.S. mortgage insurers' financial condition is ongoing and we presently provide various insurance regulators with substantial financial information for that purpose. We can provide no assurance as to whether or when a regulator may make a determination of hazardous financial condition and for which entity. Such a determination could likely lead to restrictions or prohibitions on our doing business in that state and could have a material adverse impact on results of operations depending on the number of states involved.

We expect to continue to investigate insured U.S. mortgage loans and in some cases may rescind coverage, although we cannot give assurance on the extent to which we may continue to realize benefits from rescissions. We also expect to continue to evaluate the compliance of the insured or its loan servicer with the obligations under our master policy for insured loans they service and may curtail the amount of the claim payable based upon this evaluation, although we cannot give assurance on the extent to which we will continue to see such curtailments.

As part of our loss mitigation efforts, we routinely investigate insured loans and evaluate the related servicing to ensure compliance with applicable guidelines and to detect possible fraud or misrepresentation. As a result, we have, and may in the future, rescind coverage on loans that do not meet our guidelines or curtail the amount of claims payable for non-compliance. In the past, we recognized significant benefits from taking action on these investigations and evaluations

under our master policy. While we believe these actions are valid and expect additional actions based on future investigations and evaluations, we can give no assurance on the extent to which we may continue to see such rescissions or curtailments. In addition, insured lenders may object to our actions and we continue to have discussions with certain of those lenders regarding their objections to our actions that in the aggregate are material. If disputed by the insured and a legal proceeding were instituted, the validity of our actions would be determined by arbitration or judicial proceedings unless otherwise settled. Further, our loss reserving methodology includes estimates of the number of loans in our delinquency inventory that will be rescinded or have their claims curtailed. A variance between ultimate action rates and these estimates could significantly affect our financial position and results of operations. In the near term, sales could be reduced or eliminated as a result of a dispute with one or more lenders and such disputes could have an adverse effect on our long-term relationships with those lenders that are impacted.

The extent to which loan modifications and other similar programs may provide benefits to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment is uncertain.

The mortgage finance industry (with government support) has adopted various programs to modify loans to make them more affordable to borrowers with the goal of reducing the number of foreclosures. The effect on us of a loan modification depends on re-default rates, which in turn can be affected by factors such as changes in housing values and unemployment. We cannot predict what actual volume of loan modifications will be or the ultimate re-default rate will be, and therefore, we cannot be certain whether these programs will provide material benefits to us. Our estimates of the number of loans qualifying for modification programs are inherently uncertain. Various government entities and private parties have enacted foreclosure moratoriums. Although a moratorium does not affect the accrual of interest and other expenses on a loan, our master insurance policies contain covenants that require cooperation and loss mitigation by insured lenders. Unless a loan is modified during a moratorium to cure the default, at the expiration of the moratorium additional interest and expenses would be due which could result in our losses on loans subject to the moratorium being higher than if there had been no moratorium.

We may face higher than anticipated losses if unemployment or underemployment rates in the United States differ significantly from our expectations.

We set loss reserves for our U.S. mortgage insurance business based in part on expected claims and delinquency cure rate patterns. These expectations reflect our assumptions regarding unemployment and underemployment levels. If such levels are higher than those within our loss reserving assumptions, the claims frequency could be higher for our U.S. mortgage

insurance business than we had projected. Additionally, rising unemployment or underemployment rates can impact a borrower's ability to pay their mortgage, thereby increasing the likelihood that we could incur a loss in our U.S. mortgage insurance business.

A further deterioration in economic conditions or a further decline in home prices in the United States may adversely affect our loss experience in mortgage insurance.

Losses in our U.S. mortgage insurance business generally result from events, such as reduction of income, unemployment, underemployment, divorce, illness and inability to manage credit and interest rate levels that reduce a borrower's ability to continue to make mortgage payments. The amount of the loss we suffer, if any, depends in part on whether the home of a borrower who defaults on a mortgage can be sold for an amount that will cover unpaid principal and interest and the expenses of the sale. A deterioration in economic conditions generally increases the likelihood that borrowers will not have sufficient income to pay their mortgages and can also adversely affect housing values, which increases our risk of loss. A decline in home prices, whether or not in conjunction with deteriorating economic conditions, may also increase our risk of loss.

The United States has experienced an economic slowdown and has seen a pronounced weakness in its housing markets, as well as declines in home prices. This slowdown and the resulting impact on the housing markets are reflected in our elevated level of delinquencies. However, there has been a lag in the rate at which delinquent loans are going to foreclosure due to various local and lender foreclosure moratoria as well as servicer and court-related backlog issues. As these loans eventually go to foreclosure, our delinquency counts will be reduced and our paid claims will increase accordingly. In addition, foreclosure moratoria could cause our losses to increase as expenses accrue for longer periods or if the value of foreclosed homes further decline during such delays. If we experience an increase in delinquencies that is higher than expected, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Problems associated with foreclosure process defects in the United States may cause claim payments to be deferred to later periods.

In the United States, some large mortgage lenders and servicers have voluntarily suspended foreclosure actions in response to reports that certain mortgage servicers and other parties may have acted improperly in foreclosure proceedings. Where this has occurred, we will evaluate our options under the applicable master policies to curtail interest and expense payments that could have been avoided absent a delay in the foreclosure action. While delays in foreclosure completion may temporarily delay the receipt of claims and increase the length of time a loan remains in our delinquent inventory, our estimated claim rates and claim amounts represent our best estimate of what we actually expect to pay on the loans in default as of the reserve date.

Any changes to the role or structure of Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae could have an adverse impact on our U.S. mortgage insurance business.

In September 2008, the FHFA was appointed conservator of the GSEs. Congress has stated its intent to examine the role of the GSEs in the U.S. housing market, and the Obama administration has also stated that it is considering options regarding the future status of the GSEs. If legislation is enacted that reduces or eliminates the need for the GSEs to obtain credit enhancement on above 80% loan-to-value loans or that otherwise reduces or eliminates the role of the GSEs in single family housing finance, the demand for private mortgage insurance in the United States could be significantly reduced. On February 11, 2011, the Obama Administration issued a white paper setting forth various proposals to gradually eliminate Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. We cannot predict whether or when any proposals will be implemented, and if so in what form, nor can we predict the effect of such a proposal, if so implemented, would have on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We compete with government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, and this may put us at a competitive disadvantage on pricing and other terms and conditions.

Our U.S. mortgage insurance business competes with government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises, including the FHA and, to a lesser degree, the VA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, as well as local and state housing finance agencies. Since 2008, there has been a significant increase in the number of loans insured by the FHA.

Those competitors may establish pricing terms and business practices that may be influenced by motives such as advancing social housing policy or stabilizing the mortgage lending industry, which may not be consistent with maximizing return on capital or other profitability measures. In addition, those governmental enterprises typically do not have the same capital requirements that we and other mortgage insurance companies have and therefore may have financial flexibility in their pricing and capacity that could put us at a competitive disadvantage. In the event that a government-owned or sponsored entity in one of our markets determines to reduce prices significantly or alter the terms and conditions of its mortgage insurance or other credit enhancement products in furtherance of social or other goals rather than a profit or risk management motive, we may be unable to compete in that market effectively, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in regulations that affect the U.S. mortgage insurance business could affect our operations significantly and could reduce the demand for mortgage insurance.

In addition to the general regulatory risks that are described above under “—Our insurance businesses are heavily regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profit-

ability and limit our growth” and under “—The enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act will subject us to additional federal regulation, and we cannot predict the effect of such regulation on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition,” we are also affected by various additional regulations relating particularly to our U.S. mortgage insurance operations.

U.S. federal and state regulations affect the scope of our competitors’ operations, which has an effect on the size of the mortgage insurance market and the intensity of the competition in our U.S. mortgage insurance business. This competition includes not only other private mortgage insurers, but also U.S. federal and state governmental and quasi-governmental agencies, principally the FHA, and to a lesser degree, the VA, which are governed by federal regulations. Increases in the maximum loan amount that the FHA can insure, and reductions in the mortgage insurance premiums the FHA charges, can reduce the demand for private mortgage insurance. In 2010, Congress extended aspects of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 providing for a continuation of raised FHA and GSE loan limits, including the limits for loans in high-cost areas of the country. The FHA has also streamlined its down-payment formula and made FHA insurance more competitive with private mortgage insurance in areas with higher home prices. These and other legislative and regulatory changes could cause demand for private mortgage insurance to decrease.

In December 2010, revisions to a set of regulatory rules and procedures governing global bank capital standards were introduced by the Basel Committee of the Bank for International Settlements to strengthen regulatory capital, liquidity and other requirements for banks, known as Basel III. Although we believe these revisions may encourage further use of mortgage insurance as a risk and capital management tool in international markets, their adoption by individual countries internationally and in the United States has only begun and we cannot be sure that this will be the case. Since the Basel III framework continues to evolve, we cannot predict the mortgage insurance benefits, if any, that ultimately will be provided to lenders, or how any such benefits may affect the opportunities for the growth of mortgage insurance. If countries implement Basel III in a manner that does not reward lenders for using mortgage insurance as a credit risk mitigant on high loan-to-value mortgage loans, or if lenders conclude that mortgage insurance does not provide sufficient capital incentives, then we may have to revise our product offerings to meet the new requirements and our results of operations may be adversely affected. The heightened prudential standards for large bank holding companies and systemically significant financial companies that were proposed by the Federal Reserve Board in December 2011 may also increase the usefulness of mortgage insurance if insurance of that kind is treated as reducing counterparty credit exposure. However, if mortgage insurance is used in that way, it will create a new counterparty credit exposure to the issuer of the insurance, which could limit any usefulness it may otherwise have.

Our U.S. mortgage insurance business, as a credit enhancement provider in the residential mortgage lending industry, also is subject to compliance with various federal and state consumer protection and insurance laws, including RESPA, the ECOA, the FHA, the Homeowners Protection Act, the FCRA, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and others. Among other things, these laws prohibit payments for referrals of settlement service business, providing services to lenders for no or reduced fees or payments for services not actually performed, require fairness and non-discrimination in granting or facilitating the granting of credit, require cancellation of insurance and refund of unearned premiums under certain circumstances, govern the circumstances under which companies may obtain and use consumer credit information, and define the manner in which companies may pursue collection activities. Changes in these laws or regulations could adversely affect the operations and profitability of our U.S. mortgage insurance business.

Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and a small number of large mortgage lenders exert significant influence over the U.S. mortgage insurance market.

Our U.S. mortgage insurance products protect mortgage lenders and investors from default-related losses on residential first mortgage loans made primarily to home buyers with high loan-to-value mortgages, generally, those home buyers who make down payments of less than 20% of their home's purchase price. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchased approximately 63%, 63% and 70% for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of all the mortgage loans originated in the United States, according to statistics published by *Inside Mortgage Finance*. We believe the mortgages purchased by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have increased the market size for flow private mortgage insurance during recent years. However, while Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's purchase activity increased in recent years, mortgage insurance penetration did not increase proportionately due to a combination of tighter mortgage insurance guidelines and the impact of GSE loan-level pricing on high loan-to-value loans. Changes by the GSEs in underwriting requirements or pricing terms on mortgage purchases could affect the market size for private mortgage insurance. Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's charters generally prohibit them from purchasing any mortgage with a face amount that exceeds 80% of the home's value, unless that mortgage is insured by a qualified insurer or the mortgage seller retains at least a 10% participation in the loan or agrees to repurchase the loan in the event of default. As a result, high loan-to-value mortgages purchased by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac generally are insured with private mortgage insurance. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac independently establish eligibility standards for U.S. mortgage insurers. The provisions in Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's charters create much of the demand for private mortgage insurance in the United States. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are also subject to regulatory oversight by HUD and the FHFA. As of December 31, 2011, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchased the majority of the flow

mortgage loans that we insured. As a result, a change in the charter provisions or other statutes or regulations relating to their purchase or guarantee activity, as well as to the mortgage insurer eligibility standards, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Increasing consolidation among mortgage lenders, including the recent mergers in the U.S. banking industry, will continue to result in significant customer concentration for U.S. mortgage insurers. As a result of this significant concentration, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the largest mortgage lenders possess substantial market power, which enables them to influence our business and the mortgage insurance industry in general. Although we actively monitor and develop our relationships with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and our largest mortgage lending customers, a deterioration in any of these relationships, or the loss of business from any of our key customers, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, if the FHLBs reduce their purchases of mortgage loans, purchase uninsured mortgage loans or use other credit-enhancement products, this could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

A decrease in the volume of high loan-to-value home mortgage originations or an increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations in the United States could result in a decline in our revenue.

We provide mortgage insurance primarily for high loan-to-value mortgages. Factors that could lead to a decrease in the volume of high loan-to-value mortgage originations include:

- a change in the level of home mortgage interest rates;
- a decline in economic conditions generally, or in conditions in regional and local economies;
- the level of consumer confidence, which may be adversely affected by economic instability, war or terrorist events;
- declines in the price of homes;
- adverse population trends, including lower homeownership rates;
- high rates of home price appreciation, which in times of heavy refinancing affect whether refinanced loans have loan-to-value ratios that require mortgage insurance; and
- changes in government housing policy encouraging loans to first-time home buyers.

Many of these factors have emerged in the current economic downturn. A decline in the volume of high loan-to-value mortgage originations would reduce the demand for mortgage insurance and, therefore, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, a significant percentage of the premiums we earn each year in our U.S. mortgage insurance business are renewal premiums from insurance policies written in previous years. We estimate that approximately 95%, 95% and 96%, respectively, of our U.S. gross premiums earned in each of the

years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were renewal premiums. As a result, the length of time insurance remains in-force is an important determinant of our mortgage insurance revenues. Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and many other mortgage investors in the United States generally permit a homeowner to ask his loan servicer to cancel his mortgage insurance when the principal amount of the mortgage falls below 80% of the home's value. Factors that tend to reduce the length of time our mortgage insurance remains in-force include:

- declining interest rates, which may result in the refinancing of the mortgages underlying our insurance policies with new mortgage loans that may not require mortgage insurance or that we do not insure;
- significant appreciation in the value of homes, which causes the size of the mortgage to decrease below 80% of the value of the home and enables the borrower to request cancellation of the mortgage insurance; and
- changes in mortgage insurance cancellation requirements under applicable federal law or mortgage insurance cancellation practices by mortgage lenders and investors.

Our U.S. policy persistency rates increased from 46% for the year ended December 31, 2003 to 84%, 85% and 85% for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. A decrease in persistency in the United States generally would reduce the amount of our insurance in-force and have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. However, higher persistency on certain products, especially A minus, Alt-A, ARMs and certain 100% loan-to-value loans, could have an adverse effect if claims generated by such products continue to increase.

The amount of mortgage insurance we write in the United States could decline significantly if alternatives to private mortgage insurance are used or lower coverage levels of mortgage insurance are selected.

There are a variety of alternatives to private mortgage insurance that may reduce the amount of mortgage insurance we write in the United States. These alternatives include:

- originating mortgages that consist of two simultaneous loans, known as "simultaneous seconds," comprising a first mortgage with a loan-to-value ratio of 80% and a simultaneous second mortgage for the excess portion of the loan, instead of a single mortgage with a loan-to-value ratio of more than 80%;
- using government mortgage insurance programs, including those of the FHA and the VA;
- holding mortgages in the lenders' own loan portfolios and self-insuring;
- using programs, such as those offered by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, requiring lower mortgage insurance coverage levels;
- originating and securitizing loans in mortgage-backed securities whose underlying mortgages are not insured with private mortgage insurance or which are structured so that the

- risk of default lies with the investor, rather than a private mortgage insurer; and
- using credit default swaps or similar instruments, instead of private mortgage insurance, to transfer credit risk on mortgages.

A decline in the use of private mortgage insurance in connection with high loan-to-value home mortgages for any reason would reduce the demand for flow mortgage insurance.

We cede a portion of our U.S. mortgage insurance business to mortgage reinsurance companies affiliated with our mortgage lending customers, and this could reduce our profitability.

We, like other mortgage insurers, offer opportunities to our mortgage lending customers that are designed to allow them to participate in the risks and rewards of the mortgage insurance business. Many of the major mortgage lenders with which we do business have established captive mortgage reinsurance subsidiaries. These reinsurance subsidiaries assume a portion of the risks associated with the lender's insured mortgage loans in exchange for a percentage of the premiums. In most cases, our reinsurance coverage is an "excess of loss" arrangement with a limited band of exposure for the reinsurer. This means that we are required to pay the first layer of losses arising from defaults in the covered mortgages, the reinsurer indemnifies us for the next layer of losses, and we pay any losses in excess of the reinsurer's obligations. The effect of these arrangements historically has been a reduction in the profitability and return on capital of this business to us. We advised each captive reinsurer with whom we do business under an excess of loss arrangement that effective January 1, 2009 we will reinsure only on a quota share basis. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately 2% and 3%, respectively, of our U.S. primary new risk written was subject to captive mortgage reinsurance. U.S. mortgage insurance premiums ceded to these reinsurers were \$93 million, \$122 million and \$153 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. U.S. mortgage insurance loss reserves ceded to these reinsurers were \$178 million, \$351 million and \$673 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These arrangements can either favorably or unfavorably affect our profitability within a given calendar year depending upon whether or not the reinsurer's layer of coverage is attaching and whether or not there are sufficient assets in the captive trust available for payment of claims, thereby covering some portion of losses.

Given the recent business changes to captive reinsurance arrangements, at the end of 2008, the majority of our excess of loss captive reinsurance arrangements was in runoff with no new books of business expected to be added going forward. Additionally, throughout 2009, many lender captive reinsurers have chosen to place their captives into runoff as well. Nonetheless, we will continue to benefit from captive reinsurance on our 2005 through 2008 books of business.

Our U.S. mortgage insurance business could be adversely affected by legal actions under RESPA.

From time to time, lawsuits, including some that were class actions, have challenged the actions of private mortgage insurers, including our company and lenders, under RESPA. We cannot predict whether plaintiffs will institute new litigation seeking damages or relief under RESPA. In addition, U.S. federal and state officials are authorized to enforce RESPA and to seek civil and criminal penalties, and we cannot predict whether these proceedings might be brought against us or other mortgage insurers. Any such proceedings could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Potential liabilities in connection with our U.S. contract underwriting services could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We offer contract underwriting services to certain of our mortgage lenders in the United States, pursuant to which our employees and contractors work directly with the lender to determine whether the data relating to a borrower and a proposed loan contained in a mortgage loan application file complies with the lender's loan underwriting guidelines or the investor's loan purchase requirements. In connection with that service, we also compile the application data and submit it to the automated underwriting systems of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which independently analyze the data to determine if the proposed loan complies with their investor requirements.

Under the terms of our contract underwriting agreements, we agree to indemnify the lender against losses incurred in the event that we make material errors in determining whether loans processed by our contract underwriters meet specified underwriting or purchase criteria, subject to contractual limitations on liability. As a result, we assume credit and interest rate risk in connection with our contract underwriting services. Worsening economic conditions, a deterioration in the quality of our underwriting services or other factors could cause our contract underwriting liabilities to increase and have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Although we have established reserves to provide for potential claims in connection with our contract underwriting services, we have limited historical experience that we can use to establish reserves for these potential liabilities, and these reserves may not be adequate to cover liabilities that may arise.

OTHER RISKS

Adverse market or other conditions might delay or impede the planned IPO of our mortgage insurance business in Australia.

On November 3, 2011, we announced our plan to sell a minority position of up to 40% of our Australian mortgage insurance business through an IPO in Australia during 2012. An IPO execution is subject to regulatory reviews and market conditions. While we expect this transaction is achievable, there

can be no assurance that this transaction can be executed within the targeted timeframe or on the desired terms.

The information in this Annual Report concerning the IPO securities is not an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities. The IPO securities referred to in this Annual Report have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered or sold in the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933. If an offer of IPO securities which requires disclosure in Australia is made, a disclosure document for the offer will be prepared at that time. Any person who wishes to apply to acquire IPO securities will need to complete the application form that will be in or will accompany the disclosure document. In addition, the information in this Annual Report concerning the IPO securities is not intended for public distribution in Australia.

We have agreed to make payments to GE based on the projected amounts of certain tax savings we expect to realize as a result of the Genworth IPO. We will remain obligated to make these payments even if we do not realize the related tax savings and the payments could be accelerated in the event of certain changes in control.

Under the Tax Matters Agreement, we have an obligation to pay GE a fixed amount over approximately the next 12 years. This fixed obligation, the estimated present value of which was \$310 million and \$339 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, equals 80% (subject to a cumulative \$640 million maximum amount) of the tax savings projected as a result of the Genworth IPO in 2004. Even if we fail to generate sufficient taxable income to realize the projected tax savings, we will remain obligated to pay GE, and this could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We could also, subject to regulatory approval, be required to pay GE on an accelerated basis in the event of certain changes in control of our company.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and our Tax Matters Agreement with GE may discourage takeover attempts and business combinations that stockholders might consider in their best interests.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws include provisions that may have anti-takeover effects and may delay, deter or prevent a takeover attempt that our stockholders might consider in their best interests. For example, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws:

- permit our Board of Directors to issue one or more series of preferred stock;
- limit the ability of stockholders to remove directors;
- limit the ability of stockholders to fill vacancies on our Board of Directors;
- limit the ability of stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders and take action by written consent; and

- impose advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations of directors to be considered at stockholder meetings.

Under our Tax Matters Agreement with GE, if any person or group of persons other than GE or its affiliates gains the power to direct the management and policies of our company, we could become obligated immediately to pay to GE the total present value of all remaining tax benefit payments due to GE over the full term of the agreement. The estimated present value of our fixed obligation as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$310 million and \$339 million, respectively. Similarly, if any person or group of persons other than us or our affiliates gains effective control of one of our subsidiaries, we could become obligated to pay to GE the total present value of all such payments due to GE allocable to that subsidiary, unless the subsidiary assumes the obligation to pay these future amounts under the Tax Matters Agreement and certain conditions are met. The acceleration of payments would be subject to the approval of certain state insurance regulators, and we are obligated to use our reasonable best efforts to seek these approvals. This feature of the agreement could adversely affect a potential merger or sale of our company. It could also limit our flexibility to dispose of one or more of our subsidiaries, with adverse implications for any business strategy dependent on such dispositions.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK

The Board of Directors has decided to suspend dividends on our common stock until further notice.

We paid quarterly dividends on our common stock since our IPO in May 2004 until November 2008 when the Board of Directors decided to suspend the payment of dividends on our common stock to enhance our liquidity and capital position in the current challenging environment. We cannot assure you when, whether or at what level we will resume paying dividends on our common stock.

Our stock price will fluctuate.

Stock markets in general, and our common stock in particular, have experienced significant price and volume volatility since late 2008. The market price and volume of our common stock may continue to be subject to significant fluctuations due not only to general stock market conditions but also to a change in sentiment in the market regarding our industry generally, as well as our operations, business prospects, liquidity and capital positions. In addition to the risk factors discussed above, the price and volume volatility of our common stock may be affected by:

- operating results for future periods that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;

- operating and securities price performance of companies that investors consider to be comparable to us;
- announcements of strategic developments, acquisitions and other material events by us or our competitors; and
- changes in global financial markets and global economies and general market conditions, such as interest or foreign exchange rates, availability of credit, equity prices and the value of financial assets.

Stock price volatility and a decrease in our stock price could make it difficult for us to raise equity capital or, if we are able to raise equity capital, could result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

We have no unresolved comments from the staff of the SEC.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own our headquarters facility in Richmond, Virginia, which consists of approximately 461,190 square feet in four buildings, as well as several facilities in Lynchburg, Virginia with approximately 450,360 square feet. In addition, we lease approximately 568,619 square feet of office space in 37 locations throughout the United States. We also own one building outside the United States with approximately 4,560 square feet, and we lease approximately 427,870 square feet in 45 locations outside the United States.

Most of our leases in the United States and other countries have lease terms of three to five years. Although some leases have longer terms, no lease has an expiration date beyond 2022. Our aggregate annual rental expense under all leases was \$28 million during the year ended December 31, 2011.

We believe our properties are adequate for our business as presently conducted.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We face the risk of litigation and regulatory investigations and actions in the ordinary course of operating our businesses, including the risk of 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's 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 RESPA 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 against us could have an adverse effect on our business, 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.

In May 2005, each of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries received an information request from the State of New York Insurance Department with respect to captive reinsurance transactions with lender-affiliated reinsurers and other types of arrangements in which lending institutions receive from our subsidiaries any form of payment, compensation or other consideration in connection with issuance of a policy covering a mortgagor of the lending institution. In February 2006, we received a follow-up industry-wide inquiry from New York requesting supplemental information. In addition, in early 2006 as part of an industry-wide review, one of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries received an administrative subpoena from the Minnesota Department of Commerce, which has jurisdiction over insurance matters, with respect to our reinsurance arrangements, including captive reinsurance transactions. In addition, in June 2008, the same subsidiary received from the Minneapolis, Minnesota office of the Inspector General for HUD, a subpoena requesting information substantially similar to the Minnesota Department of Commerce's request. Since 2008, the Minnesota Department of Commerce has

periodically requested additional information. In December 2011, the same subsidiary received a subpoena from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Inspector General with respect to reinsurance arrangements, including captive reinsurance transactions. In January 2012, we received an information request from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau requesting information from our mortgage insurance subsidiaries with respect to reinsurance arrangements, including captive reinsurance transactions. We have responded or will respond to these industry-wide regulatory inquiries and follow-up inquiries, and will cooperate as appropriate with respect to any follow-up requests or inquiries.

In December 2011 and January 2012, one of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries was named along with several other mortgage insurance industry participants and mortgage lenders as a defendant in three putative class action lawsuits captioned as follows: *Samp, et al. v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., et al*, United States District Court for the Central District of California; *White, et al v. The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., et al*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and *Menichino, et al v. Citibank NA, et al*, United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Plaintiffs allege that "captive reinsurance arrangements" with providers of private mortgage insurance whereby a mortgage lender through captive reinsurance arrangements received a portion of the borrowers' private mortgage insurance premiums were in violation of RESPA and unjustly enriched the defendants for which plaintiffs seek declaratory relief and unspecified monetary damages, including restitution. We intend to vigorously defend these actions.

In November 2006, one of our subsidiaries received a grand jury subpoena from the United States Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, and a subpoena from the SEC, each requiring the production of documents and information related to an investigation into alleged bid-rigging involving the sale of GICs to municipalities. In June 2008, the same subsidiary also received subpoenas from the Office of the Florida Attorney General and the Office of the Connecticut Attorney General, representing multiple state Attorney General offices, seeking information relating to an investigation into alleged antitrust violations involving the sale of GICs to municipalities. We have not issued and do not currently issue GICs to municipalities, but from January 2004 to December 2006, our subsidiary provided management and administrative services to a third-party that does issue GICs to municipalities. We are cooperating fully with respect to these investigations and responding to the subpoenas.

Between March and December 2008, we and/or the same subsidiary were named along with several other GIC industry participants as a defendant in several class action and non-class action lawsuits alleging antitrust and other violations (including, in certain of the cases, California state law claims) involving the sale of GICs to municipalities and seeking monetary damages, including treble damages. The United States

Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation has consolidated these federal cases for pre-trial proceedings in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the case name *In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation*. Certain plaintiffs have filed a consolidated amended complaint that names as a defendant only our subsidiary. However, in 2009, plaintiffs in these actions amended their complaints, and in 2010 additional individual lawsuits were filed, and those amended complaints and individual lawsuits do not presently name Genworth or any subsidiary as a defendant.

The U.K. antitrust authorities conducted a review of the payment protection insurance sector and in January 2009, the antitrust authorities issued their final report that included the remedies to address the antitrust issues identified in their findings. The remedies included prohibitions on the sale of single premium payment protection insurance products, or the sale of payment protection products within seven days of the sale of the underlying credit product unless the consumer contacts the distributor after 24 hours of sale of the credit product, as well as additional informational remedies. Though it was previously anticipated that the remedies would be implemented during 2010, a successful appeal brought against key elements of the findings by a large U.K. retail bank delayed implementation of the full remedies package. The remedies package is expected to be fully implemented by mid-2012.

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. Plaintiffs allege securities law and other violations involving the selection of mutual funds by our subsidiary on behalf of certain of its Private Client Group clients. The lawsuit seeks unspecified monetary damages and other relief. 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.

In July 2010, we received a subpoena from the office of the New York Attorney General, relating to an industry-wide investigation of the use of retained asset accounts as a settlement option for life insurance death benefit payments. When a retained asset account is established for a beneficiary, our insurance company subsidiary retains the death benefit proceeds in its general account and pays interest on those proceeds. Beneficiaries can withdraw all of the funds or a portion of the funds held in the account at any time. In addition to the subpoena, we have been contacted by state insurance regulators regarding retained asset accounts. We have responded to the New York Attorney General subpoena and state insurance regulator information requests, and will cooperate with respect to any follow-up requests or inquiries.

In June 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.

We cannot ensure that the current investigations and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, it is possible that related investigations and proceedings may be commenced in the future, and we could become subject to further investigations and have lawsuits filed against us. In addition, increased regulatory scrutiny and any resulting investigations or proceedings could result in new legal precedents and industry-wide regulations or practices that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Part II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market for Common Stock

Our Class A Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "GNW." The following table sets forth the high and low intra-day sales prices per share of our Class A Common Stock, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, for the periods indicated:

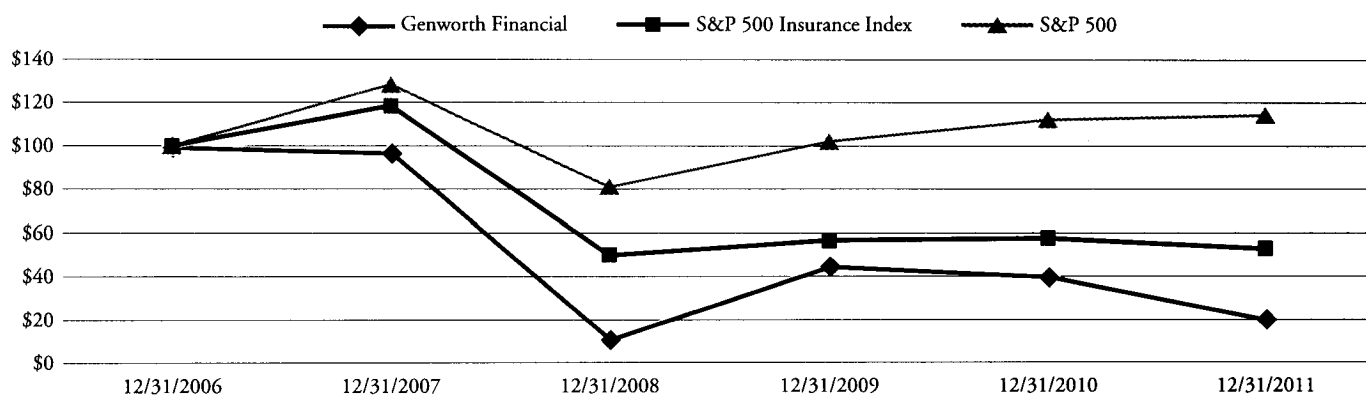
	High	Low
2011		
First Quarter	\$14.77	\$12.02
Second Quarter	\$13.64	\$ 9.75
Third Quarter	\$10.71	\$ 4.80
Fourth Quarter	\$ 7.38	\$ 4.84
2010		
First Quarter	\$18.70	\$11.52
Second Quarter	\$19.36	\$12.98
Third Quarter	\$16.10	\$10.26
Fourth Quarter	\$13.72	\$10.61

As of February 13, 2012, we had 251 holders of record of our Class A Common Stock.

Common Stock Performance Graph

The following performance graph and related information shall not be deemed "soliciting material" nor to be "filed" with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filings under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each as amended, except to the extent we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

The following graph compares the cumulative stockholder return on our Class A Common Stock with the cumulative total return on the S&P 500 Stock Index and the S&P 500 Insurance Index.



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Genworth Financial, Inc.	\$100.00	\$ 97.16	\$11.19	\$ 44.88	\$ 40.19	\$ 20.04
S&P 500 Insurance Index	\$100.00	\$118.56	\$49.63	\$ 56.50	\$ 57.43	\$ 52.67
S&P 500®	\$100.00	\$128.13	\$80.73	\$102.10	\$112.01	\$114.35

Dividends

In November 2008, to enhance our liquidity and capital position in the challenging market environment, our Board of Directors suspended the payment of dividends on our common stock indefinitely. The declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on many factors including our receipt of dividends from our operating subsidiaries, our financial condition and net income, the capital requirements of our subsidiaries, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, our credit and financial strength ratings and such other factors as the Board of Directors deems

relevant. We cannot assure you when, whether or at what level we will resume paying dividends on our common stock.

See “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” for additional information.

We are a holding company and have no direct operations. As a result, our ability to pay dividends in the future will depend on receiving dividends from our subsidiaries. Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to the laws of the jurisdictions in which they are domiciled and licensed and consequently are limited in the amount of dividends that they can pay. See “Item 1—Business—Regulation.”

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial information. The selected financial information as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 has been derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by KPMG LLP and are included in “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” You should read this information in conjunction with the information under “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” our consolidated financial statements, the related notes and the accompanying independent registered public accounting firm’s report (which refers to changes in accounting for embedded credit derivatives and variable interest entities in 2010 and for other-than-temporary impairments in 2009), which are included in “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Consolidated Statements of Income Information					
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 5,705	\$ 5,854	\$ 6,019	\$ 6,777	\$ 6,330
Net investment income	3,380	3,266	3,033	3,730	4,135
Net investment gains (losses) (1)	(220)	(143)	(1,041)	(1,709)	(332)
Insurance and investment product fees and other	1,479	1,112	1,058	1,150	992
Total revenues	10,344	10,089	9,069	9,948	11,125
Benefits and expenses:					
Benefits and operating expenses	9,524	9,556	9,468	10,420	9,038
Interest expense	506	457	393	470	481
Total benefits and expenses	10,030	10,013	9,861	10,890	9,519
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	314	76	(792)	(942)	1,606
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	53	(209)	(393)	(370)	452
Income (loss) from continuing operations	261	285	(399)	(572)	1,154
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes (2)	—	—	—	—	15
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of taxes (2)	—	—	—	—	51
Net income (loss)	261	285	(399)	(572)	1,220
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests (3)	139	143	61	—	—
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$ 122	\$ 142	\$ (460)	\$ (572)	\$ 1,220
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share:					
Basic	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.58	\$ (0.88)	\$ (1.32)	\$ 2.62
Diluted (4)	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.58	\$ (0.88)	\$ (1.32)	\$ 2.58
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders per common share					
Basic	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ (1.02)	\$ (1.32)	\$ 2.77
Diluted (4)	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ (1.02)	\$ (1.32)	\$ 2.73
Weighted-average common shares outstanding: (5)					
Basic	490.6	489.3	451.1	433.2	439.7
Diluted (4)	493.5	493.9	451.1	433.2	447.6
Cash dividends declared per common share (6)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.38

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Selected Segment Information					
Total revenues:					
U.S. Life Insurance	\$ 6,130	\$ 5,786	\$ 4,797	\$ 5,589	\$ 6,093
International Protection	1,022	1,112	1,301	1,557	1,529
Wealth Management	453	352	278	330	336
International Mortgage Insurance	1,507	1,372	1,259	1,350	1,160
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	719	754	826	851	805
Runoff	501	665	672	252	1,129
Corporate and Other	12	48	(64)	19	73
Total	\$ 10,344	\$ 10,089	\$ 9,069	\$ 9,948	\$ 11,125
Income (loss) from continuing operations:					
U.S. Life Insurance	\$ 432	\$ 292	\$ (115)	\$ (64)	\$ 494
International Protection	93	74	45	127	127
Wealth Management	47	40	28	42	43
International Mortgage Insurance	496	513	396	481	453
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	(477)	(559)	(427)	(368)	171
Runoff	(53)	25	(75)	(598)	28
Corporate and Other	(277)	(100)	(251)	(192)	(162)
Total	\$ 261	\$ 285	\$ (399)	\$ (572)	\$ 1,154
Consolidated Balance Sheet Information					
Total investments	\$ 71,904	\$ 68,437	\$ 63,515	\$ 60,612	\$ 70,800
All other assets (7)	42,398	43,958	44,672	46,777	43,515
Total assets	\$114,302	\$112,395	\$108,187	\$107,389	\$114,315
Policyholder liabilities	\$ 70,193	\$ 69,169	\$ 69,220	\$ 73,291	\$ 72,977
Non-recourse funding obligations	3,256	3,437	3,443	3,455	3,455
Short-term borrowings	—	—	930	1,133	200
Long-term borrowings	4,726	4,952	3,641	4,261	3,903
All other liabilities	18,462	19,866	17,603	16,323	20,302
Total liabilities	\$ 96,637	\$ 97,424	\$ 94,837	\$ 98,463	\$100,837
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 4,021	\$ 1,492	\$ (164)	\$ (3,062)	\$ 727
Noncontrolling interests (3)	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,110	\$ 1,074	\$ —	\$ —
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 17,665	\$ 14,971	\$ 13,350	\$ 8,926	\$ 13,478
U.S. Statutory Financial Information (8)					
Statutory capital and surplus (9)	\$ 4,604	\$ 4,885	\$ 5,878	\$ 6,436	\$ 6,597
Asset valuation reserve	\$ 149	\$ 133	\$ 56	\$ 320	\$ 430

- (1) On April 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments. This accounting guidance modified the presentation of other-than-temporary impairments for certain debt securities to only present the impairment loss in net income (loss) that represents the credit loss associated with the other-than-temporary impairment with the remaining impairment loss being presented in other comprehensive income (loss). For further discussion, refer to note 2 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."
- (2) On May 31, 2007, we completed the sale of our group life and health insurance business. Accordingly, the business was accounted for as discontinued operations and its results of operations, financial position and cash flows were separately reported for all periods presented. The sale resulted in a gain on sale of discontinued operations of \$51 million, net of taxes.
- (3) Noncontrolling interests relate to the initial public offering of our Canadian mortgage insurance business in July 2009 which reduced our ownership percentage to 57.5%.
- (4) Under applicable accounting guidance, companies in a loss position are required to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation of diluted loss per share. Therefore, as a result of our net loss for December 31, 2009 and 2008, the inclusion of 1.9 million and 1.7 million, respectively, of shares for stock options, restricted stock units ("RSUs") and stock appreciation rights ("SARs") would have been antidilutive to the calculation. If we had not incurred a net loss for 2009 and 2008, dilutive potential common shares would have been 453.0 million and 434.9 million, respectively.
- (5) The number of shares used in our calculation of diluted earnings per common share in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 was affected by the additional shares of Class A Common Stock issuable under Equity Units, stock options, RSUs and SARs and was calculated using the treasury method. In May 2009, stockholders approved, and in July 2009 we commenced, an offer to eligible employees to exchange eligible stock options and SARs (the "Eligible Options and SARs") for a reduced number of stock options and SARs (collectively, the "Replacement Awards"). In August 2009, we granted the Replacement Awards, consisting of an aggregate of 2.6 million new stock options and 308,210 new SARs, in exchange for the Eligible Options and SARs surrendered in the exchange offer. Weighted-average shares outstanding also increased reflecting a public offering of 55.2 million shares of our Class A Common Stock in September 2009. See note 16 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for a discussion of the exchange offer completed in August 2009 and note 3 for a discussion of the equity offering in September 2009.
- (6) During the first and second quarters of 2007, we declared dividends of \$0.09 per common share. During the third quarter of 2007, we increased the quarterly dividend 11% and declared dividends of \$0.10 per common share in the third and fourth quarters of 2007 and the first, second and third quarters of 2008. In November 2008, to enhance our liquidity and capital position in the challenging market environment, our Board of Directors suspended the payment of dividends on our common stock indefinitely. Therefore, no dividends were declared in the fourth quarter of 2008 or in 2009, 2010 and 2011.

- (7) *Prior to the completion of our IPO, we entered into several significant reinsurance transactions with UFLIC, an affiliate of our former parent, in which we ceded certain blocks of structured settlement annuities, variable annuities and long-term care insurance. As a result of these transactions, we transferred investment securities to UFLIC and recorded a reinsurance recoverable that was included in "all other assets." For a discussion of this transaction, refer to note 9 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."*
- (8) *We derived the U.S. Statutory Financial Information from Annual Statements of our U.S. insurance company subsidiaries that were filed with the insurance departments in states where we are domiciled and were prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance departments in states where we are domiciled. These statutory accounting practices vary in certain material respects from U.S. GAAP.*
- (9) *Combined statutory capital and surplus for our U.S. domiciled insurance subsidiaries includes surplus notes issued by our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries and statutorily required contingency reserves held by our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries.*

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

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. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2011, we changed our operating business segments to better align our businesses. Under the new structure, we operate through three divisions: Insurance and Wealth Management, Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Runoff. Under these divisions, there are six operating business segments. The Insurance and Wealth Management Division includes the following operating business segments: U.S. Life Insurance (which includes our life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities businesses), International Protection (which includes our lifestyle protection insurance business) and Wealth Management. The Mortgage Insurance Division includes the following operating business segments: International Mortgage Insurance and U.S. Mortgage Insurance. The Corporate and Runoff Division includes the Runoff segment and Corporate and Other activities. The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. These changes allow us to sharpen our focus on common aspects within each group of businesses while taking advantage of current financial synergies. Financial information has been updated for all periods to reflect the reorganized segment reporting structure. The following discussion reflects our reorganized operating segments:

- **U.S. Life Insurance.** We offer and manage a variety of insurance and fixed annuity products. Our primary insurance products include life and long-term care insurance.
- **International Protection.** We are a leading provider of payment protection coverages (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries. Our 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.
- **Wealth Management.** We offer and manage a variety of wealth management products that include managed account programs together with advisor support and financial planning services.

- **International Mortgage Insurance.** We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products and related services 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. Additionally, we offer services, analytical tools and technology that enable lenders to operate efficiently and manage risk.
- **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 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 risk.
- **Runoff.** The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. Our non-strategic products include our variable annuity, variable life insurance, institutional, corporate-owned life insurance and Medicare supplement insurance products. Institutional products consist of: funding agreements, FABNs and GICs. In January 2011, we discontinued new sales of retail and group variable annuities while continuing to service our existing blocks of business. Effective October 1, 2011, we completed the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business.

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 other non-core businesses.

Our financial information

The financial information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been derived from our consolidated financial statements.

Revenues and expenses

Our revenues consist primarily of the following:

- **U.S. Life Insurance.** The revenues in our U.S. Life Insurance segment consist primarily of:
 - net premiums earned on individual term life insurance, individual and group long-term care insurance and single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies;
 - net investment income and net investment gains (losses) on the segment's separate investment portfolios; and
 - insurance and investment product fees and other, including surrender charges, mortality and expense risk charges, primarily from universal life insurance policies, and other administrative charges.

- **International Protection.** The revenues in our International Protection segment consist primarily of:
 - net premiums earned on lifestyle protection insurance policies;
 - net investment income and net investment gains (losses) on the segment’s separate investment portfolio; and
 - insurance and investment product fees and other, primarily third-party administration fees.
- **Wealth Management.** The revenues in our Wealth Management segment consist primarily of:
 - management fees and commissions and other administrative charges.
- **International Mortgage Insurance.** The revenues in our International Mortgage Insurance segment consist primarily of:
 - net premiums earned on international mortgage insurance policies; and
 - net investment income and net investment gains (losses) on the segment’s separate investment portfolio.
- **U.S. Mortgage Insurance.** The revenues in our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment consist primarily of:
 - net premiums earned on U.S. mortgage insurance policies and premiums assumed through our inter-segment reinsurance with our international mortgage insurance business;
 - net investment income and net investment gains (losses) on the segment’s separate investment portfolio; and
 - fee revenues from contract underwriting services.
- **Runoff.** The revenues in our Runoff segment consist primarily of:
 - net investment income and net investment gains (losses) on the segment’s separate investment portfolios; and
 - insurance and investment product fees and other, including mortality and expense risk charges, primarily from variable annuity contracts, and other administrative charges.
- **Corporate and Other.** The revenues in Corporate and Other consist primarily of:
 - unallocated net investment income and net investment gains (losses); and
 - insurance and investment product fees from non-core businesses and eliminations of inter-segment transactions.

Our expenses consist primarily of the following:

- benefits provided to policyholders and contractholders and changes in reserves;
- interest credited on general account balances;
- acquisition and operating expenses, including commissions, marketing expenses, policy and contract servicing costs, overhead and other general expenses that are not capitalized (shown net of deferrals);
- amortization of DAC and other intangible assets;
- goodwill impairment charges;
- interest and other financing expenses; and
- income taxes.

We allocate corporate expenses to each of our operating segments using a methodology that includes allocated capital.

Management’s discussion and analysis by segment 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, fixed and variable products; (3) gross 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.

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.

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 generally improved during 2011 but experienced higher volatility and widening spreads in the second half 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 throughout 2011 with a slight decline in December 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 increased slightly from the third quarter of 2011. In Australia, the housing market has remained fairly stable with home prices and unemployment remaining consistent with the third 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 and actual or anticipated austerity initiatives. 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 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 fourth quarter of 2011, markets were characterized by volatility due to increased uncertainty regarding the European economy

and continuing concern over potential financial disruption emanating from the region, particularly early in the fourth quarter of 2011. Despite steps taken by the European Union and U.S. Federal Reserve to increase liquidity, stabilize bank funding and reduce funding costs for the European peripherals, markets remained skittish. Positive signs in the U.S. economy began to appear, but European contagion fears and year-end risk aversion dampened demand for riskier asset classes, and the continuing flight to quality kept U.S. Treasury yields low. Demand for both high quality corporate bonds and structured products did increase toward the end of the quarter, resulting in some spread tightening, particularly once U.S. domestic data began to beat market expectations, and the correlation to negative sentiment related to Europe's issues subsided.

We recorded net other-than-temporary impairments of \$132 million during 2011, which were lower than 2010 levels and 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 2011 from the 2010 levels. However, impairments related to corporate securities increased during 2011 largely as a result of expected restructuring of two private placement debt securities in the third quarter of 2011. Although economic conditions may continue to negatively impact certain investment valuations, the underlying collateral associated with our 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

U.S. Life Insurance

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 during 2011 compared to 2010 from sales of our term universal and universal life insurance products. Sales of our term universal life insurance product were up 16% in 2011 versus the traditional term and term universal life insurance sales in the prior year. Annualized first-year deposits of our universal life insurance products increased 14% in 2011 compared to the prior year. 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. Therefore, we expect reduced sales levels in 2012. Shifts in consumer demand, relative pricing, return on capital or reinsurance decisions and other factors could also affect our sales levels.

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 years, 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 NAIC has formed a Joint Working Group to review the statutory reserve requirements of Regulation AXXX impacting certain universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees. While the Joint Working Group has issued a draft conceptual framework for public comment, it is too early to assess the magnitude of the affect the framework would have on reserving requirements, if adopted, or changes to regulatory capital requirements. However, we expect changes to such requirements and this could impact future sales and product design.

Long-term care insurance. Results of our long-term care insurance business are influenced by sales, morbidity, mortality, persistency, investment yields, expenses and reinsurance. Additionally, sales of our products are impacted by the relative competitiveness of our offerings based on product features and pricing, including our ability to implement future rate actions as deemed necessary.

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 45% in 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 have reinsured through coinsurance 40% of our most recent individual long-term care product offerings. Sales of our individual long-term care insurance products increased in the fourth quarter of 2011 due in part to the recent introduction of a new, higher priced product with the higher pricing catalyzing sales of the prior product. We expect sales to moderate in 2012. 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. 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 initiatives including: new product issuance and service offerings; investing in care coordination capabilities; refining underwriting requirements; maintaining tight expense management; actively exploring additional 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, on older issued policies. 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 December 31, 2011, we have received approvals in 39 states which represent approximately 65% 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 the decision to approve or decline can take up to two years. 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 could impact our long-term care insurance business positively or negatively. As such, we continue to actively monitor regulatory developments.

Fixed annuities. Results of our fixed annuities business are affected by investment performance, interest rate levels, slope of the interest rate yield curve, net interest spreads, mortality, policyholder surrenders, 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 and relative pricing.

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 fixed 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 change. 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 BGAs and we expect to continue to build 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. Sales increased in 2011 reflecting the opportunistic use of reduced commission products. In 2012, we expect moderate growth in sales driven by our new fixed indexed annuity products.

International Protection

Growth and performance of our lifestyle protection insurance business is dependent in part on economic conditions, including consumer lending and spending 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 2011 driven by lower new claim registrations resulting in lower claim reserves and claim payments, as well as the impact of our policy re-pricing and distribution contract restructuring initiatives. Sales during 2011 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. During the second half of 2011, sales declined in Southern Europe, most notably in Italy and Portugal, as our commercial growth initiatives were more than offset by reduced levels of consumer lending. However, these declines were partially offset as a result of signing new clients and increasing production with our large clients during 2011. We are pursuing various targeted initiatives to launch in select new markets such as South America and China, enhance our distribution capabilities and optimize 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 and ability to generate targeted growth in new sales.

New claim registrations continued to decline in 2011 and remain at the lowest levels since the third quarter of 2008. This, combined with stabilizing claim durations, has led to a return to pre-recession loss ratio levels. The improvement in our loss ratio has been most notable in the Nordic and Western Europe regions. Our loss ratio in the fourth quarter of 2011 has remained consistent with the fourth quarter of 2010 and is at a level that we expect going forward.

Consumer lending levels remain challenged particularly given concerns regarding the European debt crisis. Unemployment rates in Europe are expected to trend upwards slightly during 2012 with regional variation, although the

impact is expected to be less severe than the previous recession. Additionally, we expect flat to negative European gross domestic product growth.

During 2011, continued 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 expansion into select new markets, targeted product offerings and enhanced distribution capabilities. 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.

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.

Although we experienced negative net asset flows in the fourth quarter of 2011, driven primarily by difficult market conditions and the movement of a legacy block of managed accounts, asset flows for the prior nine sequential quarters as well as net flows for 2011 were positive, driven by the introduction of new investment strategies, the expansion of investment solutions and services we offer to our advisors and an increase in the number of advisors that do business with us. We expect additional outflows from the legacy block of managed accounts in the first quarter of 2012 to impact net flows. Depending upon the direction of equity and fixed-income markets in the future, we could see either positive or negative impacts on sales, net flows and assets under management.

On December 31, 2010, we purchased the operating assets of 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.

In January 2012, we reached an agreement to sell our tax and accounting financial advisor unit, GFIS, for approximately \$79 million at closing, plus an earnout provision. We expect to recognize a realized gain on the sale, with the closing of the sale expected in the first half of 2012, subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals.

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 98% of our international mortgage insurance primary risk in-force with an estimated average effective loan-to-value ratio of 57%. 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 international markets will remain selective and disciplined.

In Canada, during 2011, favorable economic conditions persisted with housing affordability benefiting from low interest rates and 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 at this level through at least the first half of 2012. The unemployment rate in Canada has gradually decreased during the last two years and is expected to remain near current levels throughout 2012. Additionally, home prices increased modestly during the first half of 2011 and remained stable for the remainder of the year. We expect home prices to remain stable through most of 2012 as a balanced housing market persists.

In January 2011, the Canadian government announced new mortgage rules that became effective in March and April of 2011. These changes reduced the amount of flow new insurance written in 2011 primarily due to a smaller market, particularly for high loan-to-value refinance transactions, which was partially offset by improved market penetration. As a result, flow new insurance written in Canada during 2011 was slightly below 2010 levels. We expect our level of flow new insurance written in 2012 to increase modestly from the 2011 levels. As of December 31, 2011, our 2010 and 2011 books of business represent 22% of our insurance in-force while our 2007 and 2008 book years, the two largest in our portfolio, together represent 29% 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 declined relative to 2010 levels and are expected to decline modestly in 2012.

During 2011, losses in Canada increased from levels experienced during 2010 despite improving overall economic conditions and stable housing markets. While the total number of delinquencies decreased during 2011, and we continued to realize benefits from our loss mitigation activities, overall losses increased as a result of higher severity on older books, particularly from Alberta. In Alberta, the economy and housing market have not recovered to pre-recession levels, driving increased severity, although conditions did improve during 2011. We expect our overall loss levels in Canada to improve slightly in 2012, 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 and terminate the existing Government Guarantee Agreement, including the elimination of the Canadian government guarantee fund. 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, economic growth slowed during 2011, 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 experienced some modest home price declines in 2011 and we expect home prices to remain near current levels throughout 2012. Unemployment levels increased slightly during 2011 compared to 2010, and we expect a modest increase in 2012. In the fourth quarter of 2011, the Reserve Bank of Australia lowered the cash rate from 4.75% to 4.25%, in two separate decisions, which had remained unchanged since December 2010. There is a market expectation of a further decrease in rates during 2012.

Total mortgage market activity in Australia continued to slow during the first half 2011 as consumers became more cautious about higher interest rates and global economic uncertainty together with the economic impact of natural disasters. Additionally, some lenders were slow to return to the high loan-to-value market. These factors resulted in a smaller high loan-to-value mortgage originations market. During the second half of 2011, total mortgage market activity began to increase driven by first-time home buyers and higher refinance transactions reflecting modestly improving consumer confidence and stable to declining interest rates from rate decreases in the fourth quarter of 2011. As a result, our flow new insurance written decreased marginally overall during 2011 compared to 2010. We expect our level of flow new insurance written in 2012 to be similar to 2011 levels. As of December 31, 2011, our 2010 and 2011 books of business represent 19% of our insurance in-force while our 2007, 2008 and 2009 book years, the three largest in our portfolio, together represent 37% of our insurance in-force. As a result of our large 2007 to 2009 book years and subsequent smaller books seasoning during 2011, earned premiums in Australia declined marginally relative to 2010 levels and this trend is expected to continue in 2012.

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 rates, lower retail spending and higher reserves for claims anticipated from the natural disasters during that quarter, particularly the flooding in Queensland. During the second and third quarters of 2011, there was an increase in the number of outstanding delinquencies and reserves as the cumulative impact of the factors noted previously exerted pressure on elements of the portfolio. During the fourth quarter of 2011, total delinquencies decreased but remained above 2010 levels and the rate

of new delinquencies slowed. We expect overall 2012 losses to remain near 2011 levels.

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 capital markets, maintain control positions of strategic mortgage insurance platforms in Australia and Canada, and together with other actions, free material capital for redeployment.

In many of our European mortgage insurance markets, we have observed early signs of economic 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. As a result, we have seen increasing delinquencies and lower cures driven by prolonged economic stress, most notably in Ireland, contributing to increased loss reserves in our European mortgage insurance business, which we expect to continue through 2012. Specifically in Ireland, which represents less than 1% of our international primary risk in-force, we experienced increasing delinquencies and reserves in the second half of 2011 driven by prolonged economic and housing market stress and we expect this to continue into 2012.

Over the past several years, our global loss mitigation operations have enhanced both their capabilities and resources devoted to finding solutions that cure delinquencies and help to keep borrowers in their homes. These efforts include loan modification programs designed to help borrowers maintain mortgage payments while they are experiencing personal hardships. These programs allow lenders to maintain their relationship with a borrower while retaining an interest earning asset. In addition, we have developed asset management strategies designed to efficiently dispose of properties when a borrower's hardship cannot be cured. Such efforts include actively partnering with the lender and borrower to optimize the transition process and taking early possession of properties to mitigate claim payments. As a result, our loss mitigation activities have had a favorable impact on our financial results as well as our relationships in the marketplace.

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 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 the prior year and throughout 2011, 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 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 fourth 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, we believe the industry can expect to regain market share over time. In November 2011, federal legislation was enacted that extended the authority of the FHA to insure loans with initial balances in amounts up to 125% of median area home prices of up to and including \$729,750. With this new legislation in place, the FHA now has higher loan limits than do the GSEs in certain metropolitan statistical areas. Accordingly, this could give the FHA a competitive advantage over private mortgage insurance providers. 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.

Although the overall insured market size was larger compared to the prior year, our U.S. mortgage insurance market share remained relatively flat in 2011 driven by the shift in private mortgage insurance penetration versus the FHA, changing competitive landscape within the U.S. mortgage insurance industry, including the exit of some competitors from the market and the impact of competitor pricing pressure. While

we expect these trends to continue into 2012, we also expect to increase our overall market share in the coming year. 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 2005, 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 fourth quarter of 2011. However, loan modification efforts remained challenged and aging of delinquencies continued to increase through the remainder of 2010 and through the fourth quarter of 2011; moreover, both foreclosures and liquidations remained elevated through the same period, thereby resulting in ongoing elevated levels of loss reserves and claims. If employment levels remain pressured, 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 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 (including curtailment of claim amounts) and targeted settlements, net of reinstatements, which occurred during the year ended December 31, 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$567 million compared to \$734 million during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Workouts and loan modifications, which related to loans representing 4% of our primary risk in-force as of December 31, 2011, and occurred during the period then ended, resulted in a reduction of expected losses during the year ended December 31, 2011 of \$414 million compared to \$521 million during the year ended December 31, 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. However, such borrower re-defaults currently remain stable at anticipated levels. In addition, pre-sales, claims administration and other non-cure workouts that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$108 million compared to \$55 million that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2010.

As a result of investigation activities on certain insured delinquent loans, we found some 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 year ended December 31, 2011 which reduced our expected losses at the time of rescission by \$45 million compared to \$158 million that occurred during the year ended December 31, 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 and claims administration compliance where we expect a majority of our loss mitigation benefits to be achieved going forward. While we expect to continue evaluating compliance of the insured or its loan servicer with respect to its servicing obligations under our master policy for loans insured thereunder and may curtail claim amounts payable based on our evaluations of such compliance, we cannot give assurance on the extent or level at which such claim curtailments will continue. 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. On February 1, 2012, the Obama Administration announced that it would extend HAMP for one year until December 31, 2013, and expand borrower eligibility by loosening certain underwriting requirements. In addition, incentives paid to the owner of a

loan that qualifies for principal reduction under HAMP are being increased and, for the first time, will be offered to the GSEs. There can be no assurance that these changes will increase the number of loans that are modified under HAMP, including mortgage loans we insure currently, or that any such modifications will succeed in avoiding foreclosure. 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 expect the primary source of new reserves and losses to come from new delinquencies.

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 year ended December 31, 2011, we recorded reinsurance recoveries of \$101 million where cumulative losses have exceeded the attachment points in captive reinsurance arrangements, primarily related to our 2004 through 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. While we continue to receive cash benefit from these captive arrangements at the time of claim payment, this level of benefit is expected to decline 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.

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, 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.

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 NCDOI, which is GEMICO's domestic insurance regulator. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio was approximately 32.9:1 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 incurred by GEMICO, the effectiveness of ongoing loss mitigation activities 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 any time in 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 granted revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements to allow GEMICO to continue to write new business, although two such waivers no longer are in effect as of December 31, 2011 due to the imposition of alternative risk-to-capital limitations contained in these two waivers as they were granted to GEMICO. Consequently, GEMICO was authorized to write new business in 44 states as of December 31, 2011.

New insurance written in North Carolina and in the 34 states which do not impose their own risk-to-capital requirements represented approximately 49% of our total new insurance written for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. New insurance written in the other nine states that have granted revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements represented approximately 33% and 29%, respectively, of total new insurance written for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

With respect to the six 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, GRMIC-NC. With the approval of applicable state insurance regulators and the GSEs, after July 31, 2011, we began writing new business through GRMAC in three of these states (and after December 15, 2011, in the two additional states with alternative risk-to-capital waiver limitations) while continuing to use GRMIC-NC to write new business in the sixth state. Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's approvals of this arrangement expire on July 31, 2012 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

We plan to write new business through GRMAC 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. Depending upon volume, GRMAC currently has approximately a full year of new business capacity. 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 stockholders 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 or will not 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."

In response to the recent years' adverse operating results, we engaged in a strategic review of our U.S. mortgage insurance business. While our U.S. mortgage insurance business continues to write new business with expected profitable returns on an ongoing basis, we evaluated (i) the maintenance of ongoing operations and potential changes to the business as the private mortgage insurance and broader housing finance markets evolve; (ii) the prospects involved in ceasing to write new business but continuing to service the existing policies in-force (commonly referred to as "runoff"); and (iii) the merits and potential of entering into a strategic transaction involving the spinoff, merger or sale of our U.S. mortgage insurance operations. Key considerations taken into account by us in identifying and assessing alternatives included the efficiency of capital required in the short- and medium-term under each of these options; underlying embedded value within our U.S. mortgage insurance business; maximization of capital deployment flexibility; maintenance of adequate liquidity and financial flexibility; protection of the value, reputation, ratings and regulatory relationships of our U.S. mortgage insurance business and Genworth as a whole; and maximization of medium- to long-term shareholder value. Each alternative we considered included challenges and opportunities from a financial, operational, reputational and regulatory perspective. We will continue to monitor these considerations and alternatives on a go forward basis and our expectation currently is to continue operating our U.S. mortgage insurance business with the benefit of regulatory waivers and the use of alternative subsidiaries to generate new insurance written.

Runoff

Results of our Runoff segment are affected by investment performance, interest rate levels, net interest spreads, equity market conditions, mortality and policyholder surrenders and scheduled maturities. In addition, the results of our Runoff segment can significantly impact our results, regulatory capital requirements, distributable earnings and liquidity.

In January 2011, we discontinued sales of our individual and group variable annuities; however, we continue to service our existing block of business and accept additional deposits on existing contracts. During 2011, a low interest rate environment and continued volatility in equity market performance unfavorably impacted the results of our variable annuity products 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 mitigate most of these impacts. Volatility in the results of our variable annuity products can result in favorable or unfavorable impacts on capital and earnings. In addition to the use of hedging activities to mitigate impacts related to equity market volatility and interest rate risks, we may pursue reinsurance opportunities to further mitigate volatility in results.

The results of our institutional products are impacted by scheduled maturities, as well as liquidity levels. However, we

believe our liquidity planning and our asset-liability management will largely mitigate this risk.

Effective October 1, 2011, we completed the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business for \$276 million. We recognized an after-tax gain on the sale of \$20 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. 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. See note 8 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to the sale.

We expect to manage our runoff products for at least the next ten years. Several factors may impact the time period for these products to runoff including the specific policy types, economic conditions and management strategies.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The accounting estimates discussed in this section are those that we consider to be particularly critical to an understanding of our consolidated financial statements because their application places the most significant demands on our ability to judge the effect of inherently uncertain matters on our financial results. For all of these policies, we caution that future events rarely develop exactly as forecasted, and management's best estimates may require adjustment.

Valuation of fixed maturity securities. Our portfolio of fixed maturity securities is comprised primarily of investment grade securities, which are carried at fair value.

Fair value measurements are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our view of market assumptions in the absence of observable market information. We utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. All assets carried at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1—Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2—Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.
- Level 3—Instruments whose significant value drivers are unobservable.

Estimates of fair values for fixed maturity securities are obtained primarily from industry-standard pricing methodologies utilizing market observable inputs. For our less liquid securities, such as our privately placed securities, we utilize independent market data to employ alternative valuation methods commonly used in the financial services industry to

estimate fair value. Based on the market observability of the inputs used in estimating the fair value, the pricing level is assigned.

Security pricing is applied using a hierarchy approach. The vast majority of our fixed maturity securities use Level 2 inputs for the determination of fair value. These fair values are obtained primarily from industry-standard pricing methodologies utilizing market observable information, when available. Because many fixed-income securities do not trade on a daily basis, fair value is determined using industry-standard methodologies by applying available market information through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like-securities, sector groupings, quotes from market participants and matrix pricing. Observable information is compiled and integrates relevant credit information, perceived market movements and sector news. Additionally, security prices are periodically back-tested to validate and/or refine models as conditions warrant. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored as triggers to obtain additional data. For certain structured securities with limited trading activity, industry-standard pricing methodologies utilize adjusted market information, such as index prices or discounting expected future cash flows, to estimate fair value. These measures are not deemed observable for a particular security and results in the measurement being classified as Level 3.

Where specific market information is unavailable for certain securities, such as privately placed securities, internally developed pricing models produce estimates of fair value primarily utilizing Level 2 inputs along with certain Level 3 inputs. The internally developed models include matrix pricing. The pricing matrix begins with current treasury rates and uses credit spreads received from third-party sources to estimate fair value. The credit spreads incorporate the issuer's industry or issuer-specific credit characteristics and the security's time to maturity, if warranted. Remaining un-priced securities are valued using an estimate of fair value based on indicative market prices that include significant unobservable inputs not based on, nor corroborated by, market information, including the utilization of non-binding broker quotes.

See notes 2 and 17 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to the valuation of fixed maturity securities.

Other-than-temporary impairments on available-for-sale securities. As of each balance sheet date, we evaluate securities in an unrealized loss position for other-than-temporary impairments. For debt securities, we consider all available information relevant to the collectability of the security, including information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts, when developing the estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. For equity securities, we recognize an impairment charge in the period in which we determine that the security will not recover to book value within a reasonable period.

On April 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to investments that amended the requirement for management to positively assert the ability and intent to hold a debt security to recovery in determining whether an impairment was other-than-temporary and replaced that provision with the assertion that management does not intend to sell or it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell a security prior to recovery. Prior to the adoption of the new accounting guidance related to investments, management would only authorize the sale of securities not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired in response to unforeseen events. If evidence of the conditions or events resulting in our change in intent to hold to recovery was insufficient to prove the events could not have been foreseen, the sale of the security would have been prohibited to ensure consistency with management's previous assertion of having the intent and ability to hold the security to recovery. Subsequent to the adoption of the new accounting guidance related to investments, management may decide to sell certain securities as a part of our normal portfolio management. See note 2 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to other-than-temporary impairments on available-for-sale securities and accounting changes related to other-than-temporary impairments.

Derivatives. We enter into freestanding derivative transactions primarily to manage the risk associated with variability in cash flows or changes in fair values related to our financial assets and liabilities. We also use derivative instruments to hedge certain currency exposures. Additionally, we purchase investment securities, issue certain insurance policies and engage in certain reinsurance contracts that have embedded derivatives. The associated financial statement risk is the volatility in net income which can result from: (i) changes in the fair value of derivatives not qualifying as accounting hedges; (ii) changes in the fair value of embedded derivatives required to be bifurcated from the related host contract; (iii) ineffectiveness of designated hedges; and (iv) counterparty default. Accounting for derivatives is complex, as evidenced by significant authoritative interpretations of the primary accounting standards which continue to evolve. See notes 2 and 5 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for an additional description of derivative instruments and fair value measurements of derivative instruments.

Deferred acquisition costs. DAC represents costs that vary with, and are primarily related to, the sale and issuance of our insurance policies and investment contracts which are deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the related insurance policies. These costs include commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions, solicitation and printing costs, sales material and some support costs, such as underwriting and contract and policy issuance expenses. DAC is subsequently

amortized to expense over the lives of the underlying contracts, in relation to the anticipated recognition of premiums or gross profits.

The amortization of DAC for traditional long-duration insurance products (including guaranteed renewable term life insurance, life-contingent structured settlements and immediate annuities and long-term care insurance) is determined as a level proportion of premium based on commonly accepted actuarial methods and reasonable assumptions about mortality, morbidity, lapse rates, expenses, and future yield on related investments, established when the contract or policy is issued. U.S. GAAP requires that assumptions for these types of products not be modified (or unlocked) unless recoverability testing deems them to be inadequate. Amortization is adjusted each period to reflect policy lapse or termination rates as compared to anticipated experience. Accordingly, we could experience accelerated amortization of DAC if policies terminate earlier than originally assumed.

Amortization of DAC for annuity contracts without significant mortality risk and for investment and universal life insurance products is based on expected gross profits. Expected gross profits are adjusted quarterly to reflect actual experience to date or for the unlocking of underlying key assumptions based on experience studies such as mortality, withdrawal or lapse rates, investment margin or maintenance expenses. The estimation of expected gross profits is subject to change given the inherent uncertainty as to the underlying key assumptions employed and the long duration of our policy or contract liabilities. Changes in expected gross profits reflecting the unlocking of underlying key assumptions could result in a material increase or decrease in the amortization of DAC depending on the magnitude of the change in underlying assumptions. Significant factors that could result in a material increase or decrease in DAC amortization for these products include material changes in withdrawal or lapse rates, investment spreads or mortality assumptions. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, key assumptions were unlocked in our U.S. Life Insurance and Runoff segments to reflect our current expectation of future investment spreads, lapse rates, mortality and reinsurance costs.

The amortization of DAC for mortgage insurance is based on expected gross margins. Expected gross margins, defined as premiums less losses, are set based on assumptions for future persistency and loss development of the business. These assumptions are updated for actual experience to date or as our expectations of future experience are revised based on experience studies. Due to the inherent uncertainties in making assumptions about future events, materially different experience from expected results in persistency or loss development could result in a material increase or decrease to DAC amortization for this business. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, key assumptions were unlocked in our international mortgage insurance business to reflect our current expectation of future persistency and loss projections.

The following table sets forth the increase (decrease) on amortization of DAC related to unlocking of underlying key assumptions by segment for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
U.S. Life Insurance	\$ (15)	\$ (14)	\$ (15)
International Mortgage Insurance	5	5	3
Runoff	—	6	—
Total	\$ (10)	\$ (3)	\$ (12)

The DAC amortization methodology for our variable products (variable annuities and variable universal life insurance) includes a long-term equity market average appreciation assumption of 8.5%. When actual returns vary from the expected 8.5%, we assume a reversion to the expected return over a three-year period. The assumed returns over this reversion to the expected return period are limited to the 85th percentile of historical market performance.

We regularly review DAC to determine if it is recoverable from future income as part of our loss recognition testing. For deposit products, if the current present value of estimated future gross profits is less than the unamortized DAC for a line of business, a charge to income is recorded for additional DAC amortization, and for certain products, an increase in benefit reserves may be required. For other products, if the benefit reserves plus anticipated future premiums and interest income for a line of business are less than the current estimate of future benefits and expenses (including any unamortized DAC), a charge to income is recorded for additional DAC amortization and potentially an increase in benefit reserves, to address any premium deficiency. The establishment of such a reserve is subject to inherent uncertainty and requires significant judgment and estimates to determine the present values of future premium, estimated gross profits and expected losses and expenses of our businesses. As of December 31, 2011, we believe all of our businesses have sufficient future income where the related DAC is recoverable based on our best estimates of morbidity, mortality, expected premiums, claim loss development, withdrawal or lapse rate, maintenance expense or interest rates expected to occur.

In 2009, loss recognition testing of our variable annuity products in our Runoff segment resulted in an increase in amortization of DAC of \$54 million reflecting unfavorable equity market performance.

Continued low interest rates have impacted the margins on our immediate annuity products. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had margin of approximately \$56 million and \$70 million, respectively, on \$7,067 million and \$7,370 million, respectively, of net U.S. GAAP liability related to our immediate annuity products. The risks we face include adverse variations in interest rates and/or mortality. Adverse experience in one or both of these risks could result in the DAC associated with our immediate annuity products being no longer fully recoverable as well as the establishment of additional benefit

reserves. Any favorable variation would result in additional margin in our DAC loss recognition analysis and would result in higher income recognition over the remaining duration of the in-force block. As of December 31, 2011, we believe all of our other businesses have sufficient future income where the related DAC would be recoverable under adverse variations in morbidity, mortality, claim loss development, withdrawal or lapse rate, maintenance expense or interest rates that could be considered reasonably possible to occur. See notes 2 and 6 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to DAC.

Present value of future profits. In conjunction with the acquisition of a block of insurance policies or investment contracts, a portion of the purchase price is assigned to the right to receive future gross profits arising from existing insurance and investment contracts. This intangible asset, called PVFP, represents the actuarially estimated present value of future cash flows from the acquired policies. PVFP is amortized, net of accreted interest, in a manner similar to the amortization of DAC.

We regularly review our assumptions and periodically test PVFP for recoverability in a manner similar to our treatment of DAC. As of December 31, 2011, we believe all of our businesses have sufficient future income where the related PVFP is recoverable based on our best estimates of morbidity, mortality, withdrawal or lapse rate, maintenance expense and interest rates that are expected to occur.

Continued low interest rates and lower than expected termination rates have impacted the margins on our acquired long-term care insurance business. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had margin of approximately \$11 million and \$115 million, respectively, on \$2,819 million and \$2,857 million, respectively, of net U.S. GAAP liability related to our individual and group long-term care insurance products. The risks we face include adverse variations in morbidity, interest rates, lapse and mortality. Adverse variation in one or more of these risks could result in additional amortization of PVFP or the establishment of additional benefit reserves. As of December 31, 2011, adverse variation that we consider reasonably possible would result in an additional charge to income of up to approximately \$46 million. However, more adverse variation could result in additional amortization of PVFP or establishment of additional benefit reserves, while any favorable variation would result in additional margin in our PVFP loss recognition analysis and would result in higher earnings recognition over the remaining duration of the in-force block. As of December 31, 2011, we believe all of our other businesses have sufficient future income where the related PVFP would be recoverable under adverse variations in morbidity, mortality, expected premiums, claim loss development, withdrawal or lapse rate, maintenance expense or interest rates that could be considered reasonably possible to occur. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, there were no charges to income as a result of our PVFP recoverability or loss recognition testing. See notes 2 and 7 in our consolidated financial

statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to PVFP.

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 business and annuity and institutional products. 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 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 as of September 30, 2011, our life insurance reporting unit's fair value continued to exceed book value by approximately 15% with a goodwill balance of \$495 million. There were no events or circumstances during the fourth quarter of 2011 that triggered another interim evaluation of goodwill for our life insurance reporting unit.

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 could 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.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, as a result of our reorganized operating segments, our reverse mortgage business was newly identified as a separate reporting unit. Previously, this

business was a component of the long-term care insurance reporting unit. Due to historical business performance and recent adverse developments within the industry that negatively impacted the valuation of the business, we impaired all of the goodwill related to our reverse mortgage business reported in Corporate and Other activities in the fourth quarter of 2011. The key assumptions utilized in this valuation included expected future business performance and the discount rate, both of which were adversely impacted as a result of the recent industry developments. There were no goodwill impairment charges recorded in 2010 and 2009. Deteriorating or adverse market conditions for certain businesses may have a significant impact on the fair value of our reporting units and could result in future impairments of goodwill.

See notes 2 and 8 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to goodwill.

Insurance liabilities and reserves. We calculate and maintain reserves for the estimated future payment of claims to our policyholders and contractholders based on actuarial assumptions and in accordance with industry practice and U.S. GAAP. Many factors can affect these reserves, including economic and social conditions, mortality and morbidity trends, inflation, healthcare costs, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards in litigation. Therefore, the reserves we establish are necessarily based on estimates, assumptions and our analysis of historical experience. Our results depend significantly upon the extent to which our actual claims experience is consistent with the assumptions we used in determining our reserves and pricing our products. Our reserve assumptions and estimates require significant judgment and, therefore, are inherently uncertain. We cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts that we will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments.

Insurance reserves differ for long- and short-duration insurance policies. Measurement of long-duration insurance reserves (such as guaranteed renewable term life insurance, annuity and long-term care insurance products) is based on approved actuarial methods, and includes assumptions about expenses, mortality, morbidity, lapse rates and future yield on related investments. Short-duration contracts (such as lifestyle protection insurance) are accounted for based on actuarial estimates of the amount of loss inherent in that period’s claims, including losses incurred for which claims have not been reported. Short-duration contract loss estimates rely on actuarial observations of ultimate loss experience for similar historical events.

Estimates of mortgage insurance reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses are based on notices of mortgage loan defaults and estimates of defaults that have been incurred but have not been reported by loan servicers, using assumptions developed based on past experience and our expectation of future development. These assumptions include claim rates for loans in default, the average amount paid for loans that result in a claim and an estimate of the number of loans in our delin-

quency inventory that will be rescinded or modified (collectively referred to as “loss mitigation actions”) based on the effects that such loss mitigation actions have had on our historical claim frequency rates, including an estimate for reinstatement of previously rescinded coverage. Each of these assumptions is established by management based on historical and expected experience. We have established processes, as well as contractual rights, to ensure we receive timely information from loan servicers to aid us in the establishment of our estimates. In addition, when we have obtained sufficient facts and circumstances through our investigative process, we have the unilateral right under our master policies and at law to rescind coverage *ab initio* on the underlying loan certificate as if coverage never existed. As is common accounting practice in the mortgage insurance industry and in accordance with U.S. GAAP, loss reserves are not established for future claims on insured loans that are not currently in default.

Management reviews quarterly the loss reserves for adequacy, and if indicated, updates the assumptions used for estimating and calculating such reserves based on actual experience and our historical frequency of claim and severity of loss rates that are applied to the current population of delinquencies. Factors considered in establishing loss reserves include claim frequency patterns (reflecting the loss mitigation actions on such claim patterns), the aged category of the delinquency (i.e., age and progression of delinquency to claim) and loan coverage percentage. The establishment of our mortgage insurance loss reserves is subject to inherent uncertainty and requires judgment by management. The actual amount of the claim payments may vary significantly from the loss reserve estimates. Our estimates could be adversely affected by several factors, including a deterioration of regional or national economic conditions leading to a reduction in borrowers’ income and thus their ability to make mortgage payments, a drop in housing values that could expose us to greater loss on resale of properties obtained through foreclosure proceedings and an adverse change in the effectiveness of loss mitigation actions that could result in an increase in the frequency of expected claim rates. Our estimates are also affected by the extent of fraud and misrepresentation that we uncover in the loans that we have insured and the coverage upon which we have consequently rescinded or may rescind going forward. Our loss reserving methodology includes estimates of the number of loans in our delinquency inventory that will be rescinded or modified, as well as estimates of the number of loans for which coverage may be reinstated under certain conditions following a rescission action.

In considering the potential sensitivity of the factors underlying management’s best estimate of our U.S. and international mortgage insurance reserves for losses, it is possible that even a relatively small change in estimated claim rate (“frequency”) or a relatively small percentage change in estimated claim amount (“severity”) could have a significant impact on reserves and, correspondingly, on results of operations. Based on our actual experience during 2011 in our U.S. mortgage insurance busi-

ness, a reasonably possible quarterly change could be a 9% change in the average frequency reserve factor, which would change the gross reserve amount for such quarter by approximately \$350 million for our U.S. mortgage insurance business. Based on our actual experience during 2011 in our international mortgage insurance business, a reasonably possible quarterly change could be a \$1,000 change in the average severity reserve factor combined with a 1% change in the average frequency reserve factor, which would change the gross reserve amount by approximately \$27 million for our international mortgage insurance business based on current exchange rates. As these sensitivities are based on our 2011 experience, given the high level of uncertainty in the economic environment, there is a reasonable likelihood that these changes in assumptions could occur in the near term. Adjustments to our reserve estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the years in which the adjustments are made.

In addition to the sensitivities discussed above, our more recent books of business in both our U.S. and certain international mortgage insurance businesses have experienced higher losses than our previous book years as a result of the global economic environment. In our U.S. mortgage insurance business, our 2005, 2006, 2007 and the first half of 2008 books of business have been experiencing delinquencies and incurred losses substantially higher than those generated from previous book years we have written. Early loss development patterns from these book years indicate that we would expect a higher level of total losses generated. Variations we consider reasonably possible could include an increase of 10% in these expected losses over a three-year period ending December 31, 2014 that would result in a decrease in after-tax operating results of approximately \$78 million. Additional adverse variation could result in additional negative impacts while favorable variations would result in improved margins. Regardless of the ultimate loss development pattern on these books, we expect they will continue to generate significant paid and incurred losses for at least the next two years and thus will continue to have a significant adverse impact on our operating results over these same periods.

In our international mortgage insurance business, we anticipate reduced levels of losses as a result of stable housing markets and economies. However, if housing markets and economies do not remain stable and instead deteriorate, we may experience increased losses. Variations we consider reasonably possible to occur could include an increase in projected losses for our international mortgage insurance business of between 15% and 20% over the next year. If changes at these levels were to occur, after-tax operating results could be negatively impacted by approximately \$45 million to approximately \$55 million over this same period based on current foreign exchange rates and leaving other assumptions constant. The potential for either additional adverse loss development or favorable loss development exists that could further impact our business underwriting margins.

Unearned premiums. In our international mortgage insurance business, the majority of our insurance contracts are single premium. For single premium insurance contracts, we recognize premiums over the policy life in accordance with the expected pattern of risk emergence. We recognize a portion of the revenue in premiums earned in the current period, while the remaining portion is deferred as unearned premiums and earned over time in accordance with the expected pattern of risk emergence. If single premium policies are cancelled and the premium is non-refundable, then the remaining unearned premium related to each cancelled policy is recognized as earned premiums upon notification of the cancellation, if not included in our expected earnings pattern. The expected pattern of risk emergence on which we base premium recognition is inherently judgmental and is based on actuarial analysis of historical and expected experience. Changes in market conditions could cause a decline in mortgage originations, mortgage insurance penetration rates or our market share, all of which could impact new insurance written. For example, a decline in flow new insurance written of \$1.0 billion would result in approximately a \$4 million reduction in earned premiums in the first full year based on current pricing and expected pattern of risk emergence. However, this decline would be partially offset by the recognition of earned premiums from established unearned premium reserves primarily from the last three years of business.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had \$4.3 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively, of unearned premiums, of which \$2.9 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively, related to our international mortgage insurance business. We recognize international mortgage insurance unearned premiums over a period of up to 25 years, most of which are recognized between three and seven years from issue date. The recognition of earned premiums for our international mortgage insurance business involves significant estimates and assumptions as to future loss development and policy cancellations. These assumptions are based on our historical experience and our expectations of future performance, which are highly dependent on assumptions as to long-term macroeconomic conditions including interest rates, home price appreciation and the rate of unemployment. We regularly review our expected pattern of risk emergence and make adjustments based on actual experience and changes in our expectation of future performance with any adjustments reflected in current period income. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, increases to earned premiums in our international mortgage insurance business as a result of adjustments made to our expected pattern of risk emergence and policy cancellation assumptions were \$46 million, \$52 million and \$49 million, respectively.

Our expected pattern of risk emergence for our international mortgage insurance business is subject to change given the inherent uncertainty as to the underlying loss development and policy cancellation assumptions and the long duration of our international mortgage insurance policy contracts. Actual

experience that is different than expected for loss development or policy cancellations could result in a material increase or decrease in the recognition of earned premiums depending on the magnitude of the difference between actual and assumed experience. Loss development and policy cancellation variations that could be considered reasonably possible to occur in the future could result in an increase in after-tax operating results of up to \$84 million or a decrease in operating results of up to \$27 million, depending on the magnitude of variation experienced and leaving other assumptions constant. It is important to note that the variation discussed above is not meant to be a best-case or worst-case scenario, and therefore, it is possible that future variation may exceed the amounts discussed above.

In our U.S. mortgage insurance business, the majority of our insurance contracts have recurring premiums. We recognize recurring premiums over the terms of the related insurance policy on a pro-rata basis (i.e., monthly). Changes in market conditions could cause a decline in mortgage originations, mortgage insurance penetration rates and our market share, all of which could impact new insurance written. For example, a decline in flow new insurance written of \$1.0 billion would result in approximately a \$5 million reduction in earned premiums in the first full year. Likewise, if flow persistency declined on our existing insurance in-force by 10%, earned premiums would decline by approximately \$50 million during the first full year, potentially offset by lower reserves due to policies no longer being in-force.

The remaining portion of our unearned premiums relates to our lifestyle protection and long-term care insurance businesses where the underlying assumptions as to risk emergence are not subject to significant uncertainty. Accordingly, changes in underlying assumptions as to premium recognition we consider being reasonably possible for these businesses would not result in a material impact on our results of operations.

Valuation of deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets represent the tax benefit of future deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such benefits are realized if there is no change in tax law. Under U.S. GAAP, we test the value of deferred tax assets for impairment on a quarterly basis at our taxpaying component level within each tax jurisdiction, consistent with our filed tax returns. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In determining the need for a valuation allowance, we consider carryback capacity, reversal of existing temporary differences, future taxable income and tax planning strategies. Tax planning strategies are actions that are prudent and feasible, that an entity ordinarily might not take, but would take to prevent an operating loss or tax credit carryforward from expiring unused. The determination of the valuation allowance for our deferred tax assets requires management to make certain judgments and assumptions regarding future operations that are based on our historical experience and our

expectations of future performance. Our judgments and assumptions are subject to change given the inherent uncertainty in predicting future performance, which is impacted by such things as policyholder behavior, competitor pricing, new product introductions, and specific industry and market conditions. Tax planning strategies are incorporated into our analysis and assessment. Based on our analysis, we believe it is more likely than not that the results of future operations and the implementation of tax planning strategies will generate sufficient taxable income to enable us to realize the deferred tax assets for which we have not established valuation allowances. Tax planning strategies considered include the restructuring of certain operations, reallocation of investments away from tax-exempt securities and a life/non-life election. These measures would accelerate the use of NOL carryforwards and other deferred tax asset components.

As of December 31, 2011, we have a net deferred tax liability of \$1,636 million with a \$234 million valuation allowance related to state and foreign gross deferred tax assets. We have a consolidated gross deferred tax asset of \$1,760 million related to NOL carryforwards of \$5,048 million as of December 31, 2011, which, if unused, will expire beginning in 2022. Foreign tax credit carryforwards amounted to \$120 million as of December 31, 2011, which, if unused, will expire beginning in 2015.

Deferred taxes on permanently reinvested foreign income. We do not record U.S. deferred taxes on foreign income that we do not expect to remit or repatriate to U.S. corporations within our consolidated group. Under U.S. GAAP, we are generally required to record U.S. deferred taxes on the anticipated repatriation of foreign income as the income is recognized for financial reporting purposes. An exception under certain accounting guidance permits us not to record a U.S. deferred tax liability for foreign income that we expect to reinvest in our foreign operations and for which remittance will be postponed indefinitely. If it becomes apparent that some or all undistributed income will be remitted in the foreseeable future, the related deferred taxes are recorded in that period. In determining indefinite reinvestment we regularly evaluate the capital needs of our domestic and foreign operations considering all available information, including operating and capital plans, regulatory capital requirements, parent company financing and cash flow needs, as well as, the applicable tax laws to which our domestic and foreign subsidiaries are subject. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and our expectation of future performance. Our judgments and assumptions are subject to change given the inherent uncertainty in predicting future capital needs, which are impacted by such things as regulatory requirements, policyholder behavior, competitor pricing, new product introductions, and specific industry and market conditions. As of December 31, 2011, U.S. deferred income taxes were not provided on approximately \$2,886 million of unremitted foreign income we considered permanently reinvested. Our international businesses held cash and short-term investments of \$644 million related to the unremitted

earnings of foreign operations considered to be permanently reinvested as of December 31, 2011.

Contingent liabilities. A liability is contingent if the amount is not presently known, but may become known in the future as a result of the occurrence of some uncertain future event. We estimate our contingent liabilities based on management's estimates about the probability of outcomes and their ability to estimate the range of exposure. Accounting standards require that a liability be recorded if management determines that it is probable that a loss has occurred and the loss can be reasonably estimated. In addition, it must be probable that the loss will be confirmed by some future event. As part of the estimation process, management is required to make assumptions about matters that are by their nature highly uncertain.

The assessment of contingent liabilities, including legal and income tax contingencies, involves the use of critical estimates, assumptions and judgments. Management's estimates are based on their belief that future events will validate the current assumptions regarding the ultimate outcome of these exposures. However, there can be no assurance that future events, such as court decisions or IRS positions, will not differ from management's assessments. Whenever practicable, management consults with third-party experts (including attorneys, accountants and claims administrators) to assist with the gathering and evaluation of information related to contingent liabilities. Based on internally and/or externally prepared evaluations, management makes a determination whether the potential exposure requires accrual in the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Effective January 1, 2012

Deferred Acquisition Costs

In October 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance related to accounting for costs associated with acquiring or renewing insurance contracts. This new guidance will be effective for us on January 1, 2012. We will adopt this new guid-

ance retrospectively, which will reduce retained earnings and stockholders' equity by \$1.4 billion as of January 1, 2012, and will reduce net income (loss) by \$63 million, \$86 million and \$12 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. When adopted in 2012, this new guidance will result in lower amortization and fewer deferred costs, specifically related to underwriting, inspection and processing for contracts not issued, as well as customer solicitation, and will decrease earnings.

Future Policy Benefits

On January 1, 2012, we elected to change our accounting policy for the liability for future policy benefits (i.e., policy benefit reserves) of our level premium term life insurance products when the liability for an individual policy falls below zero. To date, approximately \$2.0 billion of aggregate policy benefit reserves has been recorded on level premium term life insurance products under the historical accounting policy. Some of the individual policy benefit reserve values are negative (i.e., amounts less than zero) which are being netted against policies with positive benefit reserve values. The historical U.S. GAAP compliant accounting policy strictly followed the accounting for traditional, long-duration insurance contracts where profits emerge as a level percentage of premiums. For products with an increasing premium stream, this can only occur if individual policy benefit reserve values are permitted to go negative. Our new accounting policy is to floor individual policy benefit reserve values at zero. We believe that flooring policy benefit reserves at zero is preferable in our circumstances as this alternative accounting policy will not allow negative reserves for individual policies to be included in the overall determination of benefit reserves. In implementing this change in accounting, no changes were made to the assumptions locked-in at policy inception. The accounting change will be implemented retrospectively, which will reduce retained earnings and stockholders' equity by approximately \$120 million as of January 1, 2012 and will reduce net income (loss) by approximately \$10 million, \$4 million and \$32 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Impact on Financial Statements

We elected to implement these accounting changes on a retrospective basis as we believe this provides the most comparable and useful information for financial statement users and is more consistent with the information that management uses to evaluate the business. We will re-present certain historical financial statements for both of these accounting changes beginning with the filing of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2012. 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 reflecting these accounting changes for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
U.S. Life Insurance segment:			
Life insurance	\$ 211	\$ 106	\$ 166
Long-term care insurance	99	121	156
Fixed annuities	78	82	(9)
U.S. Life Insurance segment's net operating income	388	309	313
International Protection segment's net operating income	91	70	56
Wealth Management segment's net operating income	47	40	28
International Mortgage Insurance segment:			
Canada	159	176	202
Australia	196	203	146
Other Countries	(27)	(17)	(23)
International Mortgage Insurance segment's net operating income	328	362	325
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment's net operating loss	(513)	(585)	(460)
Runoff segment's net operating income	27	23	67
Corporate and Other's net operating loss	(239)	(184)	(184)
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	129	35	145
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(116)	(89)	(649)
Gain on sale of business, net of taxes	36	—	—
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent	—	106	—
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	49	52	(504)
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61
Net income (loss)	\$ 188	\$ 195	\$(443)

For additional information related to these accounting changes, see note 2 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

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.”

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

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 5,705	\$ 5,854	\$ 6,019	\$(149)	(3)%	\$(165)	(3)%
Net investment income	3,380	3,266	3,033	114	3%	233	8%
Net investment gains (losses)	(220)	(143)	(1,041)	(77)	(54)%	898	86%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	1,479	1,112	1,058	367	33%	54	5%
Total revenues	10,344	10,089	9,069	255	3%	1,020	11%
Benefits and expenses:							
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	5,926	5,994	5,818	(68)	(1)%	176	3%
Interest credited	794	841	984	(47)	(6)%	(143)	(15)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	2,032	1,965	1,884	67	3%	81	4%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	743	756	782	(13)	(2)%	(26)	(3)%
Goodwill impairment	29	—	—	29	NM(1)	—	—%
Interest expense	506	457	393	49	11%	64	16%
Total benefits and expenses	10,030	10,013	9,861	17	—%	152	2%
Income (loss) before income taxes	314	76	(792)	238	NM(1)	868	110%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	53	(209)	(393)	262	125%	184	47%
Net income (loss)	261	285	(399)	(24)	(8)%	684	171%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61	(4)	(3)%	82	134%
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 122	\$ 142	\$ (460)	\$ (20)	(14)%	\$ 602	131%

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

2011 compared to 2010

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 International Protection segment decreased \$100 million, including an increase of \$40 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, from our runoff block of business and a decrease in premium volume driven by reduced levels of consumer lending.
- Our Runoff segment decreased \$62 million primarily attributable to the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$31 million largely related to lower insurance in-force and lower assumed affiliated premiums, partially offset by benefits associated with our previously implemented rate increases.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment decreased \$25 million primarily related to our term and whole life insurance products as we no longer sell these products and lower life-contingent fixed annuity sales, partially offset by growth of our long-term care insurance business from new sales and in-force rate actions. We also recorded unfavorable reinsurance adjustments of \$15 million in 2010 that did not recur.

- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$69 million, including an increase of \$75 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, premiums decreased as a result of seasoning of our in-force blocks of business in Canada and Australia, partially offset by lower ceded affiliated reinsurance premiums and lower cancellations in Australia. In Europe, the decrease was attributable to lender settlements in 2010 and an actuarial update in 2010 that did not recur, as well as lower new business volume.

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

- Weighted-average investment yields increased to 4.9% for the year ended December 31, 2011 from 4.8% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in weighted-average investment yields was primarily attributable to improved performance of limited partnerships and \$14 million of higher bond calls and prepayments in 2011.
- Net investment income for the year ended December 31, 2011 included \$28 million of gains related to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method as compared to \$13 million of losses for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Net investment gains (losses). Net investment gains (losses) consist primarily of realized gains and losses from the sale or impairment of our investments, 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 \$132 million of net other-than-temporary impairments in 2011 as compared to \$208 million in 2010. Of total impairments, \$66 million and \$152 million, respectively, related to structured securities, including \$37 million and \$92 million, respectively, related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities in 2011 and 2010. Impairments related to corporate fixed maturity securities which were a result of bankruptcies, receivership or concerns about the issuer’s ability to continue to make contractual payments or intent to sell were \$56 million in 2011 compared to \$30 million in 2010. In 2011 and 2010, we recorded \$5 million and \$10 million, respectively, of impairments related to commercial mortgage loans and \$2 million and \$10 million, respectively, of impairments related to limited partnership investments. In 2011, we also recorded \$3 million of impairments related to real estate held-for-investment. In 2010, we also recorded \$6 million of impairments related to financial hybrid securities.
- Net investment losses related to derivatives of \$99 million in 2011 were primarily due to net losses associated with derivatives and embedded derivatives related to variable annuity products with GMWB riders. These GMWB losses were primarily attributed to underperformance of the underlying variable annuity funds as compared to market indices and market losses resulting from increased volatility. Additionally, there were losses from the change in market value of our credit default swaps due to widening credit spreads. These losses were partially offset by ineffectiveness gains from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurance business attributable to significant long-term interest rate declines. Net investment gains related to derivatives of \$50 million in 2010 were primarily related to gains associated with derivatives and embedded derivatives related to variable annuity products with GMWB riders, which included a reduction in the GMWB embedded derivative as a result of changes in the assumption used to incorporate non-performance risk into the discount rate used to value GMWB embedded derivatives. The net gains related to derivatives also included gains from our non-qualifying interest rate swaps due to decreases in long-term interest rates and gains from our credit default swaps due to narrowing credit spreads. These gains were partially offset by losses associated with derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risk associated with near-term expected dividend payments from certain international subsidiaries.
- Net gains related to the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$50 million in 2011 compared to \$5 million in 2010. We recorded \$44 million of higher net losses related to

securitization entities during 2011 compared to 2010 primarily associated with derivatives. We recorded \$6 million of gains related to commercial mortgage loans during 2011 attributable to a decrease in the allowance compared to \$29 million of losses during 2010 from a lower of cost or market adjustment on loans held-for-sale and an increase in the allowance. We also recorded \$8 million of higher gains related to trading securities during 2011 compared to 2010. We recorded a \$25 million contingent purchase price valuation adjustment in 2011 related to the purchase of Altegris in 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. 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 U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$218 million mainly driven by our life insurance business from growth of our term universal life insurance product and gains on the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations in 2011.
- Our Wealth Management segment increased \$101 million from higher average assets under management from the purchase of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows, partially offset by difficult market conditions during the second half of 2011.
- Our Runoff segment increased \$60 million mainly attributable to the gain recognized on the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in the fourth quarter of 2011.

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 U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$166 million mainly from lower net paid claims driven by lower claim counts and lower average claim payments reflecting lower loan balances, partially offset by lower benefits from our captive reinsurance arrangements. We strengthened reserves by \$299 million in 2011 that was partially offset by lower new delinquencies along with stable aging of existing delinquencies in the second half of 2011. In 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$435 million that was partially offset by a settlement with a counterparty related to our GSE Alt-A business.

- Our International Protection segment decreased \$61 million, including an increase of \$7 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, from a decrease in claim reserves and claim payments from declining claim registrations.
- Our Runoff segment decreased \$35 million principally from the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in the fourth quarter of 2011, partially offset by an increase in GMWBs in our variable annuity products due to unfavorable equity market impacts in 2011.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$126 million primarily attributable to our long-term care insurance business from the aging and growth of our in-force block and higher claims and lower termination rates on older issued policies. Our long-term care insurance business also included \$13 million of favorable adjustments in 2011. Our life insurance business increased from growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and unfavorable mortality in our universal life insurance products. Our life insurance business also included a \$17 million unfavorable claims adjustment in 2011. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in our term life insurance products from improved persistency and favorable mortality in 2011 as compared to 2010, as well as we no longer sell these products. Our fixed annuities business decreased driven by a decline in sales of our life-contingent fixed annuity products, favorable mortality in 2011 compared to 2010 and a \$10 million favorable reserve adjustment in 2011.
- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$68 million, including an increase of \$33 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange. Australia increased 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 from the aging of existing loans. In Canada, losses increased largely related to higher paid claims. Losses on existing delinquencies were strengthened driven by increased severity on older seasoning books of business, particularly from Alberta, which has a higher average reserve per delinquency. Europe declined from lender settlements in 2010 and ongoing loss mitigation activities, partially offset by higher new delinquencies and aging of existing delinquencies, particularly in Ireland.

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

- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment decreased \$26 million primarily attributable to lower account values and lower crediting rates on our fixed annuities, partially offset by growth of our universal life insurance products.
- Our Runoff segment decreased \$21 million related to lower interest rates paid on our floating rate policyholder liabilities due to lower interest rates and a decrease in average outstanding liabilities.

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 Wealth Management segment increased \$85 million from higher asset-based expenses from the purchase of Altergris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows, partially offset by difficult market conditions and increased redemptions.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$20 million primarily attributable to growth of our long-term care insurance business, growth of our term universal life insurance product and a \$10 million accrual related to guarantee funds in our fixed annuities business. Partially offsetting these increases was a \$13 million favorable cumulative impact from a recent change in premium taxes in Virginia.
- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$4 million, including an increase of \$10 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange. Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, operating expenses decreased largely attributable to lower stock-based compensation expense in Canada and lower non-deferrable expenses and lower overall expenses in Australia.
- Our International Protection segment decreased \$23 million, including an increase of \$22 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, as a result of lower paid commissions from a decline in new business, partially offset by an increase in profit commissions driven by lower claims, higher costs associated with a workforce reduction as part of a cost-savings initiative in 2011 and higher regulatory expenses.
- Corporate and Other activities decreased \$22 million as a result of higher allocated expenses to the operating segments in 2011, partially offset by an increase in broker commissions on loans related to our reverse mortgage business.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of DAC and intangibles consists primarily of the amortization of acquisition costs that are capitalized, PVFP and capitalized software.

- Our International Protection segment decreased \$18 million, including an increase of \$7 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, mainly from lower premium volume.
- Our Runoff segment decreased \$8 million largely from the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in the fourth quarter of 2011.

- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$11 million, including an increase of \$8 million primarily attributable to changes in foreign exchange, largely attributable to higher software amortization.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$5 million principally from an increase in our long-term care insurance business of \$16 million from a favorable adjustment in the fourth quarter of 2010 to defer costs associated with the sale of joint policies that were incorrectly expensed as result of a system conversion in late 2008 that were identified and corrected that also reduced amortization in 2011. This increase was partially offset by the growth of our in-force block. Our fixed annuities business increased \$16 million driven by less favorable adjustments related to surrenders and a favorable unlocking in 2010 that did not recur. Our life insurance business decreased \$27 million largely attributable to lower DAC amortization in the post-level rate period and from a \$12 million favorable impact related to an actuarial system conversion in 2011, as well as unfavorable mortality experience in our universal life insurance products. These decreases were partially offset by growth of our universal life insurance products.

Goodwill impairment. Charges for impairment of goodwill are as a result of declines in the fair value of the reporting units. The goodwill impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2011 related to our reverse mortgage business included in Corporate and Other activities.

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.

- Corporate and Other activities increased \$38 million primarily from the issuance of debt in June and November 2010 and March 2011, partially offset by the maturity of our ¥57.0 billion of senior notes in June 2011.
- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$23 million, including an increase of \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, from the issuance of debt by our majority-owned Canadian mortgage insurance subsidiary in June and December 2010 and by our wholly-owned Australian mortgage insurance subsidiary in June 2011.
- Our International Protection segment decreased \$13 million related to reinsurance arrangements accounted for under deposit accounting as certain of these arrangements were in a lower loss position in 2011.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 16.9% for the year ended December 31, 2011 from (275.0)% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in the effective tax rate was attributable to the release of uncertain tax benefits in the prior year related to our separation from our former parent. The effective tax rate also increased due to higher pre-tax earnings in 2011, which

decreased the relative magnitude of tax provision items. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$17 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests represents the portion of equity in a subsidiary attributable to third parties. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$6 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders. Lower net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders in 2011 was primarily related to lower tax benefits. For a discussion of each of our 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 year ended December 31, 2011 was an increase of \$45 million, net of taxes, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

2010 compared to 2009

Premiums

- Our International Protection segment decreased \$202 million, including a decrease of \$23 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, due to a decline in overall premium volumes driven by slower lending in Europe and our runoff block of business.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment decreased \$13 million mainly attributable to the introduction of our term universal life insurance product designed to replace our existing term life insurance products with fees associated with deposits of the new product reflected in insurance and investment product fees and other. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our long-term care insurance business largely from growth of our in-force block from new sales and in-force rate actions.
- Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$41 million related to lower new insurance written as a result of a smaller mortgage insurance market, partially offset by lower premium refunds related to rescission activity.
- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$67 million, including an increase of \$98 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, the decrease was largely related to Australia as seasoning of our in-force block of business was more than offset by increased ceded affiliated reinsurance premiums and lower new business volumes, as well as lower cancellations. In Canada, premiums were relatively flat as new business volume in 2010 was more than offset by lower policy cancellations. In Europe, the decrease was attributable to rescissions and other terminations related to loss mitigation activities, particularly in Spain.
- Our Runoff segment increased \$25 million primarily driven by growth of our Medicare supplement insurance business.

Net investment income

- Weighted-average investment yields increased to 4.8% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 4.4% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in weighted-average investment yields was primarily attributable to the reinvestment of the high cash balances we were holding during 2009 and lower losses on limited partnerships. Additionally, there was an increase in net investment income related to the consolidation of certain securitization entities as of January 1, 2010. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in investment income related to policy loans from a bankruptcy-related lapse in 2009 of a large group corporate-owned life insurance policy.
- Net investment income for the year ended December 31, 2010 included \$147 million of lower losses related to limited partnerships as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009.

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 \$208 million of net other-than-temporary impairments in 2010 as compared to \$1,058 million in 2009. Of total impairments, \$152 million and \$578 million, respectively, related to structured securities, including \$92 million and \$414 million, respectively, related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Impairments related to corporate fixed maturity securities which were a result of bankruptcies, receivership or concerns about the issuer’s ability to continue to make contractual payments or intent to sell were \$30 million in 2010 compared to \$90 million in 2009. We also recorded \$6 million and \$323 million of impairments related to financial hybrid securities primarily from banks in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the Netherlands during 2010 and 2009, respectively. We recorded \$9 million of higher impairments related to limited partnership investments in 2010 compared to 2009. Additionally, we had \$36 million of impairment related to a retained interest in securitized assets in 2009. Based on revised assumptions regarding cash flows from the assets underlying this securitization transaction, we concluded the value of our retained interest was zero and recognized the full impairment.
- Net investment gains related to derivatives of \$50 million in 2010 were primarily related to gains associated with derivatives and embedded derivatives related to variable annuity products with GMWB riders, which included a reduction in the GMWB embedded derivative as a result of changes in the assumption used to incorporate non-performance risk into the discount rate used to value GMWB embedded derivatives. The net gains related to derivatives also included gains from our non-qualifying interest rate swaps due to decreases in long-term interest rates

and gains from our credit default swaps due to narrowing credit spreads. These gains were partially offset by losses associated with derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risk associated with near-term expected dividend payments from certain international subsidiaries. Net investment gains of \$21 million related to derivatives in 2009 were primarily related to net gains associated with derivatives and embedded derivatives related to variable annuity products with GMWB riders. The GMWB gains were primarily due to the policyholder funds outperforming the benchmark indices used for hedging. Additionally, there were gains from the widening of credit spreads associated with credit default swaps where we sold protection to improve diversification and portfolio yield. These gains were partially offset by losses attributable to increases in long-term interest rates that were related to a non-qualified derivative strategy to mitigate interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position as well as hedge ineffectiveness from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurance business.

- We also recorded \$24 million of lower net gains related to available-for-sale securities in 2010 compared to 2009. We recorded \$3 million of net losses related to securitization entities primarily associated with derivatives during 2010. There was also a net gain of \$16 million from the recovery of a counterparty receivable in 2010. We also recorded \$40 million of net investment losses related to the sale of limited partnerships in 2009.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

- Our Wealth Management segment increased \$73 million driven by higher average assets under management from market growth and positive net flows.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$55 million mainly driven by growth of our term universal life insurance product that is designed to replace sales of our traditional term life insurance products. Our universal life insurance products also included a favorable adjustment related to estimated gross profit assumptions in 2009 that did not recur.
- Corporate and Other activities increased \$18 million mainly related to non-functional currency transactions attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, partially offset by a gain associated with the repurchase of senior notes in 2009 that did not recur.
- Our Runoff segment decreased \$91 million primarily as a result of income from the early retirement of institutional contracts at a discount to contract values in 2009 that did not recur.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$288 million primarily attributable to our long-term care insurance business as a result of the aging and growth of the in-force block. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded an increase in claim reserves of \$19 million associated with an annual

review of claims duration. Our long-term care insurance business also included a favorable reinsurance adjustment in 2009 that did not recur. Our life insurance business increased from higher claims associated with higher mortality, as well as growth of our in-force block. Our fixed annuities business increased from higher amortization of sales inducements as a result of lower net investment losses in 2010 and higher surrenders, partially offset by lower life-contingent sales in 2010.

- Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$99 million mainly due to an increase in paid claims principally attributable to higher claim counts within the 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years and continued aging of the delinquency inventory, partially offset by lower average claim payments reflecting lower loan balances. This increase was partially offset by lower new delinquencies throughout 2010 and an overall decrease in expected claims related to our loss mitigation efforts. We strengthened reserves in 2010 by \$435 million which was partially offset by a settlement with a counterparty related to our GSE Alt-A business.
- Our International Protection segment decreased \$147 million, including a decrease of \$3 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, related to a decrease in claim reserves from declining claim registrations, partially offset by higher paid claims.
- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$74 million, including an increase of \$37 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, largely driven by lower average reserve per delinquency from an improving economy and loss mitigation activities in Canada, lender settlements in Europe and lower reserves per delinquency in Australia.

Interest credited

- Our Runoff segment decreased \$102 million largely related to our institutional products from lower interest paid on our floating rate policyholder liabilities due to lower interest rates and a decrease in average outstanding liabilities. There was also a decrease as a result of a bankruptcy-related lapse in 2009 of a large group corporate-owned life insurance policy.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment decreased \$41 million primarily attributable to our fixed annuities business from lower account values and lower crediting rates.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

- Our Wealth Management segment increased \$58 million driven by higher asset-based expenses as assets under management increased from market growth and positive net flows.
- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$31 million, including an increase of \$13 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, as a result of higher public company expenses in Canada and higher non-deferrable expenses in Australia.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$26 million primarily attributable to growth of our term universal life

insurance product and our long-term care insurance in-force block, partially offset by lower production of fixed annuities.

- Our International Protection segment decreased \$52 million, including a decrease of \$13 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, driven by a decrease in commissions related to a decline in new business, partially offset by an increase in profit commissions from lower claims.
- Our Runoff segment increased \$14 million from the growth of our variable annuity products and our Medicare supplement insurance business.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

- Our Runoff segment decreased \$81 million from additional DAC amortization in 2009 from loss recognition testing that did not recur and from lower gains related to embedded derivatives association with our variable annuity products in 2010, partially offset by an unfavorable refinement of assumptions in 2010.
- Our International Protection segment decreased \$33 million, including a decrease of \$4 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, attributable to our runoff business and a decrease in the United Kingdom from lower single premium sales related to new business regulations.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$74 million primarily attributable to our life insurance business from a favorable adjustment to estimated gross profits and a favorable unlocking in 2009 that did not recur. The increase was also attributable to growth of our universal and term universal life insurance products and higher lapses on our term life insurance products. Fixed annuities increased from higher DAC amortization related to lower net investment losses, partially offset by a favorable unlocking related to lower surrender trends in 2010 compared to an unfavorable unlocking related to spread assumptions in 2009. Our long-term care insurance business decreased from a favorable adjustment in the fourth quarter of 2010 and lower terminations, partially offset by growth of our in-force block.
- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$18 million, including an increase of \$9 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange, as a result of seasoning of our in-force blocks of business in Australia and Canada and higher software amortization in Australia.

Interest expense

- Corporate and Other activities increased \$48 million largely related to the consolidation of certain securitization entities as of January 1, 2010 and debt issued in the fourth quarter of 2009 and in 2010.
- Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$7 million related to Canada from the issuance of debt by our majority-owned subsidiary in June and December 2010.
- Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$6 million primarily attributable to higher letter of credit fees in our life insurance business.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to (275.0)% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 49.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in the effective tax rate was attributable to the release of uncertain tax benefits related to our separation from our former parent, lower taxed foreign income and tax favored investments. The year ended December 31, 2010 included an increase of \$22 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. The increase related to the initial public offering of our Canadian mortgage insurance business in July 2009 which reduced our ownership percentage to 57.5%. The year ended December 31, 2010 included an increase of \$13 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders. Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders in 2010 was primarily related to improved investment performance, partially offset by a higher loss in our U.S. mortgage insurance business. For a discussion of each of our 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 year ended December 31, 2010 was an increase of \$34 million, net of taxes, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Reconciliation of net income (loss) 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 years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$214 million, \$126 million and \$198 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 significant 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) are often 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 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 available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders during the periods presented other than

a \$20 million gain related to the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in the fourth quarter of 2011 and 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 (loss) 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, 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 is not a substitute for net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders 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 (loss) to net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Net income (loss)	\$261	\$ 285	\$(399)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	122	142	(460)
Adjustments to net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:			
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	112	90	658
Gain on sale of business, net of taxes	(20)	—	—
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent	—	(106)	—
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$214	\$ 126	\$ 198

Earnings (loss) per share

The following table provides basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	2011	2010	2009
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:			
Basic	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$(1.02)
Diluted	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$(1.02)
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:			
Basic	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.44
Diluted	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.44
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	490.6	489.3	451.1
Diluted	493.5	493.9	451.1

(1) Under applicable accounting guidance, companies in a loss position are required to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation of diluted loss per share. Therefore, as a result of our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009, the inclusion of 1.9 million of shares for stock options, RSUs and SARs would have been antidilutive to the calculation. If we had not incurred a net loss for 2009, dilutive potential common shares would have been 453.0 million. The inclusion of these shares would have been antidilutive to the calculation.

Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding for 2011 and 2010 reflect the effects of potentially dilutive securities including stock options, RSUs and other equity-based compensation.

Weighted-average shares outstanding increased reflecting a public offering of 55.2 million shares of our Class A Common Stock in the third quarter of 2009. See note 16 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for a discussion of the exchange offer completed in August 2009 and note 3 for a discussion of the equity offering in September 2009.

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 20 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” 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 (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders.

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

INSURANCE AND WEALTH MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Division results of operations

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Insurance and Wealth Management Division. See below for a discussion by segment.

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders:							
U.S. Life Insurance segment:							
Life insurance	\$256	\$144	\$ 217	\$112	78%	\$(73)	(34)%
Long-term care insurance	132	163	168	(31)	(19)%	(5)	(3)%
Fixed annuities	74	79	(9)	(5)	(6)%	88	NM(1)
U.S. Life Insurance segment	462	386	376	76	20%	10	3%
International Protection segment	94	71	56	23	32%	15	27%
Wealth Management segment	47	40	28	7	18%	12	43%
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	603	497	460	106	21%	37	8%
Adjustment to net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders:							
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(31)	(91)	(502)	60	66%	411	82%
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.’s common stockholders	\$572	\$406	\$ (42)	\$166	41%	\$448	NM(1)

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

U.S. LIFE INSURANCE SEGMENT

Segment results of operations

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

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$2,979	\$3,004	\$3,017	\$ (25)	(1)%	\$ (13)	—%
Net investment income	2,538	2,473	2,207	65	3%	266	12%
Net investment gains (losses)	(73)	(159)	(840)	86	54%	681	81%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	686	468	413	218	47%	55	13%
Total revenues	6,130	5,786	4,797	344	6%	989	21%
Benefits and expenses:							
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3,774	3,648	3,360	126	3%	288	9%
Interest credited	659	685	726	(26)	(4)%	(41)	(6)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	562	542	516	20	4%	26	5%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	370	365	291	5	1%	74	25%
Interest expense	104	103	97	1	1%	6	6%
Total benefits and expenses	5,469	5,343	4,990	126	2%	353	7%
Income (loss) before income taxes	661	443	(193)	218	49%	636	NM(1)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	229	151	(78)	78	52%	229	NM(1)
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	432	292	(115)	140	48%	407	NM(1)
Adjustment to net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	30	94	491	(64)	(68)%	(397)	(81)%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 462	\$ 386	\$ 376	\$ 76	20%	\$ 10	3%

(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 U.S. Life Insurance segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Life insurance	\$256	\$144	\$217	\$112	78%	\$(73)	(34)%
Long-term care insurance	132	163	168	(31)	(19)%	(5)	(3)%
Fixed annuities	74	79	(9)	(5)	(6)%	88	NM(1)
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$462	\$386	\$376	\$ 76	20%	\$ 10	3%

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

2011 compared to 2010

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

— Our life insurance business increased \$112 million primarily from growth of our term universal life insurance product, a \$31 million gain on the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, a \$10 million favorable impact from a conversion to a new actuarial system, an \$8 million favorable cumulative impact from a recent change in premium taxes in Virginia and improved persistency and favorable mortality in our term life insurance products. These increases were partially offset by a decrease related to

our term life insurance products as we no longer sell these products.

- Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$31 million as higher claims and lower claim termination rates in older issued policies were partially offset by the growth in earnings of newer issued policies, in-force rate actions on older issued policies and \$8 million of favorable valuation adjustments in 2011.
- Our fixed annuities business decreased \$5 million due to an increase in amortization from less favorable adjustments related to surrenders and lower net investment income, partially offset by more favorable mortality in our single premium immediate annuity product.

Revenues

Premiums

- Our life insurance business decreased \$40 million primarily from our term and whole life insurance products as we no longer sell these products, partially offset by an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of \$8 million in 2010 that did not recur.
- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$75 million mainly attributable to growth of our in-force block from new sales and in-force rate actions. Premiums included a \$7 million unfavorable reinsurance adjustment in 2010 that did not recur.
- Our fixed annuities business decreased \$60 million primarily driven by lower life-contingent sales in 2011.

Net investment income

- Our life insurance business increased \$56 million mainly related to higher average invested assets and higher gains of \$9 million from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method in 2011.
- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$57 million largely as a result of an increase in average invested assets due to growth of our in-force block, partially offset by an unfavorable adjustment of \$6 million related to the accounting for interest rate swaps in 2011.
- Our fixed annuities business decreased \$48 million primarily attributable to a decline in average invested assets. The decrease was partially offset by \$8 million of additional investment income from bond calls and prepayments and \$4 million of higher gains from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method in 2011.

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 \$29 million primarily driven by lower impairments in 2011, partially offset by higher net losses from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning.
- Our long-term care insurance business had net investment gains of \$19 million in 2011 compared to net investment losses of \$17 million in 2010 driven by lower impairments and higher net gains on the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning, partially offset by lower derivative gains in 2011.
- Net investment losses in our fixed annuities business decreased \$21 million principally related to lower net losses from the sale of investment securities and lower derivative losses in 2011.

Insurance and investment product fees and other. The increase is predominately attributable to an increase in our life insurance business from growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and also included a gain of \$48

million from the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations in 2011.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

- Our life insurance business increased \$66 million principally related to growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and unfavorable mortality in our universal life insurance products in 2011 as compared to 2010. Additionally, we recorded an unfavorable claims adjustment in 2011 of \$17 million 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 a decrease due to our term life insurance products as we no longer sell these products and from improved persistency and favorable mortality in 2011 as compared to 2010.
- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$155 million primarily as a result of the aging and growth of our 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 2011 and a decrease in reserves in the fourth quarter of 2011 from terminating policies related to the processing of deaths that had not been previously confirmed. Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded \$19 million of an increase in claim reserves associated with an annual review of claims duration that did not recur.
- Our fixed annuities business decreased \$95 million largely attributable to a decline in sales of our life-contingent products in 2011 and more favorable mortality in 2011 compared to 2010. In addition, we recorded a favorable reserve adjustment in 2011 of \$10 million from terminating contracts related to deaths that had not been previously reported.

Interest credited

- Our life insurance business increased \$12 million primarily from growth of our universal life insurance products.
- Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$4 million due to a change in reporting related to our linked-benefits products that are no longer reported in our long-term care insurance business.
- Our fixed annuities business decreased \$34 million mainly from lower crediting rates as these products 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 \$4 million primarily related to a \$13 million favorable cumulative impact from a recent change in premium taxes in Virginia in 2011, partially offset by higher expenses from growth of our term universal life insurance product.

- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$21 million largely attributable to growth of our in-force block.
- Our fixed annuities business increased \$3 million largely driven by a \$10 million accrual related to guarantee funds in 2011, partially offset by a decrease in expenses related to lower average account values of these products.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

- Our life insurance business decreased \$27 million. Our term life insurance products decreased primarily attributable to lower DAC amortization in the post-level rate period and from a \$12 million favorable impact related to an actuarial system conversion in 2011. Our term universal life insurance product decreased primarily from an \$8 million favorable unlocking related to a refinement of estimated gross profit assumptions in 2011. Our universal life insurance products increased primarily related to an increase in DAC amortization 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 2011.
- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$16 million primarily from a \$25 million favorable adjustment in the fourth quarter of 2010 to defer costs associated with the sale of joint policies that were incorrectly expensed as a result of a system conversion in late 2008 that were identified and corrected that also reduced amortization in 2011. The increase was also attributable to growth of our in-force block.
- Our fixed annuities business increased \$16 million mainly from less favorable adjustments related to surrenders and a favorable unlocking of \$14 million related to lower surrender trends in 2010 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 2011.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 34.6% for the year ended December 31, 2011 from 34.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to changes in uncertain tax positions.

2010 compared to 2009

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

- Our life insurance business decreased \$73 million primarily attributable to an increase in claims as a result of higher mortality in both our universal life and term life insurance products compared to 2009, higher lapses compared to pricing assumptions on our term life insurance policies issued in 1999 and 2000 as they go through their post-level rate period and a favorable unlocking related to estimated gross profit assumptions in our universal life insurance products in 2009 that did not recur. These decreases were partially offset by higher net investment income.

- Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$5 million from higher claims and lower claim termination rates from the aging of our in-force block, partially offset by growth of our in-force block from new sales and in-force rate actions and higher investment income in 2010.
- Our fixed annuities business increased \$88 million primarily from an increase in net investment spreads.

Revenues

Premiums

- Our life insurance business decreased \$49 million mainly attributable to the introduction of our term universal life insurance product that is designed to replace new sales of our existing term life insurance products with fees associated with deposits of the new product reflected in insurance and investment product fees and other. The decrease was also a result of higher lapses on our term life insurance policies as they go through their post-level rate period and an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of \$8 million in 2010.
- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$35 million mainly attributable to growth of the in-force block from new sales and in-force rate actions. Premiums included an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of \$7 million in 2010 compared to an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of \$16 million in 2009.

Net investment income

- Our life insurance business increased \$51 million primarily attributable to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method. Net investment income included \$2 million of gains related to limited partnerships in 2010 compared to \$34 million of losses related to limited partnerships in 2009. The increase was also attributable to higher average invested assets due to growth of our in-force block.
- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$121 million largely as a result of an increase in average invested assets due to growth of our in-force block. Additionally, net investment income in 2010 included \$3 million of gains related to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method compared to \$25 million of losses in 2009.
- Our fixed annuities business increased \$94 million primarily related to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method and the reinvestment of high cash balances held during 2009, partially offset by lower average invested assets. Net investment income included \$3 million of gains related to limited partnerships in 2010 compared to \$81 million of losses in 2009.

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 \$229 million primarily driven by lower impairments recorded in 2010 and lower net losses from the sale of

investment securities related to portfolio repositioning.

- Net investment losses in our long-term care insurance business decreased \$245 million primarily from higher net gains from sales of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning, lower impairments and higher derivative gains in 2010.
- Net investment losses in our fixed annuities business decreased \$207 million primarily related to lower net losses from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning and lower impairments, partially offset by derivative losses in 2010.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

- Our life insurance business increased \$62 million primarily from growth of our new term universal life insurance product that is designed to replace sales of our traditional term life insurance products. Our universal life insurance products also included a favorable adjustment related to estimated gross profit assumptions in 2009 that did not recur.
- Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$3 million predominately from a cost of insurance adjustment related to our linked-benefits product.
- Our fixed annuities business decreased \$4 million attributable to a decrease in fees associated with lower surrenders.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

- Our life insurance business increased \$107 million principally related to increased claims associated with higher mortality in our universal life and term life insurance products compared to 2009, growth of our in-force block and an increase in reserves due to growth of our term universal life insurance product.
- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$170 million primarily as a result of the aging and growth of our in-force block and lower terminations in 2010. Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded a \$19 million increase in claim reserves associated with an annual review of claims duration. We recorded a favorable reinsurance adjustment of \$15 million in 2009 that did not recur.
- Our fixed annuities business increased \$11 million primarily attributable to higher amortization of sales inducements as a result of lower net investment losses in 2010 and higher surrenders, partially offset by lower life-contingent sales in 2010.

Interest credited. Interest credited decreased primarily related to our fixed annuities business from lower account values and lower crediting rates as these products reach the end of their initial crediting rate guarantee period.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

- Our life insurance business increased \$18 million primarily from growth of our term universal life insurance product.
- Our long-term care insurance business increased \$18 million from growth of our in-force block.
- Our fixed annuities business decreased \$10 million mainly attributable to lower production.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

- Our life insurance business increased \$81 million primarily attributable to a favorable adjustment to estimated gross profits of \$44 million and lower amortization of \$5 million from a favorable unlocking related to estimated gross profit assumptions in our universal life insurance products in 2009 that did not recur. Also contributing to the increase was higher amortization from growth of our universal and term universal life insurance products and higher lapses on our term life insurance policies as they go through their post-level rate period.
- Our long-term care insurance business decreased \$31 million largely driven by a \$25 million favorable adjustment in the fourth quarter of 2010 to defer costs associated with the sale of joint policies that were incorrectly expensed as a result of a systems conversion in late 2008. The decrease was also attributable to lower terminations in 2010. These decreases were partially offset by growth of our in-force block.
- Our fixed annuities business increased \$24 million mainly from higher DAC amortization attributable to lower net investment losses in 2010, partially offset by a favorable unlocking of \$14 million primarily related to lower surrender trends in 2010 as compared to an unfavorable DAC unlocking of \$8 million primarily related to spread assumptions in 2009.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased primarily related to our life insurance business from higher letter of credit fees in 2010.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to 34.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 40.4% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to changes in uncertain tax positions.

U.S. Life Insurance selected operating performance measures

Life insurance

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

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010		2010 vs. 2009	
Term and whole life insurance (1)							
Net earned premiums	\$ 864	\$ 904	\$ 954	\$ (40)	(4)%	\$ (50)	(5)%
Annualized first-year premiums	1	19	78	(18)	(95)%	(59)	(76)%
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	439,743	459,763	476,440	(20,020)	(4)%	(16,677)	(4)%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	568,261	598,333	626,351	(30,072)	(5)%	(28,018)	(4)%
Term universal life insurance							
Net deposits	\$ 185	\$ 66	\$ —	\$ 119	180%	\$ 66	NM(2)
Annualized first-year deposits	132	96	—	36	38%	96	NM(2)
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	99,753	45,256	—	54,497	120%	45,256	NM(2)
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	100,476	45,562	—	54,914	121%	45,562	NM(2)
Universal life insurance (1)							
Net earned premiums and deposits	\$ 614	\$ 468	\$ 447	\$ 146	31%	\$ 21	5%
Universal life annualized first-year deposits	42	37	33	5	14%	4	12%
Universal life excess deposits	148	106	99	42	40%	7	7%
Linked-benefits (3)	88	—	—	88	NM(2)	—	—%
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	42,363	41,183	40,842	1,180	3%	341	1%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	49,204	47,528	47,368	1,676	4%	160	—%
Total life insurance							
Net earned premiums and deposits	\$ 1,663	\$ 1,438	\$ 1,401	\$ 225	16%	\$ 37	3%
Annualized first-year premiums	1	19	78	(18)	(95)%	(59)	(76)%
Annualized first-year deposits	174	133	33	41	31%	100	NM(2)
Excess deposits	148	106	99	42	40%	7	7%
Linked-benefits (3)	88	—	—	88	NM(2)	—	—%
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	581,859	546,202	517,282	35,657	7%	28,920	6%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	717,941	691,423	673,719	26,518	4%	17,704	3%

(1) The prior period amounts have been re-presented to report whole life insurance with term life insurance. Amounts for whole life insurance were previously reported with universal life insurance.

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

(3) 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.

2011 compared to 2010

Term and whole life insurance

Net earned premiums decreased mainly related to our term life insurance products as we no longer sell these products. The decrease in 2011 was partially offset by an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of \$8 million in 2010 that did not recur. Annualized first-year premiums decreased significantly driven by a shift in sales to our term universal life insurance product. Our in-force block also decreased as we no longer sell term and whole life insurance products.

Term universal life insurance

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

Universal life insurance

Net earned premiums and deposits increased primarily from the growth of our universal life insurance products.

2010 compared to 2009

Term and whole life insurance

Net earned premiums decreased mainly as a result of lower sales in 2010 from the introduction of our term universal life insurance product that is designed to replace new sales of our existing term life insurance products and higher lapses on policies as they go through their post-level rate period.

Term universal life insurance

In late 2009, we introduced a new term universal life insurance product that is designed to replace new sales of our existing term life insurance products. The increase was related to the continued growth of our in-force block.

Universal life insurance

The increase in net earned premiums and deposits was due to the growth of our in-force block.

Long-term care insurance

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our individual and group long-term care insurance products for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Net earned premiums:							
Individual long-term care insurance	\$1,961	\$1,895	\$1,874	\$ 66	3%	\$21	1%
Group long-term care insurance	59	50	36	9	18%	14	39%
Total	\$2,020	\$1,945	\$1,910	\$ 75	4%	\$35	2%
Annualized first-year premiums and deposits:							
Individual long-term care insurance	\$ 206	\$ 142	\$ 107	\$ 64	45%	\$35	33%
Group long-term care insurance	13	17	9	(4)	(24)%	8	89%
Linked-benefits	—	57	28	(57)	(100)%	29	104%
Total	\$ 219	\$ 216	\$ 144	\$ 3	1%	\$72	50%
Loss ratio	68%	67%	65%	1%		2%	

The loss ratio is the ratio of benefits and other changes in reserves less tabular interest on reserves less loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums.

2011 compared to 2010

Net earned premiums increased mainly attributable to growth of our in-force block from new sales and in-force rate actions. The increase in annualized first-year premiums and deposits was primarily attributable to growth of 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 universal life insurance and single premium deferred annuity linked-benefits products in our life insurance and fixed annuities businesses, respectively. The linked-benefits products were previously reported in our long-term care insurance business.

The loss ratio was relatively flat as higher claims and lower claim termination rates on older issued policies were offset by an increase in premiums from growth of our in-force block from new sales and in-force rate actions.

2010 compared to 2009

Net earned premiums increased mainly attributable to growth of our in-force block from new sales and in-force rate actions. The increase in annualized first-year premiums and deposits was primarily attributable to growth of our in-force block.

The increase in the loss ratio is primarily driven by aging and growth of our in-force block and lower terminations.

Fixed annuities

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our fixed annuities as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Single premium deferred annuities							
Account value, beginning of period	\$10,819	\$11,409	\$11,996	\$(590)	(5)%	\$(587)	(5)%
Deposits	1,140	377	571	763	NM(1)	(194)	(34)%
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(1,479)	(1,345)	(1,565)	(134)	(10)%	220	14%
Net flows	(339)	(968)	(994)	629	65%	26	3%
Interest credited	351	378	407	(27)	(7)%	(29)	(7)%
Account value, end of period	\$10,831	\$10,819	\$11,409	\$ 12	—%	\$(590)	(5)%
Single premium immediate annuities							
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 6,528	\$ 6,675	\$ 6,957	\$(147)	(2)%	\$(282)	(4)%
Premiums and deposits	343	413	400	(70)	(17)%	13	3%
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(1,004)	(1,028)	(1,044)	24	2%	16	2%
Net flows	(661)	(615)	(644)	(46)	(7)%	29	5%
Interest credited	324	344	362	(20)	(6)%	(18)	(5)%
Effect of accumulated net unrealized investment gains (losses)	242	124	—	118	95%	124	NM(1)
Account value, end of period	\$ 6,433	\$ 6,528	\$ 6,675	\$(95)	(1)%	\$(147)	(2)%
Structured settlements							
Account value, net of reinsurance, beginning of period	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,106	\$ (2)	—%	\$ 9	1%
Premiums and deposits	—	—	10	—	—%	(10)	(100)%
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(64)	(61)	(59)	(3)	(5)%	(2)	(3)%
Net flows	(64)	(61)	(49)	(3)	(5)%	(12)	(24)%
Interest credited	58	59	58	(1)	(2)%	1	2%
Account value, net of reinsurance, end of period	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,115	\$(6)	(1)%	\$(2)	—%
Total premiums from fixed annuities	\$ 95	\$ 155	\$ 154	\$(60)	(39)%	\$ 1	1%
Total deposits on fixed annuities	\$ 1,388	\$ 635	\$ 827	\$ 753	119%	\$(192)	(23)%

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

2011 compared to 2010

Single premium deferred annuities

Account value of our single premium deferred annuities increased as deposits and interest credited outpaced surrenders. Sales increased in 2011 driven by a more competitive offering.

Single premium immediate annuities

Account value of our single premium immediate annuities decreased as surrenders exceeded premiums and deposits, partially offset by an increase in net unrealized investment gains. 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.

2010 compared to 2009

Single premium deferred annuities

Account value of our single premium deferred annuities decreased as surrenders exceeded deposits. Sales have slowed significantly given the low interest rate environment and other market conditions.

Single premium immediate annuities

Account value of our single premium immediate annuities decreased as surrenders exceeded deposits and premiums. Sales have slowed significantly 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.

Valuation systems and processes

Over the next six to 12 months, our U.S. Life Insurance segment will continue to migrate to a new valuation and projection platform. This migration is part of our ongoing efforts to improve the infrastructure and capabilities of our information systems and our routine assessment and refinement of financial, actuarial, investment and risk management

capabilities enterprise wide. This migration will also provide our U.S. Life Insurance segment with a platform to support emerging accounting guidance and ongoing changes in capital regulations. Concurrently, valuation processes and methodologies will be reviewed. Any material changes in balances or income trends that may result from these activities will be disclosed accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SEGMENT

Segment results of operations

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

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 839	\$ 939	\$1,141	\$(100)	(11)%	\$(202)	(18)%
Net investment income	173	154	157	19	12%	(3)	(2)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(1)	5	(17)	(6)	(120)%	22	129%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	11	14	20	(3)	(21)%	(6)	(30)%
Total revenues	1,022	1,112	1,301	(90)	(8)%	(189)	(15)%
Benefits and expenses:							
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	135	196	343	(61)	(31)%	(147)	(43)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	570	593	645	(23)	(4)%	(52)	(8)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	159	177	210	(18)	(10)%	(33)	(16)%
Interest expense	38	51	50	(13)	(25)%	1	2%
Total benefits and expenses	902	1,017	1,248	(115)	(11)%	(231)	(19)%
Income before income taxes	120	95	53	25	26%	42	79%
Provision for income taxes	27	21	8	6	29%	13	163%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	93	74	45	19	26%	29	64%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	1	(3)	11	4	133%	(14)	(127)%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 94	\$ 71	\$ 56	\$ 23	32%	\$ 15	27%

2011 compared to 2010

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

Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders increased as a result of lower new claim registrations from improving economic conditions in certain regions, a favorable impact from our re-pricing actions taken in 2010 and distribution contract changes, partially offset by reduced levels of consumer lending. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$9 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Revenues

Premiums decreased primarily due to our runoff block of business and a decrease in premium volume driven by reduced levels of consumer lending. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$40 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net investment income increased principally attributable to reinsurance arrangements accounted for under the deposit method as certain of these arrangements were in a higher gain position. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net investment losses in 2011 were mainly related to losses on the sale of investments from portfolio repositioning activities compared to net investment gains in 2010.

Insurance and investment product fees and other 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 primarily driven by a decrease in claim reserves and claim payments from declining claim registrations from improving economic conditions in certain regions. The year ended

December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$7 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased largely from a decrease in paid commissions related to a decline in new business. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in profit commissions driven by lower claims, higher costs associated with a workforce reduction as part of a cost-saving initiative in 2011 and higher regulatory expenses. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$22 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Amortization of DAC and intangibles decreased primarily as a result of lower premium volume. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$7 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest expense decreased due to reinsurance arrangements accounted for under the deposit method of accounting as certain of these arrangements were in a lower loss position in 2011.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 22.5% for the year ended December 31, 2011 from 22.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to lower taxed foreign income in 2011 compared to 2010. The year ended December 31, 2011 also included an increase of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

2010 compared to 2009

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

Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders increased primarily due to the benefit from price and distribution contract changes coupled with stabilization of economic conditions. This was partially offset by lower sales from reduced levels of consumer lending. The year ended December 31, 2010 included a decrease of \$8 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Revenues

Premiums decreased attributable to a decrease in overall premium volumes driven by slower lending in Europe and our runoff block of business. The year ended December 31, 2010

included a decrease of \$23 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net investment income decreased largely due to lower yields and lower invested assets which were partially offset by reinsurance arrangements accounted for under the deposit method of accounting as these arrangements were in a gain position. The year ended December 31, 2010 included a decrease of \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Insurance and investment product fees and other decreased mainly attributable to lower income from the sale of our Mexican property and casualty insurance business in 2009.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves decreased mainly attributable to a decrease in claim reserves from declining claim registrations as a result of stabilization of economic conditions in Europe. These decreases were partially offset by higher paid claims. The year ended December 31, 2010 included a decrease of \$3 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased primarily related to a decrease in commissions related to a decline in new business. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in profit commissions driven by lower claims. The year ended December 31, 2010 included a decrease of \$13 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Amortization of DAC and intangibles decreased principally attributable to our runoff business and a decrease in the United Kingdom from lower single premium sales related to new business regulations. The year ended December 31, 2010 included a decrease of \$4 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 22.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 15.1% for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to a change in uncertain tax positions and lower taxed foreign income in 2010. The year ended December 31, 2010 also included an increase of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

International Protection selected operating performance measures

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our International Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Lifestyle protection insurance:							
Traditional indemnity premiums	\$ 998	\$ 941	\$1,109	\$ 57	6%	\$(168)	(15)%
Premium equivalents for administrative services only business	22	19	19	3	16%	\$ —	—%
Reinsurance premiums assumed accounted for under the deposit method	716	765	673	(49)	(6)%	\$ 92	14%
Total lifestyle protection insurance	1,736	1,725	1,801	11	1%	(76)	(4)%
Mexico operations (1)	—	—	50	—	—%	(50)	(100)%
Total	\$1,736	\$1,725	\$1,851	\$ 11	1%	\$(126)	(7)%
Loss ratio	16%	21%	28%	(5)%		(7)%	

(1) Relates to a small Mexican property and casualty insurance business which was sold in September 2009.

The loss ratio is the ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums excluding amounts associated with the Mexico operations.

2011 compared to 2010

Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, sales declined as re-pricing initiatives were more than offset by reduced levels of consumer lending. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$71 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The loss ratio decreased mainly attributable to a decrease in claim reserves and claim payments from declining claim registrations from improving economic conditions in certain regions, lower premiums from our runoff block of business

and a decrease in overall premium volumes driven by reduced levels of consumer lending.

2010 compared to 2009

Sales decreased mainly attributable to reduced levels of consumer lending. We sold our property and casualty insurance business in Mexico in the third quarter of 2009; therefore, there were no sales in 2010. The year ended December 31, 2010 included a decrease of \$36 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The loss ratio decreased mainly attributable to a decrease in claim reserves from declining claim registrations as a result of stabilization of economic conditions in Europe and overall premium volumes declined driven by slower lending in Europe and our runoff block of business.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT SEGMENT

Segment results of operations

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

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Revenues:							
Net investment gains (losses)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	—%	\$ 1	100%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	453	352	279	101	29%	73	26%
Total revenues	453	352	278	101	29%	74	27%
Benefits and expenses:							
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	372	287	229	85	30%	58	25%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	5	4	4	1	25%	—	—%
Total benefits and expenses	377	291	233	86	30%	58	25%
Income before income taxes	76	61	45	15	25%	16	36%
Provision for income taxes	29	21	17	8	38%	4	24%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	47	40	28	7	18%	12	43%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	—	—	—	—	—%	—	—%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 47	\$ 40	\$ 28	\$ 7	18%	\$12	43%

2011 compared to 2010

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

The increase in net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders was the result of higher average assets under management from the acquisition of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows, partially offset by difficult market conditions and increased redemptions during the second half of 2011.

Revenues

Insurance and investment product fees and other increased primarily attributable to higher average assets under management from the purchase of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows, partially offset by difficult market conditions and increased redemptions during the second half of 2011.

Benefits and expenses

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased primarily from higher asset-based expenses from the acquisition of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010 and positive net flows, partially offset by difficult market conditions and increased redemptions during the second half of 2011.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 38.2% for the year ended December 31, 2011 from 34.4% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to changes in uncertain tax positions in 2010.

Wealth Management selected operating performance measures

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our Wealth Management segment as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010		2010 vs. 2009	
Assets under management, beginning of period	\$24,740	\$18,865	\$15,447	\$ 5,875	31%	\$ 3,418	22%
Gross flows	6,869	5,773	4,778	1,096	19%	995	21%
Redemptions	(5,420)	(3,726)	(4,023)	(1,694)	(45)%	297	7%
Net flows	1,449	2,047	755	(598)	(29)%	1,292	171%
Market performance	(1,102)	1,639	2,663	(2,741)	(167)%	(1,024)	(38)%
Acquisition (1)	—	2,189	—	(2,189)	(100)%	2,189	NM(2)
Assets under management, end of period	\$25,087	\$24,740	\$18,865	\$ 347	1%	\$ 5,875	31%

(1) Relates to the acquisition of Altegris on December 31, 2010. See note 8 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to the acquisition.

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

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

2010 compared to 2009

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

The increase in net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders was attributable to higher average assets under management from market growth and positive net flows.

Revenues

Insurance and investment product fees and other increased primarily attributable to higher average assets under management from market growth and positive net flows.

Benefits and expenses

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased primarily from higher asset-based expenses as assets under management increased from market growth and positive net flows.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to 34.4% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 37.8% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to changes in uncertain tax positions.

2011 compared to 2010

The increase in assets under management was principally attributable to the acquisition of Altegris on December 31, 2010 and positive net flows. These increases were partially offset by difficult market conditions and increased

redemptions during the second half of 2011. Net flows were negative in the fourth quarter of 2011 reflecting difficult market conditions and increased redemptions.

2010 compared to 2009

The increase in assets under management was primarily attributable to market growth, positive net flows and the acquisition of Altegris on December 31, 2010.

MORTGAGE INSURANCE DIVISION

Division results of operations

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Mortgage Insurance Division. See below for a discussion by segment.

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
International Mortgage Insurance segment:							
Canada	\$ 161	\$ 176	\$ 206	\$(15)	(9)%	\$ (30)	(15)%
Australia	200	205	148	(5)	(2)%	57	39%
Other Countries	(29)	(18)	(25)	(11)	(61)%	7	28%
International Mortgage Insurance segment	332	363	329	(31)	(9)%	34	10%
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment	(507)	(580)	(459)	73	13%	(121)	(26)%
Total net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	(175)	(217)	(130)	42	19%	(87)	(67)%
Adjustment to net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	55	28	38	27	96%	(10)	(26)%
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	(120)	(189)	(92)	69	37%	(97)	(105)%
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61	(4)	(3)%	82	134%
Net income (loss)	\$ 19	\$ (46)	\$ (31)	\$ 65	141%	\$ (15)	(48)%

INTERNATIONAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE SEGMENT

Segment results of operations

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

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$1,063	\$ 994	\$ 927	\$ 69	7%	\$ 67	7%
Net investment income	393	355	313	38	11%	42	13%
Net investment gains (losses)	42	15	13	27	180%	2	15%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	9	8	6	1	13%	2	33%
Total revenues	1,507	1,372	1,259	135	10%	113	9%
Benefits and expenses:							
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	458	390	464	68	17%	(74)	(16)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	209	205	174	4	2%	31	18%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	101	90	72	11	12%	18	25%
Interest expense	31	8	1	23	NM(1)	7	NM(1)
Total benefits and expenses	799	693	711	106	15%	(18)	(3)%
Income before income taxes	708	679	548	29	4%	131	24%
Provision for income taxes	212	166	152	46	28%	14	9%
Net income	496	513	396	(17)	(3)%	117	30%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61	(4)	(3)%	82	134%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	357	370	335	(13)	(4)%	35	10%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	(25)	(7)	(6)	(18)	NM(1)	(1)	17%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 332	\$ 363	\$ 329	\$ (31)	(9)%	\$ 34	10%

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010		2010 vs. 2009	
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Canada	\$161	\$176	\$206	\$(15)	(9)%	\$(30)	(15)%
Australia	200	205	148	(5)	(2)%	57	39%
Other Countries	(29)	(18)	(25)	(11)	(61)%	7	28%
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$332	\$363	\$329	\$(31)	(9)%	\$ 34	10%

2011 compared to 2010

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

- The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$33 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.
- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business decreased largely from higher overall losses, taxes and interest expense and lower premiums.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business decreased from higher overall losses, taxes and interest expense, partially offset by an increase in premiums and net investment income.
- Other Countries decreased from higher taxes and lower premiums, partially offset by lower overall losses and general expenses.

Revenues

Premiums

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$19 million, including an increase of \$28 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, premiums decreased from the seasoning of our in-force block of business.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$55 million, including an increase of \$45 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily from lower ceded affiliated reinsurance premiums. This increase was partially offset by lower premiums attributable to the seasoning of our in-force block of business and lower policy cancellations in 2011.
- Other Countries decreased \$5 million, including an increase of \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily in Europe as a result of lender settlements in 2010 and an actuarial update in 2010 that did not recur, as well as lower new business volume in 2011.

Net investment income

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$8 million, including an increase of \$9 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, net investment income decreased mainly

attributable to lower investment yields, partially offset by higher average invested assets.

- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$30 million, including an increase of \$22 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, largely from higher average invested assets, partially offset by lower investment yields.

Net investment gains (losses). The increase in net investment gains was predominately related to Australia from the sale of securities in 2011.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$28 million, including an increase of \$10 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Losses increased primarily as a result of higher paid claims. In addition, loss reserves on existing delinquencies were strengthened driven by increased severity on older seasoning books of business, particularly from Alberta, which has a higher average reserve per delinquency. These increases were partially offset by lower existing delinquencies and an increased benefit from loss mitigation activities.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$48 million, including an increase of \$21 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, 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 the fourth quarter of 2011, we increased reserves \$13 million for existing delinquencies as lenders accelerated actions to transition delinquencies to claim and from higher severity experience in New Zealand. These increases were partially offset by lower paid claims in 2011.
- Other Countries decreased \$8 million, including an increase of \$2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily in Europe related to lender settlements in 2010 and ongoing loss mitigation activities. This decrease was partially offset by higher new delinquencies and aging of existing delinquencies, particularly in Ireland, in 2011.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$1 million, including an increase of \$3 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased primarily from lower stock-based compensation expense driven by the decline in the stock price of Genworth Canada in 2011.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$3 million, including an increase of \$6 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased as the result of higher deferrable expenses and lower overall expenses.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$5 million, including an increase of \$3 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily from higher software amortization.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$8 million, including an increase of \$5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, mainly from higher software amortization.
- Other Countries decreased \$2 million from lower DAC amortization in Europe as the result of lender settlements in 2010.

Interest expense

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$15 million, including an increase of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, from the issuance of debt by our majority-owned subsidiary in June and December 2010.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$8 million, including an increase of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, from the issuance of debt by our wholly-owned subsidiary in June 2011.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. The year ended December 31, 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 year ended December 31, 2011 from 24.4% for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to changes in uncertain Australian tax positions and a Canadian legislative change in 2011, compared to an Australian tax legislative benefit in 2010. The Canadian legislation change passed in June 2011 eliminates 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 reduced the effective tax rate on U.S. GAAP earnings. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$16 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

2010 compared to 2009

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

- The year ended December 31, 2010 included an increase of \$43 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.
- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business decreased largely from the timing of the initial public offering of our Canadian mortgage insurance business in 2009 which resulted in lower net operating income of \$82 million in 2010. This decrease was partially offset by lower losses in 2010.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased mainly from lower losses and a benefit from newly enacted Australian tax legislation in 2010, partially offset by a decrease in premiums.
- Other Countries decreased mainly from lower losses.

Revenues

Premiums

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$55 million, including an increase of \$54 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, premiums were relatively flat as new business volume in 2010 and the seasoning of our in-force block of business were offset by lower policy cancellations.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$24 million, including an increase of \$45 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, premiums decreased primarily as the result of seasoning of our in-force block of business which was more than offset by increased ceded affiliated reinsurance premiums, lower new business volumes in 2010 and lower cancellations.
- Other Countries decreased \$12 million, including a decrease of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily attributable to rescissions and other terminations related to loss mitigation activities in Europe, particularly in Spain.

Net investment income

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$17 million, including an increase of \$17 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, net investment income was flat as reinvestment of cash balances were offset by lower yields on assets acquired during the year.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$29 million, including an increase of \$20 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily from higher average invested assets.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business decreased \$28 million, including an increase of \$19 million attributable to

- changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily driven by lower average reserve per delinquency from an improving economy, as well as loss mitigation activities.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business decreased \$22 million, including an increase of \$19 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily as a result of lower reserves per delinquency.
 - Other Countries decreased \$24 million, including a decrease of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily in Europe related to ongoing loss mitigation activities.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$17 million, including an increase of \$6 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, mainly related to higher public company expenses.
- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$12 million, including an increase of \$7 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, largely attributable to an increase in non-deferrable expenses.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

- Our Canadian mortgage insurance business increased \$10 million, including an increase of \$5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, principally from an

increase in DAC amortization from the seasoning of our in-force block of business.

- Our Australian mortgage insurance business increased \$11 million, including an increase of \$4 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily from an increase in DAC amortization from the seasoning of our in-force block of business and higher software amortization.

Interest expense. The increase in interest expense related to Canada from the issuance of debt by our majority-owned subsidiary in June and December 2010.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to 24.4% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 27.7% for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to a change in uncertain tax positions, the favorable impact of newly enacted Australian tax legislation and lower taxed foreign income in 2010. The year ended December 31, 2010 also included an increase of \$21 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. The increase related to the initial public offering of our Canadian mortgage insurance business in July 2009 which reduced our ownership percentage to 57.5%. The year ended December 31, 2010 included an increase of \$13 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

International Mortgage Insurance selected operating performance measures

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our International Mortgage Insurance segment as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Primary insurance in-force:							
Canada	\$261,300	\$246,300	\$213,500	\$15,000	6%	\$32,800	15%
Australia	281,500	283,500	248,000	(2,000)	(1)%	35,500	14%
Other Countries	32,600	34,300	37,200	(1,700)	(5)%	(2,900)	(8)%
Total	\$575,400	\$564,100	\$498,700	\$11,300	2%	\$65,400	13%
Risk in-force:							
Canada	\$ 91,500	\$ 86,200	\$ 74,700	\$ 5,300	6%	\$11,500	15%
Australia	98,500	99,300	86,800	(800)	(1)%	12,500	14%
Other Countries	4,500	4,900	5,200	(400)	(8)%	(300)	(6)%
Total	\$194,500	\$190,400	\$166,700	\$ 4,100	2%	\$23,700	14%
New insurance written:							
Canada	\$ 27,000	\$ 26,600	\$ 16,000	\$ 400	2%	\$10,600	66%
Australia	31,700	29,000	32,900	2,700	9%	(3,900)	(12)%
Other Countries	3,100	4,300	3,400	(1,200)	(28)%	900	26%
Total	\$ 61,800	\$ 59,900	\$ 52,300	\$ 1,900	3%	\$ 7,600	15%
Net premiums written:							
Canada	\$ 542	\$ 534	\$ 320	\$ 8	1%	\$ 214	67%
Australia	347	257	392	90	35%	(135)	(34)%
Other Countries	34	28	(14)	6	21%	42	NM(1)
Total	\$ 923	\$ 819	\$ 698	\$ 104	13%	\$ 121	17%

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

2011 compared to 2010

Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force

Our businesses in Australia 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 and Canada. For the years ended December 31, 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 cancellations in Australia and loss mitigation activities in Europe. Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force included decreases of \$8.0 billion and \$2.5 billion, respectively, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates as of December 31, 2011.

New insurance written

Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, new insurance written decreased primarily as a result of declines in flow new insurance written in Canada, Europe and Australia. In Canada, flow new insurance written declined primarily attributable to smaller mortgage originations markets, particularly high loan-to-value refinance transactions, partially offset by an increase in our estimated market share. In Australia, the decrease was related to a share shift among bank distributors in the mortgage origination market. In Europe, flow new insurance written declined due to lower volume from existing lenders, as well as no new business was written in Spain during 2011. Additionally, in the second half of 2011, no new business was written in Ireland. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$5.0 billion attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net premiums written

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 December 31, 2011, our unearned premium reserves were \$2.9 billion, including a decrease of \$48 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, compared to \$3.1 billion as of December 31, 2010. Our unearned premium reserves decreased primarily related to seasoning of our in-force blocks of business.

Net premiums written increased in Australia from higher average price and lower ceded affiliated reinsurance premiums partially offset by lower flow and bulk volumes in 2011. In Europe, net premiums written increased from bulk new insurance written in 2011, partially offset by lower flow volume

from existing lenders, higher ceded reinsurance in 2011 and lender settlements in 2010. Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, net premiums written in Canada decreased primarily attributable to smaller mortgage originations markets partially offset by higher average price and bulk new insurance written. The year ended December 31, 2011 included an increase of \$65 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

2010 compared to 2009

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 years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, this factor was 35%.

Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force increased mainly as a result of new insurance written in Canada and Australia, partially offset by loss mitigation activities in Europe and cancellations in Australia. Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force included increases of \$46.1 billion and \$16.4 billion, respectively, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates as of December 31, 2010.

New insurance written

In Canada, flow new insurance written increased primarily driven by growth of the mortgage origination market. Also contributing to the increase was growth in bulk new insurance written in Australia, Canada and Mexico. New bulk transactions in Australia resulted from some liquidity returning to the securitization market; while in Canada, new bulk transactions were driven by select lenders seeking capital relief as well as credit enhancement for government securitization programs. Partially offsetting these increases was a decrease in flow new insurance written in Australia reflecting higher interest rates and lower mortgage originations primarily driven by a reduction in first-time homebuyer benefits and in Europe where we have taken actions to selectively reduce new business including exiting selected distribution relationships. The year ended December 31, 2010 included an increase of \$6.2 billion attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net premiums written

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 December 31, 2010, our unearned premium reserves were

\$3.1 billion, including an increase of \$0.2 billion attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, compared to \$3.1 billion as of December 31, 2009. Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, our unearned premium reserves decreased primarily related to seasoning of our in-force block of business.

Net premiums written increased primarily driven by an increase in new insurance written in Canada and higher rescissions and other terminations related to loss mitigation

Loss and expense ratios

The following table sets forth the loss and expense ratios for the businesses included in our International Mortgage Insurance segment for the dates indicated:

	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease)	
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009
Loss ratio:					
Canada	37%	33%	42%	4%	(9)%
Australia	47%	40%	50%	7%	(10)%
Other Countries	91%	96%	115%	(5)%	(19)%
Total	43%	39%	50%	4%	(11)%
Expense ratio:					
Canada	28%	27%	36%	1%	(9)%
Australia	33%	40%	20%	(7)%	20%
Other Countries	135%	170%	(341)%	(35)%	NM(1)
Total	34%	36%	35%	(2)%	1%

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

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 international mortgage insurance business, general expenses consist of acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, and amortization of DAC and intangibles.

2011 compared to 2010

The increase in the loss ratio for the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily attributable to 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 the fourth quarter of 2011, we increased reserves \$13 million for existing delinquencies as lenders accelerated actions to transition delinquencies to claim and from higher severity experience in New Zealand. These increases were partially offset by lower paid claims in 2011. In Canada, loss reserves on existing delinquencies were strengthened driven by increased severity on older seasoning books of business, particularly from Alberta,

activities in Europe during 2009. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in new insurance written in Australia as well as a decrease in average price driven by a decline in new business volume with loan-to-value ratios of more than 90% and higher ceded reinsurance premiums. The year ended December 31, 2010 included an increase of \$79 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

which has a higher average reserve per delinquency. These increases were partially offset by lower existing delinquencies and an increased benefit from loss mitigation activities. In Other Countries, losses decreased primarily in Europe related to lender settlements in 2010 and ongoing loss mitigation activities. This decrease was partially offset by higher new delinquencies, particularly in Ireland, in 2011.

The decrease in the expense ratio for the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily attributable to an increase in net premiums written and lower general expenses.

2010 compared to 2009

The decrease in the loss ratio was primarily attributable to lower losses in Canada driven by lower average reserve per delinquency from an improving economy, as well as loss mitigation activities. In Australia, losses decreased as a result of lower average reserve per delinquency. There were also decreased losses in Europe related to ongoing loss mitigation activities.

The expense ratio was relatively flat as higher expenses in both Canada and Australia were offset by an increase in net premiums written.

International mortgage insurance loan portfolio

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding the loan-to-value ratio of effective risk in-force of our international mortgage insurance loan portfolio as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Canada:			
95.01% and above	\$ 32,098	\$ 29,851	\$ 25,251
90.01% to 95.00%	24,059	22,899	19,703
80.01% to 90.00%	16,730	15,247	13,160
80.00% and below	18,571	18,204	16,617
Total	\$ 91,458	\$ 86,201	\$ 74,731
Australia:			
95.01% and above	\$ 16,653	\$ 15,911	\$ 13,760
90.01% to 95.00%	20,853	20,027	16,545
80.01% to 90.00%	25,111	25,151	21,548
80.00% and below	35,901	38,138	34,941
Total	\$ 98,518	\$ 99,227	\$ 86,794
Other Countries:			
95.01% and above	\$ 793	\$ 913	\$ 1,166
90.01% to 95.00%	2,051	2,152	2,240
80.01% to 90.00%	1,360	1,513	1,557
80.00% and below	285	358	230
Total	\$ 4,489	\$ 4,936	\$ 5,193
Total:			
95.01% and above	\$ 49,544	\$ 46,675	\$ 40,177
90.01% to 95.00%	46,963	45,078	38,488
80.01% to 90.00%	43,201	41,911	36,265
80.00% and below	54,757	56,700	51,788
Total	\$194,465	\$190,364	\$166,718

In Canada, risk in-force in all loan-to-value categories increased primarily as a result of flow new insurance written. In Australia, overall risk in-force decreased primarily as a result of policy cancellation in 2010, partially offset by new insurance written, primarily in the risk in-force loan-to-value categories of 80.00% and below. In Other Countries, risk in-force in all loan-to-value categories decreased primarily as a result of loss mitigation efforts in Europe. Total risk in-force included an increase of \$2.5 billion attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates as of December 31, 2011.

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding the risk in-force of our international mortgage insurance loan portfolio as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Loan type (1):			
Fixed rate mortgage	\$ 3,555	\$ 3,720	\$ 3,368
Adjustable rate mortgage	190,910	186,644	163,350
Total	\$194,465	\$190,364	\$166,718
Mortgage term:			
15 years and under	\$ 93,774	\$ 88,591	\$ 76,684
More than 15 years	100,691	101,773	90,034
Total	\$194,465	\$190,364	\$166,718

(1) For loan type in this table, any loan with an interest rate that is fixed for an initial term of five years or less is categorized as an adjustable rate mortgage.

Delinquent loans and claims

Our delinquency management process begins with notification by the loan servicer of a delinquency on an insured loan. "Delinquency" is defined in our master policies as the borrower's failure to pay when due an amount equal to the scheduled monthly mortgage payment under the terms of the mortgage. Generally, the master policies require an insured to notify us of a delinquency no later than 30 days after the borrower has been in default by three monthly payments. We generally consider a loan to be delinquent and establish required reserves if the borrower has failed to make a scheduled mortgage payment. Borrowers default for a variety of reasons, including a reduction of income, unemployment, divorce, illness, inability to manage credit and interest rate levels. Borrowers may cure delinquencies by making all of the delinquent loan payments, agreeing to a loan modification, or by selling the property in full satisfaction of all amounts due under the mortgage. In most cases, delinquencies that are not cured result in a claim under our policy. 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 December 31:

	2011	2010	2009
Canada:			
Primary insured loans in-force	1,362,092	1,287,153	1,213,080
Delinquent loans	2,752	3,401	3,381
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.20%	0.26%	0.28%
Flow loan in-force	1,064,942	1,000,254	931,882
Flow delinquent loans	2,477	3,117	3,149
Percentage of flow delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.23%	0.31%	0.34%
Bulk loans in-force	297,150	286,899	281,198
Bulk delinquent loans (1)	275	284	232
Percentage of bulk delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.09%	0.10%	0.08%
Australia:			
Primary insured loans in-force	1,437,380	1,468,773	1,475,157
Delinquent loans	7,874	7,062	6,834
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.55%	0.48%	0.46%
Flow loan in-force	1,289,200	1,304,337	1,306,302
Flow delinquent loans	7,626	6,872	6,724
Percentage of flow delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.59%	0.53%	0.51%
Bulk loans in-force	148,180	164,436	168,855
Bulk delinquent loans (1)	248	190	110
Percentage of bulk delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.17%	0.12%	0.07%
Other Countries:			
Primary insured loans in-force	217,141	230,133	223,368
Delinquent loans	12,258	10,619	12,606
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	5.65%	4.61%	5.64%
Flow loan in-force	149,036	163,763	179,960
Flow delinquent loans	8,919	7,695	9,779
Percentage of flow delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	5.98%	4.70%	5.43%
Bulk loans in-force	68,105	66,370	43,408
Bulk delinquent loans (1)	3,339	2,924	2,827
Percentage of bulk delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	4.90%	4.41%	6.51%
Total:			
Primary insured loans in-force	3,016,613	2,986,059	2,911,605
Delinquent loans	22,884	21,082	22,821
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.76%	0.71%	0.78%
Flow loan in-force	2,503,178	2,468,354	2,418,144
Flow delinquent loans	19,022	17,684	19,652
Percentage of flow delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.76%	0.72%	0.81%
Bulk loans in-force	513,435	517,705	493,461
Bulk delinquent loans (1)	3,862	3,398	3,169
Percentage of bulk delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	0.75%	0.66%	0.64%

(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 3,840, 3,376 and 3,154 as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In Canada, flow and bulk loans in-force increased primarily from continued growth. In Australia, flow and bulk loans in-force decreased primarily due to policy cancellations in 2011. In Other Countries, flow and bulk loans in-force decreased primarily from loss mitigation activities in Europe.

In Canada, delinquent loans decreased as a result of higher paid claims and lower net new delinquencies in 2011. In Australia and Europe, delinquent loans increased from higher delinquencies as a result of the seasoning of our in-force blocks of business and regional economic pressures.

U.S. MORTGAGE INSURANCE SEGMENT

Segment results of operations

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

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010		2010 vs. 2009	
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 564	\$ 595	\$ 636	\$ (31)	(5)%	\$ (41)	(6)%
Net investment income	104	116	134	(12)	(10)%	(18)	(13)%
Net investment gains (losses)	46	33	49	13	39%	(16)	(33)%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	5	10	7	(5)	(50)%	3	43%
Total revenues	719	754	826	(35)	(5)%	(72)	(9)%
Benefits and expenses:							
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,325	1,491	1,392	(166)	(11)%	99	7%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	136	131	132	5	4%	(1)	(1)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	16	19	22	(3)	(16)%	(3)	(14)%
Total benefits and expenses	1,477	1,641	1,546	(164)	(10)%	95	6%
Loss before income taxes	(758)	(887)	(720)	129	15%	(167)	(23)%
Benefit for income taxes	(281)	(328)	(293)	47	14%	(35)	(12)%
Net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	(477)	(559)	(427)	82	15%	(132)	(31)%
Adjustment to net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	(30)	(21)	(32)	(9)	(43)%	11	34%
Net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ (507)	\$ (580)	\$ (459)	\$ 73	13%	\$(121)	(26)%

2011 compared to 2010

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 paid claims and fewer new delinquencies, partially offset by continued aging of existing delinquencies in 2011.

Revenues

Premiums decreased driven by lower insurance in-force and lower assumed affiliated reinsurance premiums, partially offset by benefits associated with our previously implemented rate increases.

Net investment income decreased primarily related to lower average invested assets and holding higher cash balances, partially offset by preferred stock dividends in 2011.

Net investment gains increased primarily driven by higher gains on the sale of investments from portfolio repositioning activities in 2011.

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 2010 that did not recur.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves decreased due to a decline in net paid claims of \$229 million, partially offset by an increase in change in reserves of \$63 million. The decline 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 overall increase in loss reserves in 2011 was driven by a reserve strengthening of \$299 million in the second quarter of 2011. This reserve strengthening was 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 housing 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 2011. Emerging loss development patterns within our portfolio of delinquencies during the second half of 2011 have remained consistent with the expectations underlying our reserve strengthening in the second quarter of 2011. These increases were partially offset by lower new delinquencies in 2011 along with stable aging of existing delinquencies in the second half of 2011.

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. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$350 million mainly related to decreased loan modifications throughout all geographic regions of the country and increased foreclosure starts, particularly in Florida. Claims experience in the fourth quarter of 2010 indicated that decreased loan modifications were driven by underperforming loan servicers and increased foreclosures in Florida, California, Arizona and Nevada. This experience within our portfolio accounted for approximately \$150 million of reserve strengthening in the fourth quarter of 2010 and was based on reduced levels of loan modifications and increased foreclosure levels that we saw emerging during the fourth quarter of 2010. In addition, our expectations going forward are that loan modifications will continue trending downward and foreclosure levels will continue increasing beyond current levels. Consequently, these expectations going forward resulted in the additional reserve strengthening of approximately \$200 million in the fourth quarter of 2010 bringing the total reserve strengthening to \$435 million in 2010. We also recorded 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, in 2010 that did not recur.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased primarily from an increase in costs associated with a workforce reduction as part of a cost-saving initiative in 2011.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate remained relatively flat at 37.1% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 37.0% for the year ended December 31, 2010.

2010 compared to 2009

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 the result of an increase in losses, lower premiums and a decrease in net investment income. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we had a net operating loss of \$352 million primarily related to reserve strengthening.

Revenues

Premiums decreased primarily driven by lower new insurance written as a result of a smaller mortgage insurance market, partially offset by lower premium refunds related to rescission activity. Our flow persistency was 85% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 84% in 2009.

Net investment income decreased primarily from lower average invested assets. Net investment income in 2010 also included \$3 million of lower losses related to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method.

The decrease in net investment gains was primarily driven by lower gains on sales of investments from portfolio repositioning activities in 2010.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased due to an increase in net paid claims of \$193 million and a decrease in change in reserves of \$94 million. The increase in net paid claims was principally attributable to higher claim counts within the 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years and continued aging of the delinquency inventory, partially offset by lower average claim payments reflecting lower loan balances.

The overall decrease in the change in loss reserves in 2010 was driven by lower new delinquencies throughout 2010 and an overall decrease in expected claims since the fourth quarter of 2009 related to our loss mitigation efforts. 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. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$350 million mainly related to decreased loan modifications throughout all geographic regions of the country and increased foreclosure starts, particularly in Florida. Current claims experience within our portfolio indicated that decreased loan modifications were driven by underperforming loan servicers and increased foreclosures in Florida, California, Arizona and Nevada. This current experience within our portfolio accounted for approximately \$150 million of reserve strengthening in the fourth quarter of 2010 and was based on reduced levels of loan modifications and increased foreclosure levels that we saw emerging during the fourth quarter of 2010. In addition, our expectations going forward are that loan modifications will continue trending downward and foreclosure levels will continue increasing beyond current levels. Consequently, these expectations going forward resulted in the additional reserve strengthening of approximately \$200 million in the fourth quarter of 2010 bringing the total reserve strengthening to \$435 million in 2010.

Benefits and other changes in reserves also included a reinsurance credit under certain of our captive reinsurance arrangements of \$214 million and \$275 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In the first quarter of 2010, we reached 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. In the third quarter of 2009, we reached a settlement of arbitration proceedings with a lender regarding bulk transactions of \$95 million, consisting of \$203 million of paid claims and a decrease in reserves of \$108 million that did not recur.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to 37.0% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 40.7% for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax favored investments.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance selected operating performance measures

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

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009
Primary insurance in-force	\$116,500	\$125,900	\$145,100	\$(9,400) (7)%	\$(19,200) (13)%
Risk in-force	27,400	29,300	32,100	(1,900) (6)%	(2,800) (9)%
New insurance written	10,200	9,800	11,300	400 4%	(1,500) (13)%
Net premiums written	573	593	625	(20) (3)%	(32) (5)%

2011 compared to 2010

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 2011. In addition, 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 85% for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

New insurance written

New insurance written increased primarily driven by an increase in the overall mortgage insurance market following FHA pricing changes and increased refinancing activity, as well as an increase in our mortgage insurance market share following the exit of several competitors from the market.

Net premiums written

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.

2010 compared to 2009

Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force

Primary insurance in-force and risk in-force decreased primarily as a result of rescission and other loss mitigation actions, including agreements with a counterparty that

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:

	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease)	
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009
Loss ratio	234%	251%	219%	(17)%	32%
Expense ratio	27%	25%	25%	2%	—%

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 U.S. mortgage insurance business, general expenses consist of acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, and amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles.

reduced our bulk risk in-force exposure. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in flow new insurance written from an increase in our mortgage insurance market share, partially offset and limited by tight domestic credit markets and lending guidelines, as well as a weak housing market and limited mortgage credit liquidity. Our flow persistency was 85% and 84% for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

New insurance written

New insurance written decreased primarily driven by constraints in the bulk market. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in flow new insurance written from an increase in our mortgage insurance market share, partially offset by tighter mortgage insurance guidelines and mortgage lender underwriting standards.

Net premiums written

Net premiums written decreased principally from lower new insurance written during 2010 as a result of a smaller mortgage insurance origination market.

2011 compared to 2010

The decrease in the loss ratio was primarily attributable to a decline in net paid claims, partially offset by an increase in change in reserves and a decrease in net earned premiums. The decline 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 overall increase in loss reserves in 2011 was driven by a reserve strengthening of \$299 million in the second quarter of 2011. This reserve strengthening was 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 housing 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 2011. Emerging loss development patterns within our portfolio of delinquencies during the second half of 2011 have remained consistent with the expectations underlying our reserve strengthening in the second quarter of 2011. These increases were partially offset by lower new delinquencies in 2011 along with stable aging of existing delinquencies in the second half of 2011.

In the third quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$85 million principally related to Florida as opportunities to mitigate losses through loan modification 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. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$350 million mainly related to decreased loan modifications throughout all geographic regions of the country and increased foreclosure starts, particularly in Florida. Claims experience in the fourth quarter of 2010 indicated that decreased loan modifications were driven by underperforming loan servicers and increased foreclosures in Florida, California, Arizona and Nevada. This experience within our portfolio accounted for approximately \$150 million of reserve strengthening in the fourth quarter of 2010 and was based on reduced levels of loan modifications and increased foreclosure levels that we saw emerging during the fourth quarter of 2010. In addition, our expectations going forward are that loan modifications will continue trending downward and foreclosure levels will continue increasing beyond current levels. Consequently, these expectations going forward resulted in the additional reserve strengthening of approximately \$200 million in the fourth quarter of 2010 bringing the total reserve strengthening to \$435 million in 2010. We also recorded a set-

tlement 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, in 2009 that did not recur.

The expense ratio increased as a result of an increase in costs associated with a workforce reduction as part of a cost-saving initiative, as well as lower net premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2011.

2010 compared to 2009

The increase in the loss ratio was primarily attributable to an increase in net paid claims, partially offset by a decrease in change in reserves and a decline in net earned premiums. The increase in paid claims was principally attributable to higher claim counts within the 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years, partially offset by lower average claim payments reflecting lower loan balances. The overall decrease in the change in loss reserves in 2010 was driven by lower new delinquencies throughout 2010 and an overall decrease in expected claims since the fourth quarter of 2009 related to our loss mitigation efforts.

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. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we strengthened reserves by \$350 million mainly related to decreased loan modifications throughout all geographic regions of the country and increased foreclosure starts, particularly in Florida. Current claims experience within our portfolio indicated that decreased loan modifications were driven by underperforming loan servicers and increased foreclosures in Florida, California, Arizona and Nevada. This current experience within our portfolio accounted for approximately \$150 million of reserve strengthening in the fourth quarter of 2010 and was based on reduced levels of loan modifications and increased foreclosure levels that we saw emerging during the fourth quarter of 2010. In addition, our expectations going forward are that loan modifications will continue trending downward and foreclosure levels will continue increasing beyond current levels. Consequently, these expectations going forward resulted in the additional reserve strengthening of approximately \$200 million in the fourth quarter of 2010 bringing the total reserve strengthening to \$435 million in 2010.

In the third quarter of 2009, we reached a \$95 million settlement with a lender regarding certain bulk transactions. Excluding the effect of this settlement, the loss ratio for the year ended December 31, 2009 would have been 204%.

The expense ratio was flat as lower expenses were offset by a decrease in net premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2010.

U.S. mortgage insurance loan portfolio

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding our U.S. primary mortgage insurance loan portfolio as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Primary risk in-force lender concentration (by original applicant)	\$27,180	\$29,037	\$31,722
Top 10 lenders	13,355	14,647	15,814
Top 20 lenders	15,306	16,729	18,540
Loan-to-value ratio:			
95.01% and above	\$ 6,848	\$ 7,274	\$ 7,962
90.01% to 95.00%	9,563	10,044	10,832
80.01% to 90.00%	10,311	11,243	12,245
80.00% and below	458	476	683
Total	\$27,180	\$29,037	\$31,722
Loan grade:			
Prime	\$24,625	\$26,139	\$28,376
A minus and sub-prime	2,555	2,898	3,346
Total	\$27,180	\$29,037	\$31,722
Loan type (1):			
Fixed rate mortgage:			
Flow	\$26,133	\$27,874	\$30,196
Bulk	500	517	690
Adjustable rate mortgage:			
Flow	527	624	755
Bulk	20	22	81
Total	\$27,180	\$29,037	\$31,722
Type of documentation:			
Alt-A (2):			
Flow	\$ 747	\$ 872	\$ 1,064
Bulk	38	41	244
Standard (3):			
Flow	25,913	27,626	29,887
Bulk	482	498	527
Total	\$27,180	\$29,037	\$31,722
Mortgage term:			
15 years and under	\$ 534	\$ 425	\$ 367
More than 15 years	26,646	28,612	31,355
Total	\$27,180	\$29,037	\$31,722

- (1) For loan type in this table, any loan with an interest rate that is fixed for an initial term of five years or more is categorized as a fixed rate mortgage.
- (2) Alt-A loans are originated under programs in which there is a reduced level of verification or disclosure of the borrower's income or assets and a higher historical and expected delinquency rate than standard documentation loans.
- (3) Standard includes loans with reduced or different documentation requirements that meet specifications of GSE approved underwriting systems with historical and expected delinquency rates consistent with our standard portfolio.

Delinquent loans and claims

The claim process in our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment is similar to the process we follow in our international mortgage insurance business except that in the United States, the master policies generally require an insured to notify us of a delinquency no later than ten days after the borrower has been in default by three monthly payments. See “—International Mortgage Insurance—Delinquent loans and claims.” 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 December 31:

	2011	2010	2009
Primary insurance:			
Insured loans in-force	714,467	781,024	890,730
Delinquent loans	87,007	95,395	122,279
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	12.18%	12.21%	13.73%
Flow loan in-force			
Flow loan in-force	633,246	687,964	753,370
Flow delinquent loans	83,931	92,225	107,495
Percentage of flow delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	13.25%	13.41%	14.27%
Bulk loans in-force			
Bulk loans in-force	81,221	93,060	137,360
Bulk delinquent loans (1)	3,076	3,170	14,784
Percentage of bulk delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	3.79%	3.41%	10.76%
A minus and sub-prime loans in-force			
A minus and sub-prime loans in-force	68,487	77,822	89,678
A minus and sub-prime loans delinquent loans	19,884	22,827	29,238
Percentage of A minus and sub-prime delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	29.03%	29.33%	32.60%
Pool insurance:			
Insured loans in-force	14,418	17,880	20,370
Delinquent loans	778	989	781
Percentage of delinquent loans (delinquency rate)	5.40%	5.53%	3.83%

(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 1,592, 1,713 and 11,319 as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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 housing market. These trends continue to be especially evident in Florida, California, Arizona and Nevada, as well as in our A minus, Alt-A, ARMs and certain 100% loan-to-value products. However, we have seen a decline in new delinquencies in 2011.

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)	December 31, 2011			
	Delinquencies	Direct case reserves (1)	Risk in-force	Reserves as % of risk in-force
Payments in default:				
3 payments or less	21,272	\$ 193	\$ 835	23%
4 - 11 payments	24,493	646	1,075	60%
12 payments or more	38,166	1,360	1,870	73%
Total	83,931	\$2,199	\$3,780	58%

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

(Dollar amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010			
	Delinquencies	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	1,546	49%
12 payments or more	34,486	1,142	1,757	65%
Total	92,225	\$2,048	\$4,262	48%

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

Primary insurance delinquency rates differ from region to region in the United States at any one time depending upon economic conditions and cyclical growth patterns. The tables below set forth our primary delinquency rates for the various regions of the United States and the ten largest states by our risk in-force as of the dates indicated. Delinquency rates are shown by region based upon the location of the underlying property, rather than the location of the lender.

	Percent of primary risk in-force as of December 31, 2011	Percent of total reserves as of December 31, 2011 (1)	Delinquency rate as of December 31,		
			2011	2010	2009
By Region:					
Southeast (2)	22%	35%	17.10%	16.79%	18.36%
South Central (3)	16	11	10.15%	11.00%	12.42%
Northeast (4)	14	12	12.80%	11.66%	11.60%
North Central (5)	12	12	11.89%	11.51%	12.20%
Pacific (6)	11	13	12.52%	14.39%	19.43%
Great Lakes (7)	9	7	9.00%	8.92%	10.20%
Plains (8)	6	3	7.87%	8.14%	8.29%
New England (9)	5	3	10.59%	10.71%	12.48%
Mid-Atlantic (10)	5	4	10.73%	10.67%	13.08%
Total	100%	100%	12.18%	12.21%	13.73%

(1) Total reserves were \$2,488 million as of December 31, 2011.

(2) Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

(3) Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah.

(4) New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

(5) Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin.

(6) Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

(7) Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio.

(8) Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.

(9) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

(10) Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Washington D.C. and West Virginia.

	Percent of primary risk in-force as of December 31, 2011	Percent of total reserves as of December 31, 2011 (1)	Delinquency rate as of December 31,		
			2011	2010	2009
By State:					
Florida	7%	24%	29.30%	28.31%	30.77%
Texas	7%	3%	8.34%	8.71%	9.49%
New York	7%	5%	10.66%	9.76%	9.42%
California	6%	6%	10.86%	13.99%	21.87%
Illinois	5%	8%	16.70%	15.79%	16.40%
Georgia	4%	4%	14.79%	16.16%	17.62%
North Carolina	4%	3%	11.89%	11.23%	11.73%
New Jersey	4%	5%	19.07%	17.30%	17.35%
Pennsylvania	4%	2%	11.85%	10.94%	11.13%
Ohio	3%	2%	8.73%	8.19%	8.47%

(1) Total reserves were \$2,488 million as of December 31, 2011.

The frequency of delinquencies may not correlate directly with the number of claims received because the rate at which delinquencies are cured is influenced by borrowers' financial resources and circumstances and regional economic differences. Whether an uncured delinquency leads to a claim principally depends upon the borrower's equity at the time of delinquency and the borrower's or the insured's ability to sell the home for an amount sufficient to satisfy all amounts due under the mortgage loan. When we receive notice of a delinquency, we use a proprietary model to determine whether a delinquent loan is a candidate for workout. When the model identifies such a candidate, our loan workout specialists prioritize cases for loss mitigation based upon the likelihood that the loan will result in a claim. Loss mitigation actions include loan modification, extension of credit to bring a loan current, foreclosure forbearance, pre-foreclosure sale and deed-in-lieu. These loss mitigation efforts often are an effective way to reduce our claim exposure and ultimate payouts.

The following table sets forth the dispersion of our total reserves and primary insurance in-force and risk in-force by year of policy origination and average annual mortgage interest rate as of December 31, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Average rate	Percent of total reserves (1)	Primary insurance in-force	Percent of total	Primary risk in-force	Percent of total
Policy Year						
2000 and prior	7.82%	1.3%	\$ 1,669	1.4%	\$ 426	1.6%
2001	7.61%	0.7	841	0.7	210	0.8
2002	6.65%	1.5	1,981	1.7	492	1.8
2003	5.65%	3.7	8,193	7.0	1,361	5.0
2004	5.89%	4.4	5,400	4.6	1,234	4.5
2005	5.98%	12.5	8,957	7.7	2,319	8.5
2006	6.47%	19.3	12,198	10.5	3,000	11.0
2007	6.53%	39.7	27,201	23.4	6,712	24.7
2008	6.12%	16.5	24,748	21.2	6,158	22.7
2009	5.08%	0.3	7,018	6.0	1,270	4.7
2010	4.66%	0.1	8,460	7.3	1,767	6.5
2011	4.43%	—	9,867	8.5	2,231	8.2
Total portfolio	5.99%	100.0%	\$116,533	100.0%	\$27,180	100.0%

(1) Total reserves were \$2,488 million as of December 31, 2011.

Typically, claim activity is not spread evenly throughout the coverage period of a primary insurance book of business. Based upon our experience, the majority of claims on primary U.S. mortgage insurance loans occur in the third through seventh years after loan origination. Historically, few claims were paid during the first two years after loan origination. However, the pattern of claims frequency can be affected by factors such as deteriorating economic conditions that can result in increasing claims which was the case with our 2007 and 2006 books, but we expect the pattern of claims frequency within our 2009 book to return to that of a more traditional claim trend level. Primary insurance written for the period from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2008 represented 67% of our primary insurance in-force as of December 31, 2011. Historically, traditional primary loans reach their expected peak claim level within a three- to seven-year period. Therefore, the primary loans written during the five-year period ended December 31, 2008, are now within or past their peak claim period. Our A minus and sub-prime loans continue to have earlier incidences of default than our prime loans. A minus and sub-prime loans represented 9% and 10% of our primary risk in-force as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Primary mortgage insurance claims paid, including loss adjustment expenses, for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$942 million, compared to \$1,173 million and \$981 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Pool insurance claims paid were \$4 million or less for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

The ratio of the claim paid to the current risk in-force for a loan is referred to as "claim severity." The current risk in-force is equal to the unpaid principal amount multiplied by the coverage percentage. The main determinants of claim severity are the age of the mortgage loan, the value of the underlying property, accrued interest on the loan, expenses advanced by the insured and foreclosure expenses. These amounts depend partly upon the time required to complete foreclosure, which varies depending upon state laws. Pre-foreclosure sales, acquisitions and other early workout and claim administration actions help to reduce overall claim severity. Our average primary flow mortgage insurance claim severity was 104%, 110% and 108% for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

CORPORATE AND RUNOFF DIVISION

Division results of operations

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Corporate and Runoff Division. See below for a discussion by segment and Corporate and Other activities.

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Runoff segment	\$ 25	\$ 30	\$ 52	\$ (5)	(17)%	\$ (22)	(42)%
Corporate and Other activities	(239)	(184)	(184)	(55)	(30)%	—	—%
Total net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	(214)	(154)	(132)	(60)	(39)%	(22)	(17)%
Adjustments to net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(136)	(27)	(194)	(109)	NM(1)	167	86%
Gain on sale of business, net of taxes	20	—	—	20	NM(1)	—	—%
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent	—	106	—	(106)	(100)%	106	NM(1)
Net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$(330)	\$ (75)	\$(326)	\$(255)	NM(1)	\$251	77%

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

RUNOFF SEGMENT

Segment results of operations

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

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009		
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 260	\$322	\$ 297	\$ (62)	(19)%	\$ 25	8%
Net investment income	140	130	213	10	8%	(83)	(39)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(174)	(2)	(144)	(172)	NM(1)	142	99%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	275	215	306	60	28%	(91)	(30)%
Total revenues	501	665	672	(164)	(25)%	(7)	(1)%
Benefits and expenses:							
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	234	269	260	(35)	(13)%	9	3%
Interest credited	135	156	258	(21)	(13)%	(102)	(40)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	133	135	121	(2)	(1)%	14	12%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	80	88	169	(8)	(9)%	(81)	(48)%
Interest expense	2	2	—	—	—%	2	NM(1)
Total benefits and expenses	584	650	808	(66)	(10)%	(158)	(20)%
Income (loss) before income taxes	(83)	15	(136)	(98)	NM(1)	151	111%
Benefit for income taxes	(30)	(10)	(61)	(20)	(200)%	51	84%
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	(53)	25	(75)	(78)	NM(1)	100	133%
Adjustments to net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	98	5	127	93	NM(1)	(122)	(96)%
Gain on sale of business, net of taxes	(20)	—	—	(20)	NM(1)	—	—%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 25	\$ 30	\$ 52	\$ (5)	(17)%	\$ (22)	(42)%

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

2011 compared to 2010

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

We reported lower net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily related to our variable annuity products largely driven by unfavorable equity market perform-

ance in 2011 and a \$7 million charge in the first quarter of 2011 from the discontinuance of our variable annuity offerings. Also contributing to the decrease was the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in the fourth quarter of 2011. These decreases were partially offset by an increase from our institutional products from lower interest paid on our floating rate policyholder liabilities.

Revenues

Premiums decreased mainly driven by the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business.

Net investment income increased primarily driven by limited partnership investments accounted for under the equity method, partially offset by a decline in average invested assets. Net investment income included \$4 million of gains related to limited partnerships in 2011 compared to \$20 million of losses in 2010.

Net investment losses increased mostly related to losses on embedded derivatives associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs in 2011 compared to gains in 2010. This was partially offset by derivative gains and lower impairments in 2011.

Insurance and investment product fees and other increased mainly attributable to a \$55 million gain recognized on the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves decreased primarily attributable to the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business, partially offset by an increase in our GMDBs in our variable annuity products due to unfavorable equity market impacts in 2011.

Interest credited decreased principally related to our institutional products from lower interest paid on our floating rate policyholder liabilities due to lower interest rates and a decrease in average outstanding liabilities.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, decreased principally from the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business. This decrease was partially offset by a \$9 million charge in the first quarter of 2011 from the discontinuance of our variable annuity offerings.

Amortization of DAC and intangibles decreased largely from the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 36.1% for the year ended December 31, 2011 from (66.7)% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to the sale of a subsidiary and changes in tax favored investments.

2010 compared to 2009

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

The decrease in net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders in 2010 was primarily attributable to income from the early retirement of institutional contracts at a discount to contract values in 2009 that did not recur, partially offset by higher net operating income in our variable annuity business mainly attributable to market growth.

Revenues

Premiums increased mainly driven by growth of our Medicare supplement insurance business.

Net investment income decreased primarily driven by lower investment income related to policy loans from a bankruptcy-related lapse in 2009 of a large group corporate-owned life insurance policy, lower yields on floating rate investments and a decline in average invested assets. Net investment income also included \$9 million of lower losses in 2010 related to limited partnership investments accounted for under the equity method.

Net investment losses decreased mostly related to lower gains associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs as a result of changes in non-performance risk incorporated into the discount rate used to value GMWB embedded derivatives, partly offset by lower derivative losses.

Insurance and investment product fees and other decreased primarily as a result of income from the early retirement of institutional contracts at a discount to contract values in 2009 that did not recur.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased principally related to the growth of our Medicare supplement insurance business and from our guaranteed minimum benefit liabilities driven by less favorable market performance in 2010 compared to 2009, partially offset by a decrease in our GMDB claims.

Interest credited decreased mainly attributable to our institutional products from lower interest paid on our floating rate policyholder liabilities due to lower interest rates and a decrease in average outstanding liabilities. There was also a decrease as a result of a bankruptcy-related lapse in 2009 of a large group corporate-owned life insurance policy.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, increased from the growth of our variable annuity products and our Medicare supplement insurance business.

Amortization of DAC and intangibles decreased from additional DAC amortization of \$54 million in 2009 from loss recognition testing that did not recur. Additionally, amortization decreased as a result of lower gains in 2010 related to embedded derivatives associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs, partially offset by an unfavorable refinement of assumptions of \$9 million in 2010.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to (66.7)% for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to 44.9% for the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily attributable to changes in tax favored investments.

Runoff selected operating performance measures

Variable annuity products

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

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010		2010 vs. 2009	
Income Distribution Series (1)							
Account value, beginning of period	\$6,590	\$5,943	\$5,234	\$ 647	11%	\$ 709	14%
Deposits	203	659	620	(456)	(69)%	39	6%
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(686)	(565)	(449)	(121)	(21)%	(116)	(26)%
Net flows	(483)	94	171	(577)	NM(2)	(77)	(45)%
Interest credited and investment performance	158	553	538	(395)	(71)%	15	3%
Account value, end of period	\$6,265	\$6,590	\$5,943	\$(325)	(5)%	\$ 647	11%
Traditional variable annuities							
Account value, net of reinsurance, beginning of period	\$2,078	\$2,016	\$1,756	\$ 62	3%	\$ 260	15%
Deposits	27	108	90	(81)	(75)%	18	20%
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(343)	(275)	(229)	(68)	(25)%	(46)	(20)%
Net flows	(316)	(167)	(139)	(149)	(89)%	(28)	(20)%
Interest credited and investment performance	4	229	399	(225)	(98)%	(170)	(43)%
Account value, net of reinsurance, end of period	\$1,766	\$2,078	\$2,016	\$(312)	(15)%	\$ 62	3%
Variable life insurance							
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 313	\$ 298	\$ 266	\$ 15	5%	\$ 32	12%
Deposits	11	12	13	(1)	(8)%	(1)	(8)%
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(42)	(37)	(40)	(5)	(14)%	3	8%
Net flows	(31)	(25)	(27)	(6)	(24)%	2	7%
Interest credited and investment performance	2	40	59	(38)	(95)%	(19)	(32)%
Account value, end of period	\$ 284	\$ 313	\$ 298	\$ (29)	(9)%	\$ 15	5%

(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.

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

2011 compared to 2010

Income Distribution Series

Account value related to our income distribution series products decreased from 2010 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 2010 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.

2010 compared to 2009

Income Distribution Series

Account value related to our income distribution series products increased from 2009 attributable to market growth and positive net flows.

Traditional variable annuities

In our traditional variable annuities, the increase in account value from 2009 was principally as a result of market growth, partially offset by surrenders outpacing sales.

Variable life insurance

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

Institutional products

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

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010		2010 vs. 2009	
GICs, FABNs and Funding Agreements							
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 3,717	\$ 4,502	\$ 8,104	\$ (785)	(17)%	\$(3,602)	(44)%
Deposits	—	493	—	(493)	(100)%	493	NM(2)
Surrenders and benefits (1)	(1,199)	(1,452)	(3,792)	253	17%	2,340	62%
Net flows	(1,199)	(959)	(3,792)	(240)	(25)%	2,833	75%
Interest credited	106	163	205	(57)	(35)%	(42)	(20)%
Foreign currency translation	(1)	11	(15)	(12)	(109)%	26	173%
Account value, end of period	\$ 2,623	\$ 3,717	\$ 4,502	\$(1,094)	(29)%	\$ (785)	(17)%

(1) We have included in surrenders the early retirement of institutional contracts at a discount to contract values.

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

2011 compared to 2010

Account value related to our institutional products decreased from 2010 mainly attributable to scheduled maturities of these products. Interest credited declined due to a decrease in average outstanding liabilities and lower average crediting rates. We had no new sales in 2011 as we explore the issuance of our institutional contracts on an opportunistic basis.

2010 compared to 2009

Account value related to our institutional products decreased from 2009 mainly attributable to scheduled maturities of these products. Interest credited declined due to a decrease in average outstanding liabilities. Deposits in 2010 related to our participation in the FHLB program. We explore the issuance of our institutional contracts on an opportunistic basis.

CORPORATE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Results of operations

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to Corporate and Other activities for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,			Increase (decrease) and percentage change			
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010		2010 vs. 2009	
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	—%	\$(1)	(100)%
Net investment income	32	38	9	(6)	(16)%	29	NM(1)
Net investment gains (losses)	(60)	(35)	(101)	(25)	(71)%	66	65%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	40	45	27	(5)	(11)%	18	67%
Total revenues	12	48	(64)	(36)	(75)%	112	175%
Benefits and expenses:							
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	—	—	(1)	—	—%	1	(100)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	50	72	67	(22)	(31)%	5	7%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	12	13	14	(1)	(8)%	(1)	(7)%
Goodwill impairment	29	—	—	29	NM(1)	—	—%
Interest expense	331	293	245	38	13%	48	20%
Total benefits and expenses	422	378	325	44	12%	53	16%
Loss before income taxes	(410)	(330)	(389)	(80)	(24)%	59	15%
Benefit for income taxes	(133)	(230)	(138)	97	42%	(92)	(67)%
Net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	(277)	(100)	(251)	(177)	(177)%	151	(60)%
Adjustments to net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:							
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	38	22	67	16	73%	(45)	(67)%
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent	—	(106)	—	106	100%	(106)	NM(1)
Net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$(239)	\$(184)	\$(184)	\$ (55)	(30)%	\$ —	—%

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

2011 compared to 2010

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

We reported a higher net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily as a result of a goodwill impairment and higher interest expense, partially offset by lower operating expenses and net investment income.

Revenues

Lower investment income was primarily driven by the elimination of an affiliated preferred stock dividend in 2011.

Net investment losses increased largely as a result of net losses from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning compared to net gains in 2010 and an increase in impairments in 2011.

Insurance and investment product fees and other decreased mainly due to non-functional currency transactions attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in 2011, partially offset by higher income related to our reverse mortgage business.

Benefits and expenses

Operating expenses decreased as a result of higher allocated expenses to the operating segments in 2011, partially offset by an increase in broker commissions on loans related to our reverse mortgage business.

The goodwill impairment related to our reverse mortgage business and was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Interest expense increased related to the debt issuances in June and November 2010 and March 2011, partially offset by the maturity of our ¥57.0 billion of senior notes in June 2011.

The income tax benefit decreased primarily related to the release of uncertain tax positions related to separation from our former parent company in 2010.

2010 compared to 2009

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 in 2010 was primarily attributable to higher investment income and other income and fees, partially offset by higher interest expense.

Revenues

Higher net investment income was largely related to the consolidation of certain securitization entities as of January 1, 2010.

Net investment losses decreased primarily related to lower impairments in 2010 and higher gains from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning, partially offset by higher derivative losses in 2010.

Insurance and investment product fees and other increased mainly due to non-functional currency transactions attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in 2010, partially offset by a gain of \$5 million related to the repurchase of senior notes in 2009 that did not recur.

Benefits and expenses

Operating expenses increased as a result of an increase in broker commissions on loans related to our reverse mortgage business, partially offset by higher allocated expenses to the operating segments in 2010.

Interest expense increased largely related to the consolidation of certain securitization entities as of January 1, 2010 and debt issued in the fourth quarter of 2009 and in 2010.

The income tax benefit increased primarily related to the release of uncertain tax positions related to separation from our former parent company in 2010.

INVESTMENTS AND DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Investment results

The following table sets forth information about our investment income, excluding net investment gains (losses), for each component of our investment portfolio for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,						Increase (decrease)			
	2011		2010		2009		2011 vs. 2010		2010 vs. 2009	
	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	5.0%	\$2,697	5.0%	\$2,619	5.2%	\$2,458	—%	\$ 78	(0.2)%	\$161
Fixed maturity securities—non-taxable										
	4.0%	35	4.3%	59	4.7%	107	(0.3)%	(24)	(0.4)%	(48)
Commercial mortgage loans	5.7%	365	5.6%	391	5.5%	432	0.1%	(26)	0.1%	(41)
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities (1)	8.8%	40	7.4%	39	—%	—	1.4%	1	7.4%	39
Equity securities	5.4%	19	6.7%	14	7.0%	16	(1.3)%	5	(0.3)%	(2)
Other invested assets	12.1%	162	8.6%	104	(4.1)%	(82)	3.5%	58	12.7%	186
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities (1)	—%	—	0.5%	2	—%	—	(0.5)%	(2)	0.5%	2
Policy loans	7.9%	120	7.8%	112	8.4%	143	0.1%	8	(0.6)%	(31)
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	1.0%	37	0.5%	21	0.6%	49	0.5%	16	(0.1)%	(28)
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	5.0%	3,475	4.9%	3,361	4.5%	3,123	0.1%	114	0.4%	238
Expenses and fees	(0.1)%	(95)	(0.1)%	(95)	(0.1)%	(90)	—%	—	—%	(5)
Net investment income	4.9%	\$3,380	4.8%	\$3,266	4.4%	\$3,033	0.1%	\$114	0.4%	\$233

(1) See note 18 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

Yields for fixed maturity and equity securities are based on weighted-average amortized cost or cost, respectively. Yields for other invested assets, which include securities lending activity, are calculated net of the corresponding securities lending liability. All other yields are based on average carrying values.

The increase in overall weighted-average investment yields in 2011 was primarily attributable to improved performance of limited partnerships and \$14 million of higher bond calls and prepayments. Net investment income in 2011 included \$28 million of gains related to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method as compared to \$13 million of losses in 2010.

The increase in overall weighted-average investment yields in 2010 was primarily attributable to the reinvestment of the high cash balances we were holding during 2009 and lower losses on limited partnerships. Net investment income in 2010 included \$147 million of lower losses related to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method as compared to 2009. Additionally, there was an increase in net investment income related to the consolidation of certain securitization entities as of January 1, 2010. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in investment income related to policy loans from a bankruptcy-related lapse in 2009.

The following table sets forth net investment gains (losses) for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Available-for-sale securities:			
Realized gains	\$ 210	\$ 156	\$ 255
Realized losses	(160)	(151)	(226)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	50	5	29
Impairments:			
Total other-than-temporary impairments	(118)	(122)	(1,499)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)	(14)	(86)	441
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(132)	(208)	(1,058)
Trading securities	27	19	22
Commercial mortgage loans	6	(29)	(28)
Net gains (losses) related to securitization entities (1)	(47)	(3)	—
Derivative instruments	(99)	50	21
Contingent purchase price valuation change	(25)	—	—
Other	—	23	(27)
Net investment gains (losses)	\$(220)	\$(143)	\$(1,041)

(1) See note 18 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

2011 compared to 2010

- We recorded \$132 million of net other-than-temporary impairments in 2011 as compared to \$208 million in 2010. Of total impairments, \$66 million and \$152 million, respectively, related to structured securities, including \$37 million and \$92 million, respectively, related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities in 2011 and 2010. Impairments related to corporate fixed maturity securities which were a result of bankruptcies, receivership or concerns about the issuer's ability to continue to make contractual payments or intent to sell were \$56 million in 2011 compared to \$30 million in 2010. In 2011 and 2010, we recorded \$5 million and \$10 million, respectively, of impairments related to commercial mortgage loans and \$2 million and \$10 million, respectively, of impairments related to limited partnership investments. In 2011, we also recorded \$3 million of impairments related to real estate held-for-investment. In 2010, we recorded \$6 million of impairments related to financial hybrid securities.
- Net investment losses related to derivatives of \$99 million in 2011 were primarily due to net losses associated with derivatives and embedded derivatives related to variable annuity products with GMWB riders. These GMWB losses were primarily attributed to underperformance of the underlying variable annuity funds as compared to market indices and market losses resulting from increased volatility. Additionally, there were losses from the change in market value of our credit default swaps due to widening credit spreads. These losses were partially offset by ineffectiveness gains from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurance business attributable to significant long-term interest rate declines. Net investment gains related to derivatives of \$50 million in 2010 were primarily related to gains associated with derivatives and embedded derivatives related to variable annuity products with GMWB riders, which included a reduction in the GMWB embedded derivative as a result of changes in the assumption used to incorporate non-performance risk into the discount rate used to value GMWB embedded derivatives. The net gains related to derivatives also included gains from our non-qualifying interest rate swaps due to decreases in long-term interest rates and gains from our credit default swaps due to narrowing credit spreads. These gains were partially offset by losses associated with derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risk associated with near-term expected dividend payments from certain international subsidiaries.
- Net gains related to the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$50 million in 2011 compared to \$5 million in 2010. We recorded \$44 million of higher net losses related to securitization entities during 2011 compared to 2010 primarily associated with derivatives. We recorded \$6 million of gains related to commercial mortgage loans during 2011 attributable to a decrease in the allowance compared to \$29 million of losses during 2010 from a lower of cost or market adjustment on loans held-for-sale and an increase in the

allowance. We also recorded \$8 million of higher gains related to trading securities during 2011 compared to 2010. We recorded a \$25 million contingent purchase price valuation adjustment in 2011 related to the purchase of Altegris in 2010. There was also a net gain of \$16 million from the recovery of a counterparty receivable in 2010.

- The aggregate fair value of securities sold at a loss during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$1,884 million from the sale of 326 securities and \$1,932 million from the sale of 338 securities, respectively, which was approximately 93% of book value in both years. The loss on sales of securities in 2011 was primarily driven by widening credit spreads. Generally, securities that are sold at a loss represent either small dollar amounts or percentage losses upon disposition. The securities sold at a loss during 2011 included two U.S. corporate securities that were sold for a total loss of \$11 million in the first quarter of 2011, one foreign corporate security that was sold for a total loss of \$11 million in the second quarter of 2011, one U.S. corporate security that was sold for a total loss of \$4 million in the third quarter of 2011 and one commercial mortgage obligation that was sold for a total loss of \$10 million, one U.S. corporate security that was sold for a total loss of \$10 million, one equity security that was sold for a total loss of \$7 million and one foreign bond that was sold for a total loss of \$4 million in the fourth quarter of 2011 related to portfolio repositioning activities. The securities sold at a loss during 2010 included one non-U.S. government security that was sold for a total loss of \$7 million in the first quarter of 2010, one mortgage-backed security that was sold for a total loss of \$4 million in the second quarter of 2010 related to portfolio repositioning activities, one U.S. corporate security, one municipal bond and one collateralized mortgage obligation security that were sold for total losses of \$6 million, \$6 million and \$5 million, respectively, in the third quarter of 2010 and one asset-backed security that was sold for a total loss of \$9 million in the fourth quarter of 2010.

2010 compared to 2009

- We recorded \$208 million of net other-than-temporary impairments in 2010 as compared to \$1,058 million in 2009. Of total impairments, \$152 million and \$578 million, respectively, related to structured securities, including \$92 million and \$414 million, respectively, related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities in 2010 and 2009. Impairments related to corporate fixed maturity securities which were a result of bankruptcies, receivership or concerns about the issuer's ability to continue to make contractual payments or intent to sell were \$30 million in 2010 compared to \$90 million in 2009. We also recorded \$6 million and \$323 million of impairments related to financial hybrid securities primarily from banks in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the Netherlands during 2010 and 2009, respectively. We recorded \$9 million of higher impairments related to limited partnership

investments in 2010 compared to 2009. Additionally, we had \$36 million of impairment related to a retained interest in securitized assets in 2009. Based on revised assumptions regarding cash flows from the assets underlying this securitization transaction, we concluded the value of our retained interest was zero and recognized the full impairment.

- Net investment gains related to derivatives of \$50 million in 2010 were primarily related to gains associated with derivatives and embedded derivatives related to variable annuity products with GMWB riders, which included a reduction in the GMWB embedded derivative as a result of changes in the assumption used to incorporate non-performance risk into the discount rate used to value GMWB embedded derivatives. The net gains related to derivatives also included gains from our non-qualifying interest rate swaps due to decreases in long-term interest rates and gains from our credit default swaps due to narrowing credit spreads. These gains were partially offset by losses associated with derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risk associated with near-term expected dividend payments from certain international subsidiaries. Net investment gains of \$21 million related to derivatives in 2009 were primarily related to net gains associated with derivatives and embedded derivatives related to variable annuity products with GMWB riders. The GMWB gains were primarily due to the policyholder funds outperforming the benchmark indices used for hedging. Additionally, there were gains from the widening of credit spreads associated with credit default swaps where we sold protection to improve diversification and portfolio yield. These gains were partially offset by losses attributable to increases in long-term interest rates that were related to a non-qualified derivative strategy to mitigate interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position as well as hedge ineffectiveness from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurance business.
- We also recorded \$24 million of lower net gains related to available-for-sale securities in 2010 compared to 2009. We recorded \$3 million of net losses related to securitization entities primarily associated with derivatives during 2010. There was also a net gain of \$16 million from the recovery of a counterparty receivable in 2010. We also recorded \$40 million of net investment losses related to the sale of limited partnerships in 2009.
- The aggregate fair value of securities sold at a loss during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$1,932 million from the sale of 338 securities and \$1,513 million from the sale of 328 securities, respectively, which was approximately 93% and 88%, respectively, of book value. The loss on sales of securities in 2010 was primarily driven by widening credit spreads. Generally, securities that are sold at a loss represent either small dollar amounts or percentage losses upon disposition. The securities sold at a loss during 2010 included one non-U.S. government security that was sold for a total loss of \$7 million in the first quarter of 2010, one

mortgage-backed security that was sold for a total loss of \$4 million in the second quarter of 2010 related to portfolio repositioning activities, one U.S. corporate security, one municipal bond and one collateralized mortgage obligation security that were sold for total losses of \$6 million, \$6 million and \$5 million, respectively, in the third quarter of 2010, and one asset-backed security that was sold for a total loss of \$9 million in the fourth quarter of 2010. The securities sold at a loss in 2009 included one in the financial services sector that was sold for a total loss of \$49 million due to portfolio repositioning.

Investment portfolio

The following table sets forth our cash, cash equivalents and invested assets as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale:				
Public	\$45,420	59%	\$42,526	59%
Private	12,875	17	12,657	18
Commercial mortgage loans	6,092	8	6,718	9
Other invested assets	4,819	6	3,854	5
Policy loans	1,549	2	1,471	2
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities (1)	411	1	507	1
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities (1)	377	1	372	1
Equity securities, available-for-sale	361	—	332	1
Cash and cash equivalents	4,488	6	3,132	4
Total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets	\$76,392	100%	\$71,569	100%

(1) See note 18 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

For a discussion of the change in cash, cash equivalents and invested assets, see the comparison for this line item under "—Consolidated Balance Sheets." See note 4 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to our investment portfolio.

We hold fixed maturity, equity and trading securities, derivatives, embedded derivatives, securities held as collateral and certain other financial instruments, which are carried at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As of December 31, 2011, approximately 8% of our investment holdings recorded at fair value was based on significant inputs that were not market observable and were classified as Level 3 measurements. See note 17 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to fair value.

Fixed maturity and equity securities

As of December 31, 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	\$ 3,946	\$ 918	\$—	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ 4,863
Tax-exempt (1)	564	15	—	(76)	—	503
Government—non-U.S. (2)	2,017	196	—	(2)	—	2,211
U.S. corporate (2),(3)	23,024	2,542	18	(325)	(1)	25,258
Corporate—non-U.S. (2)	13,156	819	—	(218)	—	13,757
Residential mortgage-backed (4)	5,695	446	9	(252)	(203)	5,695
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,470	157	4	(179)	(52)	3,400
Other asset-backed (4)	2,686	18	—	(95)	(1)	2,608
Total fixed maturity securities	54,558	5,111	31	(1,148)	(257)	58,295
Equity securities	356	19	—	(14)	—	361
Total available-for-sale securities	\$54,914	\$5,130	\$31	\$(1,162)	\$(257)	\$58,656

(1) Fair value included municipal bonds of \$296 million related to special revenue bonds, \$185 million related to general obligation bonds and \$22 million related to other municipal bonds.

(2) Fair value included \$689 million of European periphery exposure.

(3) Fair value included municipal bonds of \$881 million related to special revenue bonds and \$416 million related to general obligation bonds.

(4) Fair value included \$362 million collateralized by sub-prime residential mortgage loans and \$261 million collateralized by Alt-A residential mortgage loans.

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)	1,124	19	—	(113)	—	1,030
Government—non-U.S. (2)	2,257	118	—	(6)	—	2,369
U.S. corporate (2),(3)	23,282	1,123	10	(448)	—	23,967
Corporate—non-U.S. (2)	13,180	485	—	(167)	—	13,498
Residential mortgage-backed (4)	4,821	116	18	(304)	(196)	4,455
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,936	132	6	(286)	(45)	3,743
Other asset-backed (4)	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
Total available-for-sale securities	\$54,985	\$2,169	\$34	\$(1,430)	\$(243)	\$55,515

(1) Fair value included municipal bonds of \$666 million related to special revenue bonds, \$309 million related to general obligation bonds and \$55 million related to other municipal bonds.

(2) Fair value included \$1,169 million of European periphery exposure.

(3) Fair value included municipal bonds of \$682 million related to special revenue bonds and \$394 million related to general obligation bonds.

(4) Fair value included \$457 million collateralized by sub-prime residential mortgage loans and \$376 million collateralized by Alt-A residential mortgage loans.

Fixed maturity securities increased \$3.1 billion primarily due to the decline in interest rates.

The majority of our unrealized losses were related to securities held in our U.S. Life Insurance segment. Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment had gross unrealized losses of \$81 million and \$128 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Our exposure in peripheral European countries consist of fixed maturity securities and trading bonds in Greece, Portugal, Ireland, Italy and Spain. Investments in these countries are primarily made to support our international businesses and to diversify our U.S. corporate fixed maturity securities with European bonds denominated in U.S. dollars. The following table sets forth the fair value of our exposure to these peripheral European countries as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Sovereign Debt		Non-Financial		Financial—Hybrids		Financial—Non-Hybrids		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Spain	\$13	\$36	\$147	\$232	\$24	\$47	\$ 89	\$130	\$273	\$ 445
Ireland	3	5	194	325	—	1	23	1	220	332
Italy	2	13	165	287	—	8	11	23	178	331
Portugal	—	—	25	40	—	—	—	—	25	40
Greece	—	—	1	13	—	—	2	8	3	21
Total	\$18	\$54	\$532	\$897	\$24	\$56	\$125	\$162	\$699	\$1,169

During the fourth quarter of 2011, financial markets were characterized by significant volatility due to increased uncertainty regarding both the U.S. and European economies and concerns over the spread of economic and financial system risk from peripheral European countries to the larger European countries and the impact on the European banking sector of a possible default on Greek debt. During 2011, we reduced our exposure to the peripheral European countries by \$470 million to \$699 million with unrealized losses of \$66 million. Our exposure as of December 31, 2011 is diversified with direct exposure to local economies of \$270 million, indirect exposure through debt issued by subsidiaries outside of the European periphery of \$136 million and exposure to multinational companies where the majority of revenues come from outside of the country of domicile of \$293 million.

Commercial mortgage loans

The following tables set forth additional information regarding our commercial mortgage loans as of December 31:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	2011				
	Total recorded investment	Number of loans	Loan-to-value (1)	Delinquent principal balance	Number of delinquent loans
Loan Year					
2004 and prior	\$1,805	792	49%	\$19	2
2005	1,366	302	63%	3	1
2006	1,208	268	71%	—	—
2007	1,099	180	75%	—	—
2008	267	56	75%	—	—
2009	—	—	—%	—	—
2010	101	17	63%	—	—
2011	294	55	65%	—	—
Total	\$6,140	1,670	63%	\$22	3

(1) Represents weighted-average loan-to-value as of December 31, 2011.

(Dollar amounts in millions)	2010				
	Total recorded investment (1)	Number of loans	Loan-to-value (2)	Delinquent principal balance	Number of delinquent loans
Loan Year					
2004 and prior	\$2,167	908	51%	\$21	6
2005	1,457	312	65%	—	—
2006	1,417	283	73%	9	1
2007	1,347	193	79%	9	2
2008	280	58	77%	11	2
2009	—	—	—%	—	—
2010	104	17	58%	—	—
Total	\$6,772	1,771	65%	\$50	11

(1) Re-presented to include \$4 million of net premium/discount on our commercial mortgage loans.

(2) Represents weighted-average loan-to-value as of December 31, 2010.

The following table sets forth the allowance for credit losses and recorded investment in commercial mortgage loans as of or for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Allowance for credit losses:		
Beginning balance	\$ 59	\$ 48
Charge-offs (1)	(5)	(23)
Recoveries	—	—
Provision	(3)	34
Ending balance	\$ 51	\$ 59
Ending allowance for individually impaired loans	\$ —	\$ —
Ending allowance for loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	\$ 51	\$ 59
Recorded investment:		
Ending balance	\$6,140	\$6,772
Ending balance of individually impaired loans	\$ 10	\$ 30
Ending balance of loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	\$6,130	\$6,742

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

The charge-offs during 2011 were related to individually impaired commercial mortgage loans.

The increase in the provision during 2010 was related to a change in reserving assumptions to reflect the current market environment, partially offset by charge-offs related to individually impaired commercial mortgage loans.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for losses as of or for the year ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2009
Beginning balance	\$23
Provision	25
Release	—
Ending balance	\$48

Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities

See note 4 to our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities.

Other invested assets

The following table sets forth the carrying values of our other invested assets as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Derivatives	\$1,485	31%	\$1,047	27%
Derivatives counterparty collateral	1,023	21	794	21
Trading securities	788	16	677	18
Short-term investments	657	14	139	3
Securities lending collateral	406	9	772	20
Limited partnerships	344	7	340	9
Other investments	116	2	85	2
Total other invested assets	\$4,819	100%	\$3,854	100%

Our investments in derivatives and derivative counterparty collateral increased primarily as a result of a decrease in interest rates, partially offset by the maturity of the swap arrangements associated with the maturity of ¥57.0 billion of senior notes in June 2011 and significant terminations of interest rate swaps in an asset position. Short-term investments and trading securities increased primarily related to purchases exceeding sales and maturities. Securities lending collateral decreased primarily due to no longer recording the non-cash collateral asset related to the securities lending program in Canada during the second quarter of 2011 as a result of not having any rights to sell or re-pledge the collateral assets.

Derivatives

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	December 31, 2011
Derivatives designated as hedges					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	\$12,355	\$11,781	\$(11,737)	\$12,399
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	12,304	(12,228)	13,447
Fair value hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	1,764	—	(725)	1,039
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	85	—	—	85
Total fair value hedges		1,849	—	(725)	1,124
Total derivatives designated as hedges		15,220	12,304	(12,953)	14,571
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	7,681	1,433	(1,914)	7,200
Equity return swaps	Notional	208	363	(245)	326
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities (1)	Notional	129	—	(12)	117
Interest rate swaptions	Notional	200	—	(200)	—
Credit default swaps	Notional	1,195	115	(200)	1,110
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities (1)	Notional	317	—	(3)	314
Equity index options	Notional	744	614	(836)	522
Financial futures	Notional	3,937	6,393	(7,406)	2,924
Other foreign currency contracts	Notional	521	868	(610)	779
Reinsurance embedded derivatives	Notional	72	317	(161)	228
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		15,004	10,103	(11,587)	13,520
Total derivatives		\$30,224	\$22,407	\$(24,540)	\$28,091

(1) See note 18 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

(Number of policies)	Measurement	December 31, 2010	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	December 31, 2011
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
GMWB embedded derivatives	Policies	49,566	701	(2,551)	47,716

The decrease in the notional value of derivatives was primarily attributable to a \$1.9 billion notional decrease in interest rate swaps and financial futures used to hedge liabilities related to our institutional products and a \$1.0 billion notional decrease from maturing cross currency swaps and options related to the maturity of ¥57.0 billion of senior notes in June 2011. These decreases were partially offset by a \$0.6 billion notional increase in derivatives used to hedge foreign currency and equity market risk.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Total assets. Total assets increased \$1.9 billion from \$112.4 billion as of December 31, 2010 to \$114.3 billion as of December 31, 2011.

– Cash, cash equivalents and invested assets increased \$4.8 billion primarily from an increase of \$3.5 billion in invested assets and an increase of \$1.3 billion in cash and cash equiv-

alents. Our fixed maturity securities portfolio increased \$3.1 billion resulting primarily from the decline in interest rates. Other invested assets increased \$1.0 billion primarily driven by an increase in derivatives, derivatives counterparty collateral, short-term investments and trading securities. These increases were offset by a decrease in securities lending as a result of no longer recording the non-cash collateral asset related to the securities lending program in Canada during the second quarter of 2011 as a result of not having any rights to sell or re-pledge the collateral assets. Commercial mortgage loans also decreased \$0.6 billion as collections exceeded originations during 2011.

- Deferred tax asset decreased \$1.1 billion as a result of an increase in unrealized investment gains in 2011.
- Separate account assets decreased \$1.5 billion primarily as a result of death and surrender benefits outpacing deposits largely from the discontinuance of new sales of variable annuities, as well as unfavorable market performance in 2011.

Total liabilities. Total liabilities decreased \$0.8 billion from \$97.4 billion as of December 31, 2010 to \$96.6 billion as of December 31, 2011.

- Our policyholder-related liabilities increased \$1.0 billion. Our long-term care insurance business increased from growth of our in-force block and higher claims. Our U.S. mortgage insurance business increased from a reserve strengthening in 2011 which was partially offset by higher paid claims. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in our fixed annuity products from benefit payments and scheduled maturities of our fixed annuity and institutional products.
- Other liabilities increased \$0.2 billion primarily as a result of an increase in derivatives and derivatives counterparty collateral from the long-term interest rate environment. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in securities lending as a result of no longer recording the offsetting liability to the non-cash collateral asset related to the securities lending program in Canada during the second quarter of 2011 as a result of not having any rights to sell or re-pledge the collateral assets and a decrease in our repurchase program.
- Long-term borrowings decreased \$0.2 billion principally from the maturity of our ¥57.0 billion of senior notes in June 2011 and the redemption of the remaining outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock for \$57 million in June 2011. These decreases were partially offset by the issuance of \$400 million of senior notes in March 2011 and the issuance of AUD\$140 million of subordinated floating rate notes by our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited, in June 2011.
- Non-recourse funding obligations decreased \$0.2 billion principally from repurchases during 2011.
- Separate account liabilities decreased \$1.5 billion primarily as a result of death and surrender benefits outpacing deposits largely from the discontinuance of new sales of variable annuities, as well as unfavorable market performance in 2011.

Total stockholders' equity. Total stockholders' equity increased \$2.7 billion from \$15.0 billion as of December 31, 2010 to \$17.7 billion as of December 31, 2011.

- We reported net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders of \$122 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.
- Accumulated other comprehensive income increased \$2.5 billion predominately attributable to higher unrealized net investment gains and derivatives activity during 2011.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity and capital resources represent our overall financial strength and our ability to generate cash flows from our businesses, borrow funds at competitive rates and raise new capital to meet our operating and growth needs.

Genworth Financial and subsidiaries

The following table sets forth our condensed consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 3,125	\$ 1,336	\$ 1,931
Net cash from investing activities	(59)	(1,815)	820
Net cash from financing activities	(1,641)	(1,512)	(5,309)
Net increase (decrease) in cash before foreign exchange effect	\$ 1,425	\$(1,991)	\$(2,558)

Our principal sources of cash include sales of our products and services, income from our investment portfolio and proceeds from sales of investments. As an insurance business, we typically generate positive cash flows from operating activities, as premiums collected from our insurance products and income received from our investments exceed policy acquisition costs, benefits paid, redemptions and operating expenses. These positive cash flows are then invested to support the obligations of our insurance and investment products and required capital supporting these products. Our cash flows from operating activities are affected by the timing of premiums, fees and investment income received and benefits and expenses paid. The increase in cash inflows from operating activities in 2011 compared to 2010 was primarily as a result of increased derivatives activity in 2011 and lower tax settlements.

In analyzing our cash flow, we focus on the change in the amount of cash available and used in investing activities. We had lower cash outflows from investing activities in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily from higher maturities and sales of fixed maturity securities and lower purchases in 2011. The outflows in 2011 included cash outflows related to other invested assets compared to cash inflows in 2010. These decreases were partially offset by net cash proceeds received from the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Changes in cash from financing activities primarily relate to the issuance of, and redemptions and benefit payments on, universal life insurance and investment contracts; the issuance and acquisition of debt and equity securities; the issuance and repayment or repurchase of borrowings and non-recourse funding obligations; and dividends to our stockholders and other capital transactions. We had higher net cash outflows from financing activities in 2011 primarily related to repurchases of non-recourse funding obligations in 2011. A decrease in proceeds from debt issuances was largely offset by lower redemptions of our investment contracts from scheduled maturities and surrenders on these contracts.

In the United States and Canada, we engage in certain securities lending transactions for the purpose of enhancing the yield on our investment securities portfolio. We maintain effective control over all loaned securities and, therefore, continue to report such securities as fixed maturity securities on the consolidated balance sheets. We are currently indemnified against

counterparty credit risk by the intermediary. See note 2 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to our securities lending program.

We also have a repurchase program in which we sell an investment security at a specified price and agree to repurchase that security at another specified price at a later date. See note 2 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information related to our repurchase program.

Genworth Financial, Inc.—holding company

We conduct all our operations through our operating subsidiaries. Our principal sources of cash include proceeds from the issuance of debt and equity securities, including borrowings pursuant to our credit facilities, dividends from our subsidiaries, payments to us under our tax sharing arrangements with our subsidiaries and sales of assets.

Our primary uses of funds at our holding company level include payment of general operating expenses, payment of principal, interest and other expenses related to holding company debt, payment of dividends on our common stock (to the extent declared by our Board of Directors), amounts we owe to GE under the Tax Matters Agreement, contributions to subsidiaries, repurchase of stock, and, potentially, acquisitions. In November 2008, our Board of Directors decided to suspend the payment of dividends on our common stock indefinitely. The declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will be dependent on many factors including the receipt of dividends from our operating subsidiaries, our financial condition and operating results, the capital requirements of our subsidiaries, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, our credit and financial strength ratings and such other factors as the Board of Directors deems relevant. In addition, in November 2008, our Board of Directors decided to suspend repurchases of our common stock under our stock repurchase program indefinitely. The resumption of our stock repurchase program will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

Insurance laws and regulations regulate the payment of dividends and other distributions to us by our insurance subsidiaries. In general, dividends in excess of prescribed limits are deemed “extraordinary” and require insurance regulatory approval. Based on estimated statutory results as of December 31, 2011, in accordance with applicable dividend restrictions, our subsidiaries could pay dividends of approximately \$1.3 billion to us in 2012 without obtaining regulatory approval. However, we do not expect our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends to us in 2012 at this level as they retain capital for growth and to meet capital requirements.

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we received cash dividends from our subsidiaries of \$478 million, \$342 million and \$904 million, respectively. The majority of dividends were received from our international subsidiaries. Our domestic insurance subsidiaries paid divi-

dends of \$12 million (none of which were deemed “extraordinary”), \$47 million (\$20 million of which were deemed “extraordinary”) and \$50 million (\$24 million of which were deemed “extraordinary”), respectively, during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

We provided capital support to some of our insurance subsidiaries in the form of guarantees of certain obligations, in some cases subject to annual scheduled adjustments, totaling up to \$849 million as of December 31, 2011. We believe our insurance subsidiaries have adequate reserves to cover the underlying obligations. This capital support primarily included:

- A capital support agreement of up to \$365 million with our insurance subsidiary domiciled in Bermuda relating to an intercompany reinsurance agreement;
- A capital support agreement of up to \$260 million with one of our insurance subsidiaries to fund claims to support our international mortgage insurance business in Mexico; and
- A capital support agreement of up to \$200 million with our insurance subsidiary domiciled in Bermuda relating to an excess of loss intercompany reinsurance agreement.

In addition to capital support, we also provided guarantees to third parties for the performance of certain obligations of our subsidiaries. We estimate that our potential obligations under such guarantees were \$65 million as of December 31, 2011. We also provide an unlimited guarantee to policyholders for the solvency of our mortgage insurance subsidiary located in the United Kingdom. However, based on risk in-force as of December 31, 2011, we believe our mortgage insurance subsidiary located in the United Kingdom has sufficient reserves and capital to cover its policyholder obligations.

In connection with our IPO, we entered into a Tax Matters Agreement with GE, which represents an obligation by us to GE. The balance of this obligation was \$310 million as of December 31, 2011.

The following table sets forth our parent company only condensed cash flows for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 147	\$ 81	\$ 855
Net cash from investing activities	148	(444)	(101)
Net cash from financing activities	(201)	(213)	(299)
Net increase (decrease) in cash before foreign exchange effect	\$ 94	\$(576)	\$ 455

Cash flows from operating activities are primarily affected by the dividends from our subsidiaries and the timing of investment income and expenses paid. The increase in cash from operating activities was primarily attributable to higher dividends received from our subsidiaries and a lower decrease related to derivatives activity in 2011.

Cash flows from investing activities are principally affected by the capital contributions paid to subsidiaries and investment activity. During 2011, we made \$15 million of capital contributions to our subsidiaries as compared to \$203 million in 2010. During 2011, we also sold approximately \$200 million of securities.

Cash flows from financing activities are affected by payments and proceeds from our borrowings. During the second quarter of 2011, we repaid ¥57.0 billion of senior notes that matured in June 2011, plus accrued and unpaid 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. 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. In the first quarter of 2011, we issued senior notes that mature in September 2021 for net proceeds of \$397 million.

Regulated insurance subsidiaries

The liquidity requirements of our regulated insurance subsidiaries principally relate to the liabilities associated with their various insurance and investment products, operating costs and expenses, the payment of dividends to us, contributions to their subsidiaries, payment of principal and interest on their outstanding debt obligations and income taxes. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment products include the payment of benefits, as well as cash payments in connection with policy surrenders and withdrawals, policy loans and obligations to redeem funding agreements.

Our insurance subsidiaries have used cash flows from operations and investing activities to fund their liquidity requirements. Our insurance subsidiaries' principal cash inflows from operating activities are derived from premiums, annuity deposits and insurance and investment product fees and other income, including commissions, cost of insurance, mortality, expense and surrender charges, contract underwriting fees, investment management fees and dividends and distributions from their subsidiaries. The principal cash inflows from investing activities result from repayments of principal, investment income and, as necessary, sales of invested assets.

Our insurance subsidiaries maintain investment strategies intended to provide adequate funds to pay benefits without forced sales of investments. Products having liabilities with longer durations, such as certain life insurance and long-term care insurance policies, are matched with investments having similar estimated lives such as long-term fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans. Shorter-term liabilities are matched with fixed maturity securities that have short- and medium-term fixed maturities. In addition, our insurance subsidiaries hold highly liquid, high quality short-term investment securities and other liquid investment grade fixed maturity securities to fund anticipated operating expenses, surrenders and withdrawals. As of December 31, 2011, our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets were \$76.4 billion. Our investments in privately placed fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage loans, policy loans, limited partnership

investments and select mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are relatively illiquid. These asset classes represented approximately 28% of the carrying value of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets as of December 31, 2011.

All of our life insurance subsidiaries have RBC ratios that exceed the minimum levels required by applicable insurance regulations.

As of December 31, 2011, GEMICO, our primary U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiary, exceeded the maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25:1 established under North Carolina law and enforced by the NCDOI. As of December 31, 2011, GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio was approximately 32.9:1. However, 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 any time in 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 granted revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements to allow GEMICO to continue to write new business, although two such waivers are no longer effective as of December 31, 2011 due to the imposition of alternative risk-to-capital limitations contained in these two waivers as they were granted to GEMICO. Consequently, GEMICO was authorized to write new business in 44 states as of December 31, 2011.

In August 2010, Genworth Canada repurchased 12.3 million common shares for CAD\$325 million through a substantial issuer bid. Brookfield participated in the issuer bid by making a proportionate tender and received CAD\$187 million and Brookfield continued to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada.

In June 2011, Genworth Canada repurchased approximately 6.2 million common shares for CAD\$160 million through a substantial issuer bid. Brookfield 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.

As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$171 million of GICs outstanding. Substantially all of these contracts allow for the payment of benefits at contract value to ERISA plans prior to contract maturity in the event of death, disability, retirement or change in investment election. These contracts also provide for early termination by the contractholder but are subject to an adjustment to the contract value for changes in the level of interest rates from the time the GIC was issued plus an early withdrawal penalty. We carefully underwrite these risks before issuing a GIC to a plan and historically have been able to effectively manage our exposure to these benefit payments. Our GICs typically credit interest at a fixed interest rate and have a fixed maturity generally ranging from two to six years.

During 2005, certain of our domestic life insurance subsidiaries transferred primarily foreign-issued investment securities to an affiliated special-purpose entity ("SPE") that was consolidated in our financial statements and whose sole purpose was to securitize these investment securities and issue secured notes to various affiliated insurance companies. The securitized investments were owned in their entirety by the SPE and were not available to satisfy the claims of our creditors. These securitized investments provided collateral to the notes issued by the SPE to the insurance companies. In July 2010, the affiliated SPE redeemed the structured notes that were held by our domestic life insurance subsidiaries with investment securities. There was no gain or loss recorded on the transaction. The affiliated SPE was dissolved in the fourth quarter of 2010.

In May 2009, due to ratings downgrades, one of our wholly-owned life insurance subsidiaries provided security in an aggregate amount of \$462 million for the benefit of certain of its wholly-owned life insurance subsidiaries that have issued non-recourse funding obligations to collateralize the obligation to make future payments on their behalf under certain tax sharing agreements.

Capital resources and financing activities

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 London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin and we have access to \$1.9 billion under these facilities. We repaid all outstanding borrowings under our credit facilities during 2010; however, we utilized \$56 million under these facilities primarily for the issuance of a letter of credit for the benefit of our lifestyle protection insurance subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010. In June 2010, we repaid \$100 million of outstanding borrowings under each of our five-year revolving credit facilities using the net proceeds from our senior notes offering that was completed in

June 2010. In November 2010, we repaid \$125 million of outstanding borrowings under each of our five-year revolving credit facilities with cash on hand. The remaining outstanding borrowings of \$240 million under each of our five-year revolving credit facilities was repaid with net proceeds from our senior notes offering that was completed in November 2010, together with cash on hand.

As of December 31, 2011, we had no borrowings under these facilities; however, we utilized \$257 million under these facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit for the benefit of one of our life insurance subsidiaries. Therefore, we have an unused credit capacity under our revolving credit facilities of \$1.6 billion as of December 31, 2011. These two facilities contain minimum consolidated net worth requirements. Consolidated net worth, as defined in these agreements, means all amounts that would be included on a consolidated balance sheet of the borrower and its subsidiaries under stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). As we approach the expiration dates for our credit facilities, we are evaluating, and will continue to evaluate, our options to extend, replace or refinance a portion of our credit facilities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to extend, replace or refinance these facilities on terms (or at targeted amounts) acceptable to us.

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 and unpaid 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.

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 ("September 2021 Notes"). The September 2021 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in the right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. We have the option to redeem all or a portion of the September 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 September 2021 Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

During 2011, we acquired \$175 million of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, plus accrued interest, for a pre-tax gain of \$48 million. On January 24, 2012, as part of a life block transaction, we repurchased \$475 million of our non-recourse funding obligations. In connection with the repurchase, we ceded certain term life insurance policies to a third-party reinsurer. The combined transactions will result in a U.S. GAAP after-tax loss of approximately \$40 million that will be recorded in the first quarter of 2012.

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.

In December 2010, our majority-owned subsidiary, Genworth Canada, issued CAD\$150 million of 4.59% senior notes due 2015. The net proceeds of the offering were used to fund transactions among Genworth Canada and its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries. Genworth Canada used the proceeds it received from such transactions for general corporate and investment purposes, and/or to fund a distribution to, or a repurchase of common shares from, Genworth Canada's shareholders.

In November 2010, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million, with an interest rate equal to 7.200% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in February 2021 ("February 2021 Notes"). The February 2021 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. We have the option to redeem all or a portion of the February 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 \$396 million from the issuance of the February 2021 Notes, together with cash on hand, were used to repay in full the outstanding borrowings under our two five-year revolving credit facilities.

During August 2010, we repurchased 120,000 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock for \$6 million. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 1.2 million shares of our Series A Preferred Stock were outstanding.

In June 2010, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million, with an interest rate equal to 7.700% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in June 2020 ("2020 Notes"). The 2020 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. We have the option to redeem all or a portion of the 2020 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 2020 Notes

were used to repay \$100 million of outstanding borrowings under each of our five-year revolving credit facilities and the remainder of the proceeds were used for general corporate purposes.

In June 2010, our majority-owned subsidiary, Genworth Canada, issued CAD\$275 million of 5.68% senior notes due 2020. The net proceeds of the offering were used to fund transactions among Genworth Canada and its Canadian wholly-owned subsidiaries. Genworth Canada used the proceeds it received from such transactions for general corporate and investment purposes and to fund a repurchase of common shares from Genworth Canada's shareholders.

For further information about our borrowings, refer to note 13 in our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

We believe existing holding company cash combined with proceeds from the issuance of debt, including borrowings pursuant to our credit facilities (to the extent available), dividends from our subsidiaries, permitted payments to us under our tax sharing arrangements with our subsidiaries and sales of assets will provide us with sufficient capital flexibility and liquidity to meet our future operating requirements. In addition, we actively monitor our liquidity position, liquidity generation options and the credit markets given changing market conditions. However, we cannot predict with any certainty the impact to us from any future disruptions in the credit markets or further downgrades by one or more of the rating agencies of the financial strength ratings of our insurance company subsidiaries and/or the credit ratings of our holding company. The availability of additional funding will depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, regulatory considerations, the general availability of credit, the overall availability of credit to the financial services industry, the level of activity and availability of reinsurers, our credit ratings and credit capacity and the performance of and outlook for our business.

Contractual obligations and commercial commitments

We have obligations to third parties that we entered into in the ordinary course of our operations. These obligations, as of December 31, 2011, are set forth in the table below. However, we do not believe that our cash flow requirements can be assessed based upon this analysis of these obligations as the funding of these future cash obligations will be from future cash flows from premiums, deposits, fees and investment income that are not reflected herein. Future cash outflows, whether they are contractual obligations or not, also will vary based upon our future needs. Although some outflows are fixed, others depend on future events. Examples of fixed obligations include our obligations to pay principal and interest on fixed rate borrowings. Examples of obligations that will vary include obligations to pay interest on variable rate borrowings and insurance liabilities that depend on future interest rates and market performance. Many of our obligations are linked to cash-generating contracts. These obligations include payments to contractholders that assume those contractholders will con-

tinue to make deposits in accordance with the terms of their contracts. In addition, our operations involve significant expenditures that are not based upon "commitments."

(Amounts in millions)	Payments due by period				
	Total	2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017 and thereafter
Borrowings and interest (1)	\$11,410	\$ 228	\$ 687	\$1,027	\$ 9,468
Operating lease obligations	114	31	45	14	24
Other purchase liabilities (2)	117	55	40	22	—
Securities lending and repurchase obligations (3)	1,988	1,843	145	—	—
Commercial mortgage loan commitments (4)	9	9	—	—	—
Limited partnership commitments (4)	78	59	12	6	1
Insurance liabilities (5)	81,955	5,280	5,968	4,245	66,462
Tax matters agreement (6)	388	48	90	86	164
Unrecognized tax benefits (7)	235	62	160	13	—
Total contractual obligations	\$96,294	\$7,615	\$7,147	\$5,413	\$76,119

- (1) Includes payments of principal and interest on our long-term borrowings and non-recourse funding obligations, as described in note 13 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." For our U.S. domiciled insurance companies, any payment of principal, including by redemption, or interest on our non-recourse funding obligations are subject to regulatory approval. River Lake Insurance Company IV Limited, a Bermuda domiciled insurance company, may repay principal of up to 15% of its capital without prior approval. The total amount for borrowings and interest in this table does not equal the amounts on our consolidated balance sheet due to interest included in the table that is expected to be payable in future years. In addition, the total amount does not include borrowings related to securitization entities. See note 18 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for information related to the timing of payments and the maturity dates of these borrowings.
- (2) Includes contractual purchase commitments for goods and services entered into in the ordinary course of business and includes obligations under our pension liabilities.
- (3) The timing for the return of the collateral associated with our securities lending program is uncertain; therefore, the return of collateral is reflected as being due in 2012.
- (4) Includes amounts we are committed to fund for U.S. commercial mortgage loans and interests in limited partnerships.
- (5) Includes estimated claim and benefit, policy surrender and commission obligations offset by expected future deposits and premiums on in-force insurance policies and investment contracts. Also includes amounts established for recourse and indemnification related to our U.S. mortgage insurance contract underwriting business. Estimated claim and benefit obligations are based on mortality, morbidity and lapse assumptions comparable with our historical experience. The obligations in this table have not been discounted at present value. In contrast to this table, our obligations reported in our consolidated balance sheet are recorded in accordance with U.S. GAAP where the liabilities are discounted consistent with the present value concept under accounting guidance related to accounting and reporting by insurance enterprises, as applicable. Therefore, the estimated obligations for insurance liabilities presented in this table significantly exceed the liabilities recorded in reserves for future policy benefits and the liability for policy and contract claims. Due to the significance of the assumptions used, the amounts presented could materially differ from actual results. We have not included separate account obligations as these obligations are legally insulated from general account obligations and will be fully funded by cash flows from separate account assets. We expect to fully fund the obligations for insurance liabilities from cash flows from general account investments and future deposits and premiums.

- (6) Because their future cash outflows are uncertain, the following non-current liabilities are excluded from this table: deferred taxes (except the Tax Matters Agreement, which is included, as described in note 14 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data"), derivatives, unearned premiums and certain other items.
- (7) Includes the settlement of uncertain tax positions, with related interest, based on the estimated timing of the resolution of income tax examinations in multiple jurisdictions. See notes 2 and 14 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for a discussion of uncertain tax positions.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

We have used off-balance sheet securitization transactions to mitigate and diversify our asset risk position and to adjust the asset class mix in our investment portfolio by reinvesting securitization proceeds in accordance with our approved investment guidelines. The transactions we have used involved securitizations of some of our receivables and investments that were secured by commercial mortgage loans, fixed maturity securities or other receivables, consisting primarily of policy loans. Total securitized assets remaining as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 were \$644 million and \$739 million, respectively, including \$487 million and \$575 million, respectively, of securitized assets required to be consolidated.

Securitization transactions typically result in gains or losses that are included in net investment gains (losses) in our consolidated financial statements. There were no off-balance sheet securitization transactions executed in 2011, 2010 and 2009. However, we recorded a \$36 million impairment related to a retained interest in securitized assets in 2009. Based on revised assumptions regarding cash flows from the assets underlying this securitization transaction, we concluded the value of our retained interest was zero and recognized the full impairment.

We have arranged for the assets that we have transferred in securitization transactions to be serviced by us directly, or pursuant to arrangements with a third-party service provider. Servicing activities include ongoing review, credit monitoring, reporting and collection activities.

Financial support for certain securitization entities was provided under credit support agreements that remain in place throughout the life of the related entities. Assets with credit support were funded by demand notes that were further enhanced with support provided by a third party. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we provided limited recourse for a maximum of \$40 million of credit losses related to one of our commercial mortgage loan entities that was required to be consolidated with total assets of \$91 million and \$115 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. There were no amounts recorded for these limited recourse liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. We did not provide limited recourse to any additional securitization entities.

See note 18 to our consolidated financial statements under "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information related to securitization entities.

SEASONALITY

In general, our business as a whole is not seasonal in nature. However, in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, the level of delinquencies, which increases the likelihood of losses, generally tends to decrease in mid-first quarter and continue through second quarter while increasing in the third and fourth quarters of the calendar year. As a result, we typically experience lower levels of losses resulting from delinquencies in the first and second quarters, as compared with those in the third and fourth quarters. However, as a result of the downturn in the U.S. housing market that began in 2008, delinquencies have remained elevated in the first and second quarters in recent years. As the U.S. housing market is beginning to show signs of stabilization, delinquencies have been trending downward; however, we may continue to see higher than usual delinquencies until the housing market returns to a more

normal development pattern. See “—Business trends and conditions” for additional information related to our U.S. mortgage insurance business.

INFLATION

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our results of operations, except insofar as inflation may affect interest rates.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

For a discussion of recently adopted and not yet adopted accounting standards, see note 2 in our consolidated financial statements under “Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of the loss of fair value resulting from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity prices. Market risk is directly influenced by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the related underlying financial instruments are traded. The following is a discussion of our market risk exposures and our risk management practices.

Credit markets continued to show signs of improvement across most asset classes during 2011. See “—Business trends and conditions” and “—Investments and Derivative Instruments” in “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” for further discussion of recent market conditions.

In 2011, the currencies in Canada and Europe weakened against the U.S. dollar as compared to the prior year, while in Australia, the currency remained relatively flat with prior year. This has generally resulted in lower levels of reported revenues and net income (loss), assets, liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in our U.S. dollar consolidated financial statements. See “Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” for further discussion on the impact changes in foreign currency exchange rates have had during the year.

While we enter into derivatives to mitigate certain market risks, our agreements with derivative counterparties typically require that we provide collateral when our net derivative liability position with a particular counterparty reaches a certain level. As a result, we may be required to post collateral due to fluctuations in the fair value of our derivatives and may result in us holding more high quality securities to ensure we have sufficient collateral to post derivative counterparties in the event of adverse changes in fair value of our derivative instruments. In the event we do not have sufficient high quality securities to provide as collateral, we may need to sell certain other securities to purchase assets that would be eligible for collateral posting, which could adversely impact our future investment income.

Interest Rate Risk

We enter into market-sensitive instruments primarily for purposes other than trading. Our life insurance, long-term care insurance and deferred annuity products have significant interest rate risk and are predominantly associated with our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries. Our international mortgage insurance business and immediate annuity products have moderate interest rate risk, while our wealth management, lifestyle protection insurance and U.S. mortgage insurance businesses have relatively low interest rate risk.

Our insurance and investment products are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations and expose us to the risk that falling interest rates or credit spreads will reduce our margin or the difference between the returns we earn on the investments that

support our obligations under these products and the amounts that we must pay to policyholders and contractholders. Because we may reduce the interest rates we credit on most of these products only at limited, pre-established intervals, and because some contracts have guaranteed minimum interest crediting rates, declines in interest rates can impact the profitability of these products.

During periods of increasing market interest rates, we may offer higher crediting rates on interest-sensitive products, such as universal life insurance and fixed annuities, and we may increase crediting rates on in-force products to keep these products competitive. In addition, rapidly rising interest rates may cause increased policy surrenders, withdrawals from life insurance policies and annuity contracts and requests for policy loans, as policyholders and contractholders shift assets into higher yielding investments. Increases in crediting rates, as well as surrenders and withdrawals, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, including the requirement to liquidate fixed-income investments in an unrealized loss position to satisfy surrenders or withdrawals.

Our life and long-term care insurance products as well as our guaranteed benefits on variable annuities also expose us to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. The pricing and expected future profitability of these products are based in part on expected investment returns. Over time, life and long-term care insurance products generally produce positive cash flows as customers pay periodic premiums, which we invest as they are received. Low interest rates increase reinvestment risk and reduce our ability to achieve our targeted investment margins and may adversely affect the profitability of our life and long-term care insurance products and may increase hedging costs on our in-force block of variable annuity products. A prolonged low interest rate environment may negatively impact the sufficiency of our margins on our DAC and PVFP, which could result in an impairment of these assets. In addition, certain statutory capital requirements are based on models that consider interest rates. Prolonged periods of low interest rates may increase the statutory capital we are required to hold as well as the amount of assets we must maintain to support statutory reserves.

The significant interest rate risk that is present in our life insurance, long-term care insurance and deferred annuity products is a result of longer duration liabilities where a significant portion of cash flows to pay benefits comes from investment returns. Additionally, certain of these products have implicit and explicit rate guarantees or optionality that is significantly impacted by changes in interest rates. We seek to minimize interest rate risk by purchasing assets to better align the duration of our assets with the duration of the liability or utilizing derivatives to mitigate interest rate risk for product lines where asset durations are not sufficient to align with the related liability. Additionally, we also minimize certain of these risks through product design features.

The carrying value of our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$71.9 billion and \$68.4 bil-

lion, respectively, of which 81% in each year was invested in fixed maturity securities. The primary market risk to our investment portfolio is interest rate risk associated with investments in fixed maturity securities. We mitigate the market risk associated with our fixed maturity securities portfolio by closely matching the duration of our fixed maturity securities with the duration of the liabilities that those securities are intended to support.

Interest rate fluctuations also could have an adverse effect on the results of our investment portfolio. During periods of declining market interest rates, the interest we receive on variable interest rate investments decreases. In addition, during those periods, we are forced to reinvest the cash we receive as interest or return of principal on our investments in lower-yielding high-grade instruments or in lower-credit instruments to maintain comparable returns. Issuers of fixed-income securities may also decide to prepay their obligations in order to borrow at lower market rates, which exacerbates the risk that we may have to invest the cash proceeds of these securities in lower-yielding or lower-credit instruments. During periods of increasing interest rates, market values of lower-yielding assets will decline. In addition, our interest rate hedges will decline which will require us to post additional collateral with our derivative counterparties.

The primary market risk for our long-term borrowings is interest rate risk at the time of maturity or early redemption, when we may be required to refinance these obligations. We continue to monitor the interest rate environment and to evaluate refinancing opportunities as maturity dates approach. While we are exposed to interest rate risk from certain variable rate long-term borrowings and non-recourse funding obligations, in certain instances we invest in variable rate assets to back those obligations to mitigate the interest rate risk from the variable interest payments.

We use derivative instruments, such as interest rate swaps, financial futures and option-based financial instruments, as part of our risk management strategy. We use these derivatives to mitigate certain interest rate risk by:

- reducing the risk between the timing of the receipt of cash and its investment in the market;
- extending or shortening the asset duration to better align with the duration of the liabilities; and
- protecting against the early termination of an asset or liability.

As a matter of policy, we have not and will not engage in derivative market-making, speculative derivative trading or other speculative derivatives activities.

Equity Market Risk

Our exposure to equity market risk within our insurance companies primarily relates to variable annuities and certain equity linked products. Certain variable annuity products have living benefit guarantees that expose us to equity market risk if the performance of the underlying mutual funds in the separate

account products experience downturns and volatility for an extended period of time potentially resulting in more payments from general account assets than from contractholder separate account investments. Additionally, continued equity market volatility could result in additional losses in our variable annuity products and associated hedging program which will further challenge our ability to recover DAC on these products and could lead to additional write-offs of DAC, as well as increased hedging costs.

Our revenues and returns from our mutual fund wrapped and separately managed account products and services could also be impacted by downturns and volatility in equity markets. Because these products and services generate fees generally from the value of assets under management, a decline in the equity markets could reduce our revenues by reducing the value of the investment assets we manage. Downturns in equity markets could also lead to an increase in liabilities associated with secondary guarantee features, such as guaranteed minimum benefits on separate account products, where we have equity market risk exposure.

We are exposed to equity risk on our holdings of common stocks and other equities, as well as risk on products where we have equity market risk exposure. We manage equity price risk through industry and issuer diversification, asset allocation techniques and hedging strategies.

We use derivative instruments, such as financial futures and option-based financial instruments, as part of our risk management strategy. We use these derivatives to mitigate equity risk by reducing our exposure to fluctuations in equity market indices that underlie some of our products.

Foreign Currency Risk

We also have exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. Our international operations generate revenues denominated in local currencies, and we invest cash generated outside the United States in non-U.S.-denominated securities. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately 25% and 22%, respectively, of our invested assets were held by our international operations and were invested primarily in non-U.S.-denominated securities. Although investing in securities denominated in local currencies limits the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuation on local operating results, we remain exposed to the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates as we translate the operating results of our foreign operations into our consolidated financial statements. We currently do not hedge this exposure. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, 139%, 152% and 160%, respectively, of our income, excluding net investment gains (losses), was generated by our international operations. Our investments in non-U.S.-denominated securities are subject to fluctuations in non-U.S. securities and currency markets, and those markets can be volatile. Non-U.S. currency fluctuations also affect the value of any dividends paid by our non-U.S. subsidiaries to their parent companies in the United States.

We use derivative instruments, such as foreign currency swaps, financial futures and option-based financial instruments, as part of our risk management strategy. We use these derivatives to mitigate certain foreign currency risks by:

- matching the currency of invested assets with the liabilities they support;
- converting certain non-functional currency investments into functional currency; and
- hedging certain near-term foreign currency dividends or cash flows expected from international subsidiaries.

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis measures the impact of hypothetical changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market rates or prices on the profitability of market-sensitive financial instruments.

The following discussion about the potential effects of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity market prices is based on so-called “shock-tests,” which model the effects of interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate and equity market price shifts on our financial condition and results of operations. Although we believe shock-tests provide the most meaningful analysis permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC, they are constrained by several factors, including the necessity to conduct the analysis based on a single point in time and by their inability to include the extraordinarily complex market reactions that normally would arise from the market shifts modeled. Although the following results of shock-tests for changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity market prices may have some limited use as benchmarks, they should not be viewed as forecasts. These forward-looking disclosures also are selective in nature and address only the potential impacts on our financial instruments. For the purpose of this sensitivity analysis, we excluded the potential impacts on our insurance liabilities that are not considered financial instruments, with the exception of those insurance liabilities that have embedded derivatives that are required to be bifurcated in accordance with U.S. GAAP. They do not include a variety of other potential factors that could affect our business as a result of these changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity market prices.

Interest Rate Risk

One means of assessing exposure to interest rate changes is a duration-based analysis that measures the potential changes in fair value resulting from a hypothetical change in interest rates of 100 basis points across all maturities. This is sometimes referred to as a parallel shift in the yield curve. Note that all impacts noted below exclude any effects of deferred taxes, DAC and PVFP unless otherwise noted.

Under this model, with all other factors constant and assuming no offsetting change in the value of our liabilities, we estimated that such an increase in interest rates would cause the fair value of our fixed-income securities portfolio to decrease by approximately \$3.7 billion based on our securities positions as

of December 31, 2011, as compared to an estimated decrease of \$3.2 billion under this model as of December 31, 2010. The increase in the impact of the parallel shift in the yield curve in 2011 was due to the increase in duration of fixed maturity securities to better align with the liabilities being backed by these investments. Additionally, the results of this parallel shift in the yield curve would cause the fair value of our commercial mortgage loans to decrease by approximately \$256 million based on our commercial mortgage loans as of December 31, 2011, which is consistent with the prior year.

We performed a similar sensitivity analysis on our derivatives portfolio and noted that a 100 basis point increase in interest rates resulted in a decrease in fair value of \$921 million based on our derivatives portfolio as of December 31, 2011, as compared to an estimated decline of \$758 million under this model as of December 31, 2010. The estimated decrease in fair value of our derivatives portfolio would also require us to post collateral to certain derivative counterparties of approximately \$248 million and would require us to post cash margin related to our futures contracts of \$131 million based on our derivatives portfolio as of December 31, 2011. Of the \$921 million estimated decrease in fair value on our derivatives portfolio as of December 31, 2011, \$128 million related to non-qualified derivatives used to mitigate interest rate risk associated with our GMWB embedded derivative liabilities as of December 31, 2011. We also performed a similar sensitivity analysis on our embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities and noted that a 100 basis point increase in interest rates resulted in a decrease of \$137 million based on our GMWB embedded derivative liabilities as of December 31, 2011, as compared to an estimated decline of \$86 million under this model as of December 31, 2010.

The impact on our insurance liabilities, as they are not considered financial instruments, is not included in the sensitivities above.

The principal amount, weighted-average interest rate and fair value by maturity, of our variable rate debt were as follows as of December 31, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Principal amount	Weighted-average interest rate	Fair value (2)
Maturity (1):			
Non-recourse funding obligations:			
River Lake Insurance Company IV, 2028	\$ 508	0.58%	\$ 337
River Lake Insurance Company, 2033	1,070	1.48%	706
River Lake Insurance Company II, 2035	712	1.04%	470
River Lake Insurance Company III, 2036	651	1.66%	470
Rivermont Insurance Company I, 2050	315	2.29%	177
Total non-recourse funding obligations	3,256	1.41%	2,160
Floating rate junior notes, 2021 (3)	143	9.23%	139
Total floating rate debt	\$3,399		\$2,299

- (1) *There are no maturities over the next five years.*
- (2) *The valuation methodology used is based on the then-current coupon, revalued based on the LIBOR rate set 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.*
- (3) *Subordinated floating rate notes issued in June 2011 by our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited, with an interest rate of three-month Bank Bill Swap reference rate plus a margin of 4.75%.*

The weighted-average interest rate on our non-recourse funding obligations as of December 31, 2010 was 1.44% based on \$3,437 million of non-recourse funding obligations as of December 31, 2010.

Foreign Currency Risk

One means of assessing exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates is to model effects on reported income using a sensitivity analysis. We analyzed our combined currency exposure for the year ended December 31, 2011, including the results of our international operations financial instruments designated and effective as hedges to identify assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than their relevant functional currencies. Net unhedged exposures in each currency were then remeasured, generally assuming a 10% decrease in foreign currency exchange rates compared to the U.S. dollar. Under this model, with all other factors constant, we estimated that such a decrease would decrease our pre-tax results by approximately \$65 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to an estimated decrease of \$71 million under this model for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We also performed a similar sensitivity analysis on our foreign currency derivative portfolio and noted that a 10% decrease in currency exchange rates resulted in a decrease in fair value of \$31 million as of December 31, 2011, as compared to an estimated decrease of \$79 million under this model for the year ended December 31, 2010. The change in fair value of derivatives may not result in a direct impact to our income as a result of certain derivatives that may be designated as qualifying hedge relationships.

Equity Market Risk

One means of assessing exposure to changes in equity market prices is to estimate the potential changes in market values on our equity investments resulting from a hypothetical broad-based decline in equity market prices of 10%. Under this model, with all other factors constant, we estimated that such a decline in equity market prices would cause the market value of our equity investments to decline by approximately \$31 million based on our equity positions as of December 31, 2011, as compared to an estimated decline of \$22 million under this model for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We performed a similar sensitivity analysis on our equity market derivatives and noted that a 10% decline in equity market prices would result in an increase in fair value of \$95 million based on our equity market derivatives as of December 31, 2011, as compared to an estimated increase of \$79 million under this model as of December 31, 2011. The estimated increase in fair value primarily relates to non-qualified derivatives used to mitigate interest rate risk associated with our GMWB embedded derivative liabilities. We also performed a similar sensitivity analysis on our embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities and noted that a 10% decline in equity market prices would result in an increase in fair value of \$90 million based on our GMWB embedded derivative liabilities as of December 31, 2011, as compared to an estimated increase of \$67 million under this model as of December 31, 2010.

Derivative Counterparty Credit Risk

For all derivative instruments except for derivatives associated with our consolidated securitization entities, a counterparty (or its guarantor, as applicable) may not have a long-term unsecured debt rating below "A-/A3" as rated by S&P and Moody's, respectively, at the date of execution of the derivative instrument. The same requirement applies where a Credit Support Annex ("CSA") to an International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA") Master Agreement has been obtained such that the counterparty is obligated to provide collateral. In the case of a split or single rating, the lowest or the single rating will apply.

In the case of foreign exchange transactions with a tenor of exposure of less than one year, a counterparty must have short-term credit rating of "A-1/P-1" or its equivalent. In the case of a split or single rating, the lowest or the single rating will apply.

All counterparty exposure is measured on a net mark-to-market basis where the valuation of a derivative is adjusted to reflect current market values. This is achieved by estimating the net present value of derivatives positions contracted and outstanding with each counterparty and calculating the gross loss (excluding recoveries) that would be sustained in the event of a counterparty bankruptcy (taking into account netting and pledged collateral under the applicable ISDA Master Agreement and CSA). Investment exposure limits to counterparties shall take into account all exposures (through derivatives, bond investments, repurchase transactions or otherwise).

We may also engage in derivatives transactions traded on regulated exchanges or clearinghouses where the exchanges or clearinghouse ensure the performance of the contracts.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Genworth Financial, Inc.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Genworth Financial, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Genworth Financial, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Genworth Financial, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for embedded credit derivatives and variable interest entities in 2010 and for other-than-temporary impairments in 2009.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Genworth Financial, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 27, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Richmond, Virginia
February 27, 2012

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenues:			
Premiums	\$ 5,705	\$ 5,854	\$ 6,019
Net investment income	3,380	3,266	3,033
Net investment gains (losses)	(220)	(143)	(1,041)
Insurance and investment product fees and other	1,479	1,112	1,058
Total revenues	10,344	10,089	9,069
Benefits and expenses:			
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	5,926	5,994	5,818
Interest credited	794	841	984
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	2,032	1,965	1,884
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	743	756	782
Goodwill impairment	29	—	—
Interest expense	506	457	393
Total benefits and expenses	10,030	10,013	9,861
Income (loss) before income taxes	314	76	(792)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	53	(209)	(393)
Net income (loss)	261	285	(399)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 122	\$ 142	\$ (460)
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:			
Basic	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ (1.02)
Diluted	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ (1.02)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	490.6	489.3	451.1
Diluted	493.5	493.9	451.1
Supplemental disclosures:			
Total other-than-temporary impairments	\$ (118)	\$ (122)	\$(1,499)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)	(14)	(86)	441
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(132)	(208)	(1,058)
Other investments gains (losses)	(88)	65	17
Total net investment gains (losses)	\$ (220)	\$ (143)	\$(1,041)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	\$ 58,295	\$ 55,183
Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	361	332
Commercial mortgage loans	6,092	6,718
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	411	507
Policy loans	1,549	1,471
Other invested assets	4,819	3,854
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities (\$376 and \$370 at fair value)	377	372
Total investments	71,904	68,437
Cash and cash equivalents	4,488	3,132
Accrued investment income	691	733
Deferred acquisition costs	7,327	7,256
Intangible assets	577	741
Goodwill	1,253	1,329
Reinsurance recoverable	16,982	17,191
Other assets	958	810
Deferred tax asset	—	1,100
Separate account assets	10,122	11,666
Total assets	\$114,302	\$112,395
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Liabilities:		
Future policy benefits	\$ 31,971	\$ 30,717
Policyholder account balances	26,345	26,978
Liability for policy and contract claims	7,620	6,933
Unearned premiums	4,257	4,541
Other liabilities (\$210 and \$150 other liabilities related to securitization entities)	6,308	6,085
Borrowings related to securitization entities (\$48 and \$51 at fair value)	396	494
Non-recourse funding obligations	3,256	3,437
Long-term borrowings	4,726	4,952
Deferred tax liability	1,636	1,621
Separate account liabilities	10,122	11,666
Total liabilities	96,637	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 December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively; 491 million and 490 million shares outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	12,124	12,095
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized investment gains (losses):		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired	1,586	21
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	(132)	(121)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,454	(100)
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	2,009	924
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	558	668
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	4,021	1,492
Retained earnings	3,095	2,973
Treasury stock, at cost (88 million shares as of December 31, 2011 and 2010)	(2,700)	(2,700)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	16,541	13,861
Noncontrolling interests	1,124	1,110
Total stockholders' equity	17,665	14,971
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$114,302	\$112,395

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

(Amounts in millions)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' 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	—	—	—	122	—	122	139	261
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other- than-temporarily impaired	—	—	1,565	—	—	1,565	39	1,604
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	—	—	(11)	—	—	(11)	—	(11)
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	—	—	1,085	—	—	1,085	—	1,085
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	—	—	(110)	—	—	(110)	(26)	(136)
Total comprehensive income (loss)								2,803
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(67)	(67)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	29	—	—	—	29	—	29
Balances as of December 31, 2011	\$ 1	\$12,124	\$4,021	\$3,095	\$(2,700)	\$16,541	\$1,124	\$17,665
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	—	—	—	142	—	142	143	285
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other- than-temporarily impaired	—	—	912	—	—	912	11	923
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	—	—	126	—	—	126	—	126
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	—	—	122	—	—	122	—	122
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	—	—	236	—	—	236	56	292
Total comprehensive income (loss)								1,748
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(43)	(43)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	38	—	—	—	38	—	38
Other capital transactions	—	23	—	1	—	24	—	24
Balances as of December 31, 2010	\$ 1	\$12,095	\$1,492	\$2,973	\$(2,700)	\$13,861	\$1,110	\$14,971

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity—(Continued)

(Amounts in millions)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total stockholders' equity
Balances as of December 31, 2008	\$ 1	\$11,477	\$(3,062)	\$3,210	\$(2,700)	\$ 8,926	\$ —	\$ 8,926
Cumulative effect of change in accounting, net of taxes and other adjustments	—	—	(349)	355	—	6	—	6
Initial sale of subsidiary shares to noncontrolling interests	—	(85)	(60)	—	—	(145)	828	683
Additional sale of subsidiary shares to noncontrolling interests	—	(3)	(12)	—	—	(15)	99	84
Issuance of common stock	—	622	—	—	—	622	—	622
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(460)	—	(460)	61	(399)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other- than-temporarily impaired	—	—	2,997	—	—	2,997	17	3,014
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than- temporarily impaired securities	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	14
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	—	—	(359)	—	—	(359)	—	(359)
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	—	—	667	—	—	667	79	746
Total comprehensive income (loss)								3,016
Dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10)	(10)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	—	23	—	—	—	23	—	23
Balances as of December 31, 2009	\$ 1	\$12,034	\$ (164)	\$3,105	\$(2,700)	\$12,276	\$1,074	\$13,350

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Amounts in millions)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 261	\$ 285	\$ (399)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:			
Amortization of fixed maturity discounts and premiums and limited partnerships	(77)	(55)	84
Net investment losses (gains)	220	143	1,041
Charges assessed to policyholders	(690)	(506)	(442)
Acquisition costs deferred	(899)	(839)	(707)
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	743	756	782
Goodwill impairment	29	—	—
Deferred income taxes	(309)	(294)	(476)
Gain on sale of subsidiary	(20)	—	(4)
Net increase (decrease) in trading securities, held-for-sale investments and derivative instruments	1,451	(100)	(59)
Stock-based compensation expense	31	44	26
Change in certain assets and liabilities:			
Accrued investment income and other assets	(140)	(33)	(90)
Insurance reserves	2,492	2,406	2,763
Current tax liabilities	131	(173)	(119)
Other liabilities and other policy-related balances	(98)	(298)	(469)
Net cash from operating activities	3,125	1,336	1,931
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of investments:			
Fixed maturity securities	5,233	4,589	4,105
Commercial mortgage loans	912	769	710
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	96	52	—
Proceeds from sales of investments:			
Fixed maturity and equity securities	6,284	4,643	5,808
Purchases and originations of investments:			
Fixed maturity and equity securities	(11,885)	(13,237)	(9,869)
Commercial mortgage loans	(300)	(105)	—
Other invested assets, net	(527)	1,579	(314)
Policy loans, net	(79)	(68)	431
Net cash transferred related to the sale of a subsidiary	211	—	(51)
Payments for businesses purchased, net of cash acquired	(4)	(37)	—
Net cash from investing activities	(59)	(1,815)	820
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Deposits to universal life and investment contracts	2,664	2,737	2,271
Withdrawals from universal life and investment contracts	(3,688)	(4,429)	(7,975)
Short-term borrowings and other, net	(38)	(777)	(375)
Redemption and repurchase of non-recourse funding obligations	(130)	(6)	(12)
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	545	1,204	298
Repayment and repurchase of long-term debt	(760)	(6)	(898)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	—	—	622
Repayment of borrowings related to securitization entities	(96)	(61)	—
Repurchase of subsidiary shares	(71)	(131)	—
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(67)	(43)	(10)
Proceeds from the sale of subsidiary shares to noncontrolling interests	—	—	770
Net cash from financing activities	(1,641)	(1,512)	(5,309)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(69)	121	232
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,356	(1,870)	(2,326)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,132	5,002	7,328
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,488	\$ 3,132	\$ 5,002

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(1) NATURE OF BUSINESS AND FORMATION OF GENWORTH

Genworth Financial, Inc. (“Genworth”) was incorporated in Delaware on October 23, 2003 as an indirect subsidiary of General Electric Company (“GE”) in preparation for the initial public offering (“IPO”) of Genworth’s common stock, which was completed on May 28, 2004. In connection with our IPO, Genworth acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc. (“GEFAHI”). The transaction was accounted for at book value as a transfer between entities under common control and is referred to as our corporate formation.

The accompanying financial statements include on a consolidated basis the accounts of Genworth and our affiliate companies in which we hold a majority voting interest or power to direct activities of certain variable interest entities (“VIEs”), which we refer to as the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our” unless the context otherwise requires.

We have the following operating segments:

- **U.S. Life Insurance.** We offer and manage a variety of insurance and fixed annuity products. Our primary insurance products include life and long-term care insurance.
- **International Protection.** We are a leading provider of payment protection coverages (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries. Our 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.
- **Wealth Management.** We offer and manage a variety of wealth management products that include managed account programs together with advisor support and financial planning services.
- **International Mortgage Insurance.** We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products and related services 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. Additionally, we offer services, analytical tools and technology that enable lenders to operate efficiently and manage risk.

- **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 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 risk.
- **Runoff.** The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. Our non-strategic products include our variable annuity, variable life insurance, institutional, corporate-owned life insurance and Medicare supplement 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. Effective October 1, 2011, we completed the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business.

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 other non-core businesses that are managed outside of our operating segments.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). 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. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

a) Premiums

For traditional long-duration insurance contracts, we report premiums as earned when due. For short-duration insurance contracts, we report premiums as revenue over the terms of the related insurance policies on a pro-rata basis or in proportion to expected claims.

For single premium mortgage insurance contracts, we report premiums over the estimated policy life in accordance with the expected pattern of risk emergence as further described in our accounting policy for unearned premiums.

Premiums received under annuity contracts without significant mortality risk and premiums received on investment

and universal life insurance products are not reported as revenues but rather as deposits and are included in liabilities for policyholder account balances.

b) Net Investment Income and Net Investment Gains and Losses

Investment income is recognized when earned. Income or losses upon call or prepayment of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities is recognized in net investment income, except for hybrid securities where the income or loss upon call is recognized in net investment gains and losses. Investment gains and losses are calculated on the basis of specific identification.

Investment income on mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities is initially based upon yield, cash flow and prepayment assumptions at the date of purchase. Subsequent revisions in those assumptions are recorded using the retrospective or prospective method. Under the retrospective method, used for mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities of high credit quality (ratings equal to or greater than "AA" or that are backed by a U.S. agency) which cannot be contractually prepaid, amortized cost of the security is adjusted to the amount that would have existed had the revised assumptions been in place at the date of purchase. The adjustments to amortized cost are recorded as a charge or credit to net investment income. Under the prospective method, which is used for all other mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, future cash flows are estimated and interest income is recognized going forward using the new internal rate of return.

c) Insurance and Investment Product Fees and Other

Insurance and investment product fees and other consist primarily of insurance charges assessed on universal and term universal life insurance contracts, fees assessed against customer account values and commission income. For universal and term universal life insurance contracts, charges to policyholder accounts for cost of insurance are recognized as revenue when due. Variable product fees are charged to variable annuity contractholders and variable life insurance policyholders based upon the daily net assets of the contractholder's and policyholder's account values and are recognized as revenue when charged. Policy surrender fees are recognized as income when the policy is surrendered.

d) Investment Securities

At the time of purchase, we designate our investment securities as either available-for-sale or trading and report them in our consolidated balance sheets at fair value. Our portfolio of fixed maturity securities is comprised primarily of investment grade securities. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments, net of the effect on deferred acquisition costs ("DAC"), present value of future profits ("PVFP"), benefit reserves and deferred income taxes, are reflected as unrealized investment gains or losses in a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Realized and unreal-

ized gains and losses related to trading securities are reflected in net investment gains (losses). Trading securities are included in other invested assets in our consolidated balance sheets and primarily represent fixed maturity securities where we utilized the fair value option.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments On Available-For-Sale Securities

As of each balance sheet date, we evaluate securities in an unrealized loss position for other-than-temporary impairments. For debt securities, we consider all available information relevant to the collectability of the security, including information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts, when developing the estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. More specifically for mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, we also utilize performance indicators of the underlying assets including default or delinquency rates, loan to collateral value ratios, third-party credit enhancements, current levels of subordination, vintage and other relevant characteristics of the security or underlying assets to develop our estimate of cash flows. Estimating the cash flows expected to be collected is a quantitative and qualitative process that incorporates information received from third-party sources along with certain internal assumptions and judgments regarding the future performance of the underlying collateral. Where possible, this data is benchmarked against third-party sources.

Prior to adoption of new accounting guidance related to the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments on April 1, 2009, we recognized an other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities in an unrealized loss position when we did not expect full recovery of value or did not have the intent and ability to hold such securities until they had fully recovered their amortized cost. The recognition of other-than-temporary impairments prior to April 1, 2009 represented the entire difference between the amortized cost and fair value with this difference being recorded in net income (loss) as an adjustment to the amortized cost of the security.

Beginning on April 1, 2009, we recognize other-than-temporary impairments on debt securities in an unrealized loss position when one of the following circumstances exists:

- we do not expect full recovery of our amortized cost based on the estimate of cash flows expected to be collected,
- we intend to sell a security or
- it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a security prior to recovery.

For other-than-temporary impairments recognized during the period, we present the total other-than-temporary impairments, the portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI") and the net other-than-temporary impairments as supplemental disclosure presented on the face of our consolidated statements of income.

Total other-than-temporary impairments are calculated as the difference between the amortized cost and fair value that emerged in the current period. For other-than-temporarily impaired securities where we do not intend to sell the security

and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security prior to recovery, total other-than-temporary impairments are adjusted by the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in OCI (“non-credit”). Net other-than-temporary impairments recorded in net income (loss) represent the credit loss on the other-than-temporarily impaired securities with the offset recognized as an adjustment to the amortized cost to determine the new amortized cost basis of the securities.

For securities that were deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired and a non-credit loss was recorded in OCI, the amount recorded as an unrealized gain (loss) represents the difference between the current fair value and the new amortized cost for each period presented. The unrealized gain (loss) on an other-than-temporarily impaired security is recorded as a separate component in OCI until the security is sold or until we record an other-than-temporary impairment where we intend to sell the security or will be required to sell the security prior to recovery.

To estimate the amount of other-than-temporary impairment attributed to credit losses on debt securities where we do not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security prior to recovery, we determine our best estimate of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected from a security by discounting these cash flows at the current effective yield on the security prior to recording any other-than-temporary impairment. If the present value of the discounted cash flows is lower than the amortized cost of the security, the difference between the present value and amortized cost represents the credit loss associated with the security with the remaining difference between fair value and amortized cost recorded as a non-credit other-than-temporary impairment in OCI.

The evaluation of other-than-temporary impairments is subject to risks and uncertainties and is intended to determine the appropriate amount and timing for recognizing an impairment charge. The assessment of whether such impairment has occurred is based on management’s best estimate of the cash flows expected to be collected at the individual security level. We regularly monitor our investment portfolio to ensure that securities that may be other-than-temporarily impaired are identified in a timely manner and that any impairment charge is recognized in the proper period.

While the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities generally includes fixed maturity securities, there are certain hybrid securities that are classified as fixed maturity securities where the application of a debt impairment model depends on whether there has been any evidence of deterioration in credit of the issuer. Under certain circumstances, evidence of deterioration in credit of the issuer may result in the application of the equity securities impairment model.

For equity securities, we recognize an impairment charge in the period in which we determine that the security will not recover to book value within a reasonable period. We determine what constitutes a reasonable period on a

security-by-security basis based upon consideration of all the evidence available to us, including the magnitude of an unrealized loss and its duration. In any event, this period does not exceed 18 months for common equity securities. We measure other-than-temporary impairments based upon the difference between the amortized cost of a security and its fair value.

e) Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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.

Fair value measurements are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our view of market assumptions in the absence of observable market information. We utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities carried at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1—Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2—Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.
- Level 3—Instruments whose significant value drivers are unobservable.

Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments whose value is based on quoted market prices such as exchange-traded derivatives and actively traded mutual fund investments.

Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using industry-standard pricing methodologies, models or other valuation methodologies. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various inputs, such as interest rate, credit spread and foreign exchange rates for the underlying financial instruments. All significant inputs are observable, or derived from observable, information in the marketplace or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Financial instruments in this category primarily include: certain public and private corporate fixed maturity and equity securities; government or agency securities; certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; securities held as collateral; and certain non-exchange-traded derivatives such as interest rate or cross currency swaps.

Level 3 is comprised of financial instruments whose fair value is estimated based on industry-standard pricing methodologies and internally developed models utilizing significant inputs not based on, nor corroborated by, readily available market information. In limited instances, this category may

also utilize non-binding broker quotes. This category primarily consists of certain less liquid fixed maturity, equity and trading securities and certain derivative instruments or embedded derivatives where we cannot corroborate the significant valuation inputs with market observable data.

As of each reporting period, all assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability, such as the relative impact on the fair value as a result of including a particular input. 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 in and out of Level 3 at the beginning fair value for the reporting period in which the changes occur. See note 17 for additional information related to fair value measurements.

f) Commercial Mortgage Loans

Commercial mortgage loans are stated at principal amounts outstanding, net of deferred expenses and allowance for loan loss. Interest on loans is recognized on an accrual basis at the applicable interest rate on the principal amount outstanding. Loan origination fees and direct costs, as well as premiums and discounts, are amortized as level yield adjustments over the respective loan terms. Unamortized net fees or costs are recognized upon early repayment of the loans. Loan commitment fees are deferred and amortized on an effective yield basis over the term of the loan. Commercial mortgage loans are considered past due when contractual payments have not been received from the borrower by the required payment date.

“Impaired” loans are defined by U.S. GAAP as loans for which it is probable that the lender will be unable to collect all amounts due according to original contractual terms of the loan agreement. In determining whether it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due, we consider current payment status, debt service coverage ratios, occupancy levels and current loan-to-value. Impaired loans are carried on a non-accrual status. Loans are placed on non-accrual status when, in management’s opinion, the collection of principal or interest is unlikely, or when the collection of principal or interest is 90 days or more past due. Income on impaired loans is not recognized until the loan is sold or the cash received exceeds the carrying amount recorded.

We evaluate the impairment of commercial mortgage loans first on an individual loan basis. If an individual loan is not deemed impaired, then we evaluate the remaining loans collectively to determine whether an impairment should be recorded.

For individually impaired loans, we record an impairment charge when it is probable that a loss has been incurred. The impairment is recorded as an increase in the allowance for loan

losses. All losses of principal are charged to the allowance for loan losses in the period in which the loan is deemed to be uncollectible.

For loans that are not individually impaired where we evaluate the loans collectively, the allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that we determine is adequate to absorb estimated probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio. Our process to determine the adequacy of the allowance utilizes an analytical model based on historical loss experience adjusted for current events, trends and economic conditions that would result in a loss in the loan portfolio over the next twelve months. Key inputs into our evaluation include debt service coverage ratios, loan-to-value, property-type, occupancy levels, geographic region, and probability weighting of the scenarios generated by the model. The actual amounts realized could differ in the near term from the amounts assumed in arriving at the allowance for loan losses reported in the consolidated financial statements. Additions and reductions to the allowance through periodic provisions or benefits are recorded in net investment gains (losses).

For commercial mortgage loans classified as held-for-sale, each loan is carried at the lower of cost or market and is included in commercial mortgage loans in our consolidated balance sheets. See note 4 for additional disclosures related to commercial mortgage loans.

g) Securities Lending Activity

In the United States and Canada, we engage in certain securities lending transactions for the purpose of enhancing the yield on our investment securities portfolio. We maintain effective control over all loaned securities and, therefore, continue to report such securities as fixed maturity securities on the consolidated balance sheets. We are currently indemnified against counterparty credit risk by the intermediary.

Under the securities lending program in the United States, the borrower is required to provide collateral, which can consist of cash or government securities, on a daily basis in amounts equal to or exceeding 102% of the applicable securities loaned. Currently, we only accept cash collateral from borrowers under the program. Cash collateral received by us on securities lending transactions is reflected in other invested assets with an offsetting liability recognized in other liabilities for the obligation to return the collateral. Any cash collateral received is reinvested by our custodian based upon the investment guidelines provided within our agreement. In the United States, the reinvested cash collateral is primarily invested in a money market fund approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (“NAIC”), U.S. and foreign government securities, U.S. government agency securities, asset-backed securities and corporate debt securities. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the fair value of securities loaned under our securities lending program in the United States was \$0.4 billion and \$0.5 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the fair value of collateral held under our securities lending program in the United States was \$0.4 billion and \$0.5 billion,

respectively, and the offsetting obligation to return collateral of \$0.4 billion and \$0.5 billion, respectively, was included in other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. We did not have any non-cash collateral provided by the borrower in our securities lending program in the United States as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Under our securities lending program in Canada, the borrower is required to provide collateral consisting of government securities on a daily basis in amounts equal to or exceeding 105% of the fair value of the applicable securities loaned. Securities received from counterparties as collateral are not recorded on our consolidated balance sheet given that the risk and rewards of ownership is not transferred from the counterparties to us in the course of such transactions. Additionally, there was no cash collateral as cash collateral is not permitted as an acceptable form of collateral under the program. In Canada, the lending institution must be included on the approved Securities Lending Borrowers List with the Canadian regulator and the intermediary must be rated at least "AA-" by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the fair value of securities loaned under our securities lending program in Canada was \$0.3 billion. Prior to the second quarter of 2011, we recorded non-cash collateral in other invested assets with a corresponding liability in other liabilities representing our obligation to return the non-cash collateral. Since we do not have rights to sell or pledge the non-cash collateral, we determined the gross presentation of these amounts was not required and changed our presentation of these amounts beginning in the second quarter of 2011.

h) Repurchase Agreements

We have a repurchase program in which we sell an investment security at a specified price and agree to repurchase that security at another specified price at a later date. Repurchase agreements are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently reacquired, including accrued interest, as specified in the respective agreement. The market value of securities to be repurchased is monitored and collateral levels are adjusted where appropriate to protect the counterparty against credit exposure. Cash received is invested in fixed maturity securities. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the fair value of securities pledged under the repurchase program was \$1.7 billion and the repurchase obligation of \$1.5 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, was included in other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Certificates of deposit, money market funds and other time deposits with original maturities of 90 days or less are considered cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of cash flows. Items with maturities greater than 90 days but less than one year at the time of acquisition are considered short-term investments.

j) Deferred Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs include costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of insurance and investment contracts. Such costs are deferred and amortized as follows:

Long-Duration Contracts. Acquisition costs include commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions, solicitation and printing costs, sales material and some support costs, such as underwriting and contract and policy issuance expenses. Amortization for traditional long-duration insurance products is determined as a level proportion of premium based on commonly accepted actuarial methods and reasonable assumptions about mortality, morbidity, lapse rates, expenses and future yield on related investments established when the contract or policy is issued. Amortization is adjusted each period to reflect policy lapse or termination rates as compared to anticipated experience. Amortization for annuity contracts without significant mortality risk and for investment and universal life insurance products is based on estimated gross profits. Estimated gross profits are adjusted quarterly to reflect actual experience to date or for the unlocking of underlying key assumptions relating to future gross profits based on experience studies.

Short-Duration Contracts. Acquisition costs consist primarily of commissions and premium taxes and are amortized ratably over the terms of the underlying policies.

We regularly review all of these assumptions and periodically test DAC for recoverability. For deposit products, if the current present value of estimated future gross profits is less than the unamortized DAC for a line of business, a charge to income is recorded for additional DAC amortization, and for certain products, an increase in benefit reserves may be required. For other products, if the benefit reserve plus anticipated future premiums and interest income for a line of business are less than the current estimate of future benefits and expenses (including any unamortized DAC), a charge to income is recorded for additional DAC amortization or for increased benefit reserves. See note 6 for additional information related to DAC including loss recognition and recoverability.

k) Intangible Assets

Present Value of Future Profits. In conjunction with the acquisition of a block of insurance policies or investment contracts, a portion of the purchase price is assigned to the right to receive future gross profits arising from existing insurance and investment contracts. This intangible asset, called PVFP, represents the actuarially estimated present value of future cash flows from the acquired policies. PVFP is amortized, net of accreted interest, in a manner similar to the amortization of DAC.

We regularly review all of these assumptions and periodically test PVFP for recoverability. For deposit products, if the current present value of estimated future gross profits is less than the unamortized PVFP for a line of business, a charge to income is recorded for additional PVFP amortization. For other products, if the benefit reserve plus anticipated future premiums and interest income for a line of business are less

than the current estimate of future benefits and expenses (including any unamortized PVFP), a charge to income is recorded for additional PVFP amortization or for increased benefit reserves. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, no charges to income were recorded as a result of our PVFP recoverability or loss recognition testing.

Deferred Sales Inducements to Contractholders. We defer sales inducements to contractholders for features on variable annuities that entitle the contractholder to an incremental amount to be credited to the account value upon making a deposit, and for fixed annuities with crediting rates higher than the contract's expected ongoing crediting rates for periods after the inducement. Deferred sales inducements to contractholders are reported as a separate intangible asset and amortized in benefits and other changes in policy reserves using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC.

Other Intangible Assets. We amortize the costs of other intangibles over their estimated useful lives unless such lives are deemed indefinite. Amortizable intangible assets are tested for impairment based on undiscounted cash flows, which requires the use of estimates and judgment, and, if impaired, written down to fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested at least annually for impairment and written down to fair value as required.

l) Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at least annually and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value. We test goodwill using a fair value approach, which requires the use of estimates and judgment, at the "reporting unit" level. A reporting unit is the operating segment, or a business one level below that operating segment (the "component" level) if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by management at the component level. We recognize an impairment charge for any amount by which the carrying amount of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its fair 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.

The cash flows used to determine fair value are dependent on a number of significant management assumptions based on our historical experience, our expectations of future performance, and expected economic environment. Our estimates are subject to change given the inherent uncertainty in predicting future performance and cash flows, which are impacted by such things as policyholder behavior, competitor pricing, new product introductions and specific industry and market conditions.

Additionally, the discount rate used in our discounted cash flow approach is based on management's judgment of the appropriate rate for each reporting unit based on the relative risk associated with the projected cash flows.

See note 8 for additional information related to goodwill and impairments recorded.

m) Reinsurance

Premium revenue, benefits and acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, are reported net of the amounts relating to reinsurance ceded to and assumed from other companies. Amounts due from reinsurers for incurred and estimated future claims are reflected in the reinsurance recoverable asset. Amounts received from reinsurers that represent recovery of acquisition costs are netted against DAC so that the net amount is capitalized. The cost of reinsurance is accounted for over the terms of the related treaties using assumptions consistent with those used to account for the underlying reinsured policies. Premium revenue, benefits and acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, for reinsurance contracts that do not qualify for reinsurance accounting are accounted for under the deposit method of accounting.

n) Derivatives

Derivative instruments are used to manage risk through one of four principal risk management strategies including: (i) liabilities; (ii) invested assets; (iii) portfolios of assets or liabilities; and (iv) forecasted transactions.

On the date we enter into a derivative contract, management designates the derivative as a hedge of the identified exposure (fair value, cash flow or foreign currency). If a derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, the changes in its fair value and all scheduled periodic settlement receipts and payments are reported in income.

We formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as our risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. In this documentation, we specifically identify the asset, liability or forecasted transaction that has been designated as a hedged item, state how the hedging instrument is expected to hedge the risks related to the hedged item, and set forth the method that will be used to retrospectively and prospectively assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness and the method that will be used to measure hedge ineffectiveness. We generally determine hedge effectiveness based on total changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk and the total changes in fair value of the derivative instrument.

We discontinue hedge accounting prospectively when: (i) it is determined that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item; (ii) the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; (iii) the derivative is de-designated as a hedge instrument; or (iv) it is no longer probable that the forecasted transaction will occur.

For all qualifying and highly effective cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value of the derivative instrument is reported as a component of OCI. The ineffective portion of changes in fair value of the derivative instrument is reported as a component of income. When hedge accounting is discontinued because it is probable that a forecasted transaction will not occur, the derivative continues to be carried in the consolidated balance sheets at its fair value, and gains and losses that were accumulated in OCI are recognized immediately in income. When the hedged forecasted transaction is no longer probable, but is reasonably possible, the accumulated gain or loss remains in OCI and is recognized when the transaction affects income; however, prospective hedge accounting for the transaction is terminated. In all other situations in which hedge accounting is discontinued on a cash flow hedge, amounts previously deferred in OCI are reclassified into income when income is impacted by the variability of the cash flow of the hedged item.

For all qualifying and highly effective fair value hedges, the changes in fair value of the derivative instrument are reported in income. In addition, changes in fair value attributable to the hedged portion of the underlying instrument are reported in income. When hedge accounting is discontinued because it is determined that the derivative no longer qualifies as an effective fair value hedge, the derivative continues to be carried in the consolidated balance sheets at its fair value, but the hedged asset or liability will no longer be adjusted for changes in fair value. In all other situations in which hedge accounting is discontinued, the derivative is carried at its fair value in the consolidated balance sheets, with changes in its fair value recognized in the current period as income.

We may enter into contracts that are not themselves derivative instruments but contain embedded derivatives. For each contract, we assess whether the economic characteristics of the embedded derivative are clearly and closely related to those of the host contract and determine whether a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded instrument would meet the definition of a derivative instrument.

If it is determined that the embedded derivative possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract, and that a separate instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument, the embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a stand-alone derivative. Such embedded derivatives are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value and are classified consistent with their host contract. Changes in their fair value are recognized in the current period in income. If we are unable to properly identify and measure an embedded derivative for separation from its host contract, the entire contract is carried in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the current period in income.

Changes in the fair value of non-qualifying derivatives, including embedded derivatives, changes in fair value of certain derivatives and related hedged items in fair value hedge

relationships and hedge ineffectiveness on cash flow hedges are reported in net investment gains (losses).

o) Separate Accounts

The separate account assets represent funds for which the investment income and investment gains and losses accrue directly to the variable annuity contractholders and variable life insurance policyholders. We assess mortality and expense risk fees and administration charges on the assets allocated to the separate accounts. The separate account assets are carried at fair value and are equal to the liabilities that represent the contractholders' and policyholders' equity in those assets.

p) Insurance Reserves

Future Policy Benefits

We include insurance-type contracts, such as traditional life insurance, in the liability for future policy benefits. Insurance-type contracts are broadly defined to include contracts with significant mortality and/or morbidity risk. The liability for future benefits of insurance contracts is the present value of such benefits less the present value of future net premiums based on mortality, morbidity and other assumptions, which are appropriate at the time the policies are issued or acquired. These assumptions are periodically evaluated for potential reserve deficiencies. Reserves for cancelable accident and health insurance are based upon unearned premiums, claims incurred but not reported and claims in the process of settlement. This estimate is based on our historical experience and that of the insurance industry, adjusted for current trends. Any changes in the estimated liability are reflected in income as the estimates are revised.

Through 2010, we issued level premium term life insurance products whose premiums are contractually determined to be level through a period of time and then increase thereafter. Effective January 1, 2012, we intend to change our treatment of the liability for future policy benefits for our level premium term life insurance products when the liability for a policy falls below zero. Previously, the total liability for future policy benefits included negative reserves calculated at an individual policy level. Our previous accounting policy followed the accounting for traditional, long-duration insurance contracts where the reserves are calculated as the present value of expected benefit payments minus the present value of net premiums based on assumptions determined on the policy issuance date including mortality, interest, and lapse rates. This accounting has the effect of causing profits to emerge as a level percentage of premiums, subject to differences in assumed versus actual experience which flow through income as they occur, and for products with an increasing premium stream, such as the level premium term life insurance product, may result in negative reserves for a given policy.

More recent insurance-specific accounting guidance reflects a different accounting philosophy, emphasizing the balance sheet over the income statement, or matching, focus which was the philosophy in place when the traditional, long-

duration insurance contract guidance was issued (the accounting model for traditional, long-duration insurance contracts draws upon the principles of matching and conservatism originating in the 1970's, and does not specifically address negative reserves). More recent accounting models for long-duration contracts specifically prohibit negative reserves, e.g., non-traditional contracts with annuitization benefits and certain participating contracts. These recent accounting models did not impact the reserving for our level premium term life insurance products.

We believe that industry accounting practices for level premium term life insurance product reserving is mixed with some companies "flooring" reserves at zero and others applying our current accounting policy described above. In 2010, we stopped issuing new level premium term life insurance policies. Thus, as the level premium term policies reach the end of their level premium term periods, the portion of policies with negative reserves in relation to the reserve for all level premium term life insurance products will continue to increase. Our new method of accounting will floor the liability for future policy benefits on each level premium term life insurance policy at zero. We believe that flooring reserves at zero is preferable in our circumstances as this alternative accounting policy will not allow negative reserves to accumulate on the balance sheet for this closed block of insurance policies. In implementing this change in accounting, no changes were made to the assumptions that were locked-in at policy inception. We will implement this accounting change retrospectively, which will reduce retained earnings and stockholders' equity by approximately \$120 million as of January 1, 2012, and will reduce net income (loss) by approximately \$10 million, \$4 million and \$32 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Policyholder Account Balances

We include investment-type contracts and our universal life insurance contracts in the liability for policyholder account balances. Investment-type contracts are broadly defined to include contracts without significant mortality or morbidity risk. Payments received from sales of investment contracts are recognized by providing a liability equal to the current account value of the policyholders' contracts. Interest rates credited to investment contracts are guaranteed for the initial policy term with renewal rates determined as necessary by management.

q) Liability for Policy and Contract Claims

The liability for policy and contract claims represents the amount needed to provide for the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims relating to insured events that have occurred on or before the end of the respective reporting period. The estimated liability includes requirements for future payments of: (a) claims that have been reported to the insurer; (b) claims related to insured events that have occurred but that have not been reported to the insurer as of the date the liability is estimated; and (c) claim adjustment expenses. Claim adjustment

expenses include costs incurred in the claim settlement process such as legal fees and costs to record, process and adjust claims.

For our mortgage insurance policies, reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses are based on notices of mortgage loan defaults and estimates of defaults that have been incurred but have not been reported by loan servicers, using assumptions of claim rates for loans in default and the average amount paid for loans that result in a claim. As is common accounting practice in the mortgage insurance industry and in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we begin to provide for the ultimate claim payment relating to a potential claim on a defaulted loan when the status of that loan first goes delinquent. Over time, as the status of the underlying delinquent loans move toward foreclosure and the likelihood of the associated claim loss increases, the amount of the loss reserves associated with the potential claims may also increase.

Management considers the liability for policy and contract claims provided to be satisfactory to cover the losses that have occurred. Management monitors actual experience, and where circumstances warrant, will revise its assumptions. The methods of determining such estimates and establishing the reserves are reviewed continuously and any adjustments are reflected in operations in the period in which they become known. Future developments may result in losses and loss expenses greater or less than the liability for policy and contract claims provided.

r) Unearned Premiums

For single premium insurance contracts, we recognize premiums over the policy life in accordance with the expected pattern of risk emergence. We recognize a portion of the revenue in premiums earned in the current period, while the remaining portion is deferred as unearned premiums and earned over time in accordance with the expected pattern of risk emergence. If single premium policies are cancelled and the premium is non-refundable, then the remaining unearned premium related to each cancelled policy is recognized to earned premiums upon notification of the cancellation. Expected pattern of risk emergence on which we base premium recognition is inherently judgmental and is based on actuarial analysis of historical experience. We periodically review our premium earnings recognition models with any adjustments to the estimates reflected in current period income. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we updated our premium recognition factors for our international mortgage insurance business. These updates included the consideration of recent and projected loss experience, policy cancellation experience and refinement of actuarial methods. In 2011, 2010 and 2009, adjustments associated with this update resulted in an increase in earned premiums of \$46 million, \$52 million and \$49 million, respectively.

s) Stock-Based Compensation

We determine a grant date fair value and recognize the related compensation expense, adjusted for expected forfeitures, through the income statement over the respective vesting period of the awards.

t) Employee Benefit Plans

We provide employees with a defined contribution pension plan and recognize expense throughout the year based on the employee's age, service and eligible pay. We make an annual contribution to the plan. We also provide employees with defined contribution savings plans. We recognize expense for our contributions to the savings plans at the time employees make contributions to the plans.

Some employees participate in defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans. We recognize expense for these plans based upon actuarial valuations performed by external experts. We estimate aggregate benefits by using assumptions for employee turnover, future compensation increases, rates of return on pension plan assets and future health care costs. We recognize an expense for differences between actual experience and estimates over the average future service period of participants. We recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit plan as an asset or liability in our consolidated balance sheets and recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through OCI.

u) Income Taxes

We determine deferred tax assets and/or liabilities by multiplying the differences between the financial reporting and tax reporting bases for assets and liabilities by the enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such differences are recovered or settled if there is no change in law. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances on deferred tax assets are estimated based on our assessment of the realizability of such amounts.

Effective with the period starting January 1, 2011, our companies intend to elect to file a single U.S. consolidated income tax return (the "life/non-life consolidated return"). Such election can only be made with the filing of the first life/non-life consolidated return which is anticipated to be filed on or before September 15, 2012. All companies domesticated in the United States and our Bermuda subsidiaries which have elected to be taxed as U.S. domestic companies will be included in the life/non-life consolidated return as allowed by the tax law and regulations. A new tax sharing agreement which is anticipated to be substantially similar to the prior separate agreements, but applicable to all the includable companies, will be provided to the appropriate state insurance regulators for approval. Intercompany balances relating to the impacts of the new agreement will be settled with the insurance companies after approval is received from the insurance regulators. Intercompany balances under all agreements are settled at least annually. For years before 2011, our U.S. non-life insurance entities were included in the consolidated federal income tax return of Genworth and subject to a tax sharing arrangement that allocated tax on a separate company basis but provided benefit for current utilization of losses and credits. Also, our U.S. life insurance entities filed a consolidated life insurance federal income tax return, and were subject to a separate

tax sharing agreement, as approved by state insurance regulators, which allocated taxes on a separate company basis but provided benefit for current utilization of losses and credits.

Our subsidiaries based in Bermuda are treated as U.S. life insurance companies under provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. Jurisdictions outside the United States in which our various subsidiaries incur significant taxes include Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom.

v) Foreign Currency Translation

The determination of the functional currency is made based on the appropriate economic and management indicators. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date. Translation adjustments are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Revenues and expenses of the foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the average rates of exchange during the period of the transaction. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are reported in income and have not been material in any years presented in our consolidated statements of income.

w) Variable Interest Entities

We are involved in certain entities that are considered VIEs as defined under U.S. GAAP, and, accordingly, we evaluate the VIE to determine whether we are the primary beneficiary and are required to consolidate the assets and liabilities of the entity. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is the enterprise that has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impacts the VIE's economic performance and has the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The determination of the primary beneficiary for a VIE can be complex and requires management judgment regarding the expected results of the entity and how those results are absorbed by beneficial interest holders, as well as which party has the power to direct activities that most significantly impact the performance of the VIEs.

Our primary involvement related to VIEs includes securitization transactions, certain investments and certain mortgage insurance policies.

We have retained interests in VIEs where we are the servicer and transferor of certain assets that were sold to a newly created VIE. Additionally, for certain securitization transactions, we were the transferor of certain assets that were sold to a newly created VIE but did not retain any beneficial interest in the VIE other than acting as the servicer of the underlying assets.

We hold investments in certain structures that are considered VIEs. Our investments represent beneficial interests that are primarily in the form of structured securities or alternative investments. Our involvement in these structures typically represent a passive investment in the returns generated by the VIE and typically do not result in having significant influence over the economic performance of the VIE.

We also provide mortgage insurance on certain residential mortgage loans originated and securitized by third parties using VIEs to issue mortgage-backed securities. While we provide mortgage insurance on the underlying loans, we do not typically have any on-going involvement with the VIE other than our mortgage insurance coverage and do not act in a servicing capacity for the underlying loans held by the VIE.

On January 1, 2010, we were required to consolidate certain VIEs. See note 18 for additional information related to these consolidated entities. As of December 31, 2009, we were not required to consolidate any VIEs where there were third-party beneficial interest holders.

x) Accounting Changes

Testing Goodwill For Impairment

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. 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.

A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring

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.

When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test For Reporting Units With Zero or Negative Carrying Value

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.

How Investments Held Through Separate Accounts Affect an Insurer's Consolidation Analysis of Those Investments

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.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures—Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements

On January 1, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance related to additional disclosures about purchases, sales, issu-

ances 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.

Disclosures Related To Financing Receivables

On December 31, 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance related to additional disclosures about the credit quality of loans, lease receivables and other long-term receivables and the related allowance for credit losses. Certain other additional disclosures were effective for us on March 31, 2011. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Scope Exception for Embedded Credit Derivatives

On July 1, 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance related to embedded credit derivatives. This accounting guidance clarified the scope exception for embedded credit derivatives and when those features would be bifurcated from the host contract. Under the new accounting guidance, only embedded credit derivative features that are in the form of subordination of one financial instrument to another would not be subject to the bifurcation requirements. Accordingly, upon adoption, we were required to bifurcate embedded credit derivatives that no longer qualified under the amended scope exception. In conjunction with our adoption, we elected fair value option for certain fixed maturity securities. The following summarizes the components for the cumulative effect adjustment recorded on July 1, 2010 related to the adoption of this new accounting guidance:

(Amounts in millions)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total stockholders' equity
Investment securities	\$267	\$(267)	\$—
Adjustment to DAC	(4)	1	(3)
Adjustment to sales inducements	(1)	1	—
Provision for income taxes	(93)	94	1
Net cumulative effect adjustment	\$169	\$(171)	\$ (2)

For certain securities where the embedded credit derivative would require bifurcation, we elected the fair value option to carry the entire instrument at fair value to reduce the cost of calculating and recording the fair value of the embedded credit derivative feature separate from the debt security. Additionally, we elected the fair value option for a portion of other asset-backed securities for operational ease and to record and present the securities at fair value in future periods. Upon electing fair value option on July 1, 2010, these securities were reclassified into the trading category included in other invested assets and had a fair value of \$407 million. Prior to electing fair value option, these securities were classified as available-for-sale fixed maturity securities.

Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets

On January 1, 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance related to accounting for transfers of financial assets. This accounting guidance amends the previous guidance on transfers of financial assets by eliminating the qualifying special-purpose entity concept, providing certain conditions that must be met to qualify for sale accounting, changing the amount of gain or loss recognized on certain transfers and requiring additional disclosures. The adoption of this accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. The elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept requires that these entities be considered for consolidation as a result of the new guidance related to VIEs as discussed below.

Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with VIEs

On January 1, 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance for determining which enterprise, if any, has a controlling

financial interest in a VIE and requires additional disclosures about involvement in VIEs. Under this new accounting guidance, the primary beneficiary of a VIE is the enterprise that has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impacts the VIE's economic performance and has the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Upon adoption of this new accounting guidance, we were required to consolidate certain VIEs, including previously qualifying special-purpose entities and investment structures. We recorded a transition adjustment for the impact upon adoption to reflect the difference between the assets and liabilities of the newly consolidated entities and the amounts recorded for our interests in these entities prior to adoption. On January 1, 2010, we recorded a net cumulative effect adjustment of \$104 million to retained earnings with a partial offset to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of \$91 million related to the adoption of this new accounting guidance.

The assets and liabilities of the newly consolidated entities were as follows as of January 1, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Carrying value (1)	Adjustment for election of fair value option (2)	Amounts recorded upon consolidation
Assets			
Restricted commercial mortgage loans	\$564	\$ —	\$ 564
Restricted other invested assets	409	(30)	379
Accrued investment income	2	—	2
Total assets	975	(30)	945
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	138	—	138
Borrowings related to securitization entities	644	(80)	564
Total liabilities	782	(80)	702
Net assets and liabilities of newly consolidated entities	\$193	\$50	243
Less: amortized cost of fixed maturity securities previously recorded (3)			404
Cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings upon adoption, pre-tax			(161)
Tax effect			57
Net cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings upon adoption			\$(104)

(1) Carrying value represents the amounts that would have been recorded in the consolidated financial statements on January 1, 2010 had we recorded the assets and liabilities in our financial statements from the date we first met the conditions for consolidation based on the criteria in the new accounting guidance.

(2) Amount represents the difference between book value and fair value of the investments and borrowings related to consolidated securitization entities where we have elected fair value option.

(3) Fixed maturity securities that were previously recorded had net unrealized investment losses of \$91 million included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2009.

For commercial mortgage loans, the carrying amounts represent the unpaid principal balance less any allowance for losses. Restricted other invested assets are comprised of trading securities that are recorded at fair value. Trading securities represent asset-backed securities where we elected fair value option. Borrowings related to securitization entities are recorded at unpaid principal except for the borrowings related to entities where we elected fair value option for all assets and liabilities.

For certain entities consolidated upon adoption of the new accounting guidance on January 1, 2010, we elected fair value option to measure all assets and liabilities at current fair value with future changes in fair value being recording in income (loss). We elected fair value option for certain entities as a method to better present the offsetting changes in assets and liabilities related to third-party interests in those entities and eliminated the potential accounting mismatch between the measurement of the assets and derivatives of the entity compared to the borrowings issued by the entity. The entities where we did not elect fair value option did not have the same accounting mismatch since the assets held by the securitization entity and the borrowings of the entity were recorded at cost. See note 18 for additional information related to consolidation of VIEs.

The new accounting guidance related to consolidation of VIEs has been deferred for a reporting entity's interest in an entity that has all of the attributes of an investment company as long as there is no implicit or explicit obligation to fund losses of the entity. For entities that meet these criteria, the new accounting guidance related to VIE consolidation would not be applicable until further guidance is issued. Accordingly, we did not have any impact upon adoption related to entities that meet the deferral criteria, such as certain limited partnership and fund investments.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures—Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements

On January 1, 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance requiring additional disclosures for significant transfers between Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements and clarifications to existing fair value disclosures related to the level of disaggregation, inputs and valuation techniques. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures—Measuring Liabilities At Fair Value

On October 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to measuring liabilities at fair value. This accounting guidance clarified techniques for measuring the fair value of liabilities when quoted market prices for the identical liability are not available. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures—Investments In Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value Per Share

On October 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to fair value measurements and disclosures that provided guidance on the fair value measurement in certain entities that calculate net asset value per share. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

On July 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to the codification of accounting standards and the hierarchy of U.S. GAAP established by the FASB. This accounting guidance established two levels of U.S. GAAP, authoritative and nonauthoritative. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification") is the source of authoritative, nongovernmental U.S. GAAP, except for rules and interpretive releases of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), which are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All other accounting literature is nonauthoritative. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

On April 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments. This accounting guidance amended the other-than-temporary impairment guidance for debt securities and modified the presentation and disclosure requirements for other-than-temporary impairment disclosures for debt and equity securities. This accounting guidance also amended the requirement for management to positively assert the ability and intent to hold a debt security to recovery to determine whether an other-than-temporary impairment exists and replaced this provision with the assertion that we do not intend to sell or it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell a security prior to recovery. Additionally, this accounting guidance modified the presentation of other-than-temporary impairments for certain debt securities to only present the impairment loss in net income (loss) that represents the credit loss associated with the other-than-temporary impairment with the remaining impairment loss being presented in OCI. The following summarizes the components for the cumulative effect adjustment recorded on April 1, 2009 related to the adoption of this new accounting guidance:

(Amounts in millions)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total stockholders' equity
Investment securities	\$(588)	\$ 588	\$—
Adjustment to DAC	33	(26)	7
Adjustment to PVFP	9	(7)	2
Adjustment to sales inducements	5	(5)	—
Adjustment to certain benefit reserves	—	1	1
Provision for income taxes	192	(196)	(4)
Net cumulative effect adjustment	\$(349)	\$ 355	\$ 6

Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments

On April 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments. This accounting guidance amended the fair value

disclosure requirements for certain financial instruments to require disclosures during interim reporting periods of publicly traded entities in addition to requiring them in annual financial statements. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity For the Asset Or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly

On April 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and identifying transactions that are not orderly. This accounting guidance provided additional guidance for determining fair value when the volume or level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and identified circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements of Certain Nonfinancial Assets and Liabilities

On January 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to fair value measurements of certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities, such as impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Disclosures About Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

On January 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities. This statement required enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Business Combinations

On January 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to business combinations. This accounting guidance established principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures certain items in a business combination, as well as disclosures about the nature and financial effects of a business combination. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Noncontrolling Interests In Consolidated Financial Statements

On January 1, 2009, we adopted new accounting guidance related to noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. This accounting guidance established accounting and reporting standards for noncontrolling interests in a subsidiary and for deconsolidation of a subsidiary. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

y) Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In June 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance requiring presentation of the components of net income (loss), the components of 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 do not expect the adoption of this accounting guidance to have a material impact 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 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 guidance will be effective for us on January 1, 2012. We will adopt this new guidance retrospectively, which will reduce retained earnings and stockholders' equity by \$1.4 billion as of January 1, 2012, and will reduce net income (loss) by \$63 million, \$86 million and \$12 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. This new guidance results in lower amortization and fewer deferred costs, specifically related to underwriting, inspection and processing for contracts that are not issued, as well as advertising and customer solicitation.

The following table presents the activity impacting DAC under new guidance as of and for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010 (2)	2009 (3)
Unamortized balance as of January 1	\$5,359	\$5,297	\$5,285
Impact of foreign currency translation	(8)	(16)	49
Costs deferred	637	587	476
Amortization, net of interest accretion	(460)	(510)	(482)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting	—	1	(26)
Other (1)	(70)	—	(5)
Unamortized balance as of December 31	5,458	5,359	5,297
Accumulated effect of net unrealized investment (gains) losses	(265)	(164)	73
Balance as of December 31	\$5,193	\$5,195	\$5,370

(1) Relates to the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in 2011 and the sale of one of our Mexican subsidiaries in 2009. See note 8 for additional information.

(2) On July 1, 2010, we adopted a new accounting standard related to embedded credit derivatives. The adoption of this standard had a net unfavorable impact of \$3 million on DAC.

(3) On April 1, 2009, we adopted a new accounting standard related to the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments. The adoption of this standard had a net favorable impact of \$7 million on DAC.

See note 6 for the historical activity impacting DAC under current guidance.

(3) EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

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

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	2011	2010	2009
Net income (loss)	\$ 261	\$ 285	\$ (399)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 122	\$ 142	\$ (460)
Basic per common share:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.58	\$ (0.88)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.28	0.29	0.14
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders (1)	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ (1.02)
Diluted per common share:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.58	\$ (0.88)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.28	0.29	0.14
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders (1)	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ (1.02)
Weighted-average shares used in basic earnings per common share calculations	490.6	489.3	451.1
Potentially dilutive securities:			
Stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights	2.9	4.6	—
Weighted-average shares used in diluted earnings per common share calculations (2)	493.5	493.9	451.1

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

(2) Under applicable accounting guidance, companies in a loss position are required to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation of diluted loss per share. Therefore, as a result of our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009, we were required to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation of the 2009 diluted loss per share, as the inclusion of shares for stock options, restricted stock units ("RSUs") and stock appreciation rights ("SARs") of 1.9 million would have been antidilutive to the calculation. If we had not incurred a net loss in 2009, dilutive potential common shares would have been 453.0 million.

On September 21, 2009, we completed the public offering of 55.2 million shares of our Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (including the exercise in full of the

underwriters' option to purchase up to an additional 7.2 million shares of our Class A Common Stock). Net proceeds were \$622 million.

(4) INVESTMENTS

(a) Net Investment Income

Sources of net investment income were as follows for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Fixed maturity securities—taxable	\$2,697	\$2,619	\$2,458
Fixed maturity securities—non-taxable	35	59	107
Commercial mortgage loans	365	391	432
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities (1)	40	39	—
Equity securities	19	14	16
Other invested assets (2)	162	104	(82)
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities (1)	—	2	—
Policy loans	120	112	143
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	37	21	49
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	3,475	3,361	3,123
Expenses and fees	(95)	(95)	(90)
Net investment income	\$3,380	\$3,266	\$3,033

(1) See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

(2) Included in other invested assets was \$15 million, \$14 million and \$7 million of net investment income related to trading securities in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(b) Net Investment Gains (Losses)

The following table sets forth net investment gains (losses) for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Available-for-sale securities:			
Realized gains	\$ 210	\$ 156	\$ 255
Realized losses	(160)	(151)	(226)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	50	5	29
Impairments:			
Total other-than-temporary impairments	(118)	(122)	(1,499)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)	(14)	(86)	441
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(132)	(208)	(1,058)
Trading securities	27	19	22
Commercial mortgage loans	6	(29)	(28)
Net gains (losses) related to securitization entities (1)	(47)	(3)	—
Derivative instruments (2)	(99)	50	21
Contingent purchase price valuation change	(25)	—	—
Other	—	23	(27)
Net investment gains (losses)	\$(220)	\$(143)	\$(1,041)

(1) See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

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

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 years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$1,884 million, \$1,932 million and \$1,513 million, respectively, which was approximately 93%, 93% and 88%, respectively, of book value.

The following represents the activity for credit losses recognized in net income (loss) 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 and for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$ 784	\$1,059	\$ —
Adoption of new accounting guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	—	1,204
Adoption of new accounting guidance related to securitization entities	—	(36)	—
Additions:			
Other-than-temporary impairments not previously recognized	39	63	120
Increases related to other-than-temporary impairments previously recognized	82	117	227
Reductions:			
Securities sold, paid down or disposed	(259)	(419)	(485)
Securities where there is intent to sell	—	—	(7)
Ending balance	\$ 646	\$ 784	\$1,059

(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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities:			
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 3,742	\$ 511	\$(2,245)
Equity securities	5	9	20
Other invested assets	(30)	(22)	(29)
Subtotal	3,717	498	(2,254)
Adjustments to DAC, PVFP, sales inducements and benefit reserves	(1,349)	(583)	138
Income taxes, net	(825)	35	757
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,543	(50)	(1,359)
Less: net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	89	50	39
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to Genworth Financial, Inc.	\$ 1,454	\$(100)	\$(1,398)

The change in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investment securities reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows as of and for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$ (100)	\$(1,398)	\$(4,038)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting	—	260	(349)
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	3,137	2,141	4,379
Adjustment to DAC	(117)	(274)	(526)
Adjustment to PVFP	(86)	(134)	(178)
Adjustment to sales inducements	(3)	(35)	(20)
Adjustment to benefit reserves	(560)	(273)	—
Provision for income taxes	(831)	(509)	(1,296)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	1,540	916	2,359
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of \$(29), \$(71) and \$(360)	53	133	669
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,593	1,309	2,679
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	39	11	39
Ending balance	\$1,454	\$ (100)	\$(1,398)

(d) Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

As of December 31, 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	\$ 3,946	\$ 918	\$—	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ 4,863
Tax-exempt	564	15	—	(76)	—	503
Government—non-U.S.	2,017	196	—	(2)	—	2,211
U.S. corporate	23,024	2,542	18	(325)	(1)	25,258
Corporate—non-U.S.	13,156	819	—	(218)	—	13,757
Residential mortgage-backed	5,695	446	9	(252)	(203)	5,695
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,470	157	4	(179)	(52)	3,400
Other asset-backed	2,686	18	—	(95)	(1)	2,608
Total fixed maturity securities	54,558	5,111	31	(1,148)	(257)	58,295
Equity securities	356	19	—	(14)	—	361
Total available-for-sale securities	\$54,914	\$5,130	\$31	\$(1,162)	\$(257)	\$58,656

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

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, 2011:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses (1)	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses (2)	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 160	\$ (1)	2	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ 160	\$ (1)	2
Tax-exempt	—	—	—	230	(76)	72	230	(76)	72
Government—non-U.S.	90	(1)	25	8	(1)	8	98	(2)	33
U.S. corporate	1,721	(68)	175	1,416	(258)	136	3,137	(326)	311
Corporate—non-U.S.	1,475	(86)	188	705	(132)	75	2,180	(218)	263
Residential mortgage-backed	276	(5)	68	727	(450)	359	1,003	(455)	427
Commercial mortgage-backed	282	(36)	49	831	(195)	159	1,113	(231)	208
Other asset-backed	623	(3)	83	309	(93)	35	932	(96)	118
Subtotal, fixed maturity securities	4,627	(200)	590	4,226	(1,205)	844	8,853	(1,405)	1,434
Equity securities	92	(11)	39	25	(3)	13	117	(14)	52
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$4,719	\$(211)	629	\$4,251	\$(1,208)	857	\$8,970	\$(1,419)	1,486
% Below cost—fixed maturity securities:									
<20% Below cost	\$4,545	\$(156)	548	\$2,758	\$ (252)	435	\$7,303	\$ (408)	983
20%-50% Below cost	78	(30)	27	1,335	(653)	283	1,413	(683)	310
>50% Below cost	4	(14)	15	133	(300)	126	137	(314)	141
Total fixed maturity securities	4,627	(200)	590	4,226	(1,205)	844	8,853	(1,405)	1,434
% Below cost—equity securities:									
<20% Below cost	80	(6)	36	21	(1)	12	101	(7)	48
20%-50% Below cost	12	(5)	3	4	(2)	1	16	(7)	4
Total equity securities	92	(11)	39	25	(3)	13	117	(14)	52
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$4,719	\$(211)	629	\$4,251	\$(1,208)	857	\$8,970	\$(1,419)	1,486
Investment grade	\$4,292	\$(165)	502	\$3,066	\$ (577)	479	\$7,358	\$ (742)	981
Below investment grade (3)	427	(46)	127	1,185	(631)	378	1,612	(677)	505
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$4,719	\$(211)	629	\$4,251	\$(1,208)	857	\$8,970	\$(1,419)	1,486

(1) Amounts included \$248 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

(2) Amounts included \$257 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 \$235 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

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 utilities and energy. 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 December 31, 2011.

unrealized losses were related to investment grade securities as of December 31, 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 8% as of December 31, 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.

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

Of the \$252 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 73% of the

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 December 31, 2011:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Fixed maturity securities:								
Tax-exempt	\$144	\$ (67)	5%	28	\$—	\$ —	—%	—
Government—non-U.S.	2	(1)	—	1	—	—	—	—
U.S. corporate	322	(134)	9	22	—	—	—	—
Corporate—non-U.S.	223	(98)	7	21	—	—	—	—
Structured securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed	69	(29)	2	26	11	(27)	2	14
Commercial mortgage-backed	60	(23)	2	14	—	(1)	—	3
Other asset-backed	27	(8)	1	3	1	(2)	—	1
Total structured securities	156	(60)	5	43	12	(30)	2	18
Total	\$847	\$(360)	26%	115	\$12	\$(30)	2%	18

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Below Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. corporate	\$ 40	\$ (28)	2%	11	\$ —	\$ —	—%	—
Structured securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed	263	(158)	11	117	82	(205)	14	90
Commercial mortgage-backed	112	(53)	4	36	29	(51)	4	16
Other asset-backed	73	(54)	4	4	10	(14)	1	2
Total structured securities	448	(265)	19	157	121	(270)	19	108
Total	\$488	\$(293)	21%	168	\$121	\$(270)	19%	108

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, \$67 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 32% below cost. The unreal-

ized 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.

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 December 31, 2011:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Industry:								
Finance and insurance	\$455	\$(203)	14%	38	\$—	\$—	—%	—
Utilities and energy	18	(6)	—	1	—	—	—	—
Consumer-non-cyclical	30	(10)	1	1	—	—	—	—
Capital goods	11	(4)	—	1	—	—	—	—
Technology and communications	31	(9)	1	2	—	(9)	—	—
Total	\$545	\$(232)	16%	43	\$—	\$—	—%	—

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Below Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Industry:								
Finance and insurance	\$32	\$(24)	2%	3	\$—	\$—	—%	—
Consumer-cyclical	2	(1)	—	6	—	—	—	—
Capital goods	4	(2)	—	1	—	—	—	—
Technology and communications	2	(1)	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	\$40	\$(28)	2%	11	\$—	\$—	—%	—

Of the total unrealized losses of \$260 million for corporate fixed maturity securities presented in the preceding tables, \$227 million, or 87%, of the unrealized losses related to issuers in the finance and insurance sector that were 32% 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 December 31, 2011. Of the \$227 million of unrealized losses related to the finance and insurance industry, \$171 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 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 \$625 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, \$217 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 U.S. 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 December 31, 2011.

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			Total		
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses (1)	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses (2)	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

(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.

The scheduled maturity distribution of fixed maturity securities as of December 31, 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	\$ 2,731	\$ 2,756
Due after one year through five years	10,916	11,225
Due after five years through ten years	9,760	10,472
Due after ten years	19,300	22,139
Subtotal	42,707	46,592
Residential mortgage-backed	5,695	5,695
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,470	3,400
Other asset-backed	2,686	2,608
Total	\$54,558	\$58,295

As of December 31, 2011, \$4,191 million of our investments (excluding mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities) were subject to certain call provisions.

As of December 31, 2011, securities issued by utilities and energy, finance and insurance, and consumer—non-cyclical industry groups represented approximately 23%, 21% 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 December 31, 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.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, \$900 million and \$857 million, respectively, of securities were on deposit with various state or foreign government insurance departments in order to comply with relevant insurance regulations.

(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.

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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Geographic region:				
South Atlantic	\$1,631	27%	\$1,583	23%
Pacific	1,539	25	1,769	26
Middle Atlantic	734	12	937	14
East North Central	557	9	612	9
Mountain	497	8	540	8
New England	388	6	482	7
West North Central	337	5	369	6
West South Central	298	5	297	4
East South Central	159	3	183	3
Subtotal	6,140	100%	6,772	100%
Unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs	3		5	
Allowance for losses	(51)		(59)	
Total	\$6,092		\$6,718	

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Property type:				
Retail	\$1,898	31%	\$1,974	29%
Industrial	1,707	28	1,788	26
Office	1,590	26	1,850	27
Apartments	641	10	725	11
Mixed use/other	304	5	435	7
Subtotal	6,140	100%	6,772	100%
Unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs	3		5	
Allowance for losses	(51)		(59)	
Total	\$6,092		\$6,718	

The following tables set forth the aging of past due commercial mortgage loans by property type as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011					
	31 - 60 days past due	61 - 90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due	Total past due	Current	Total
Property type:						
Retail	\$107	\$—	\$—	\$107	\$1,791	\$1,898
Industrial	3	—	—	3	1,704	1,707
Office	4	3	15	22	1,568	1,590
Apartments	—	—	—	—	641	641
Mixed use/other	1	—	—	1	303	304
Total recorded investment	\$115	\$ 3	\$15	\$133	\$6,007	\$6,140
% of total commercial mortgage loans	2%	—%	—%	2%	98%	100%

(Amounts in millions)	2010					
	31 - 60 days past due	61 - 90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due	Total past due	Current	Total
Property type:						
Retail	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$1,974	\$1,974
Industrial	—	6	27	33	1,755	1,788
Office	—	—	12	12	1,838	1,850
Apartments	—	—	—	—	725	725
Mixed use/other	—	—	—	—	435	435
Total recorded investment	\$ —	\$ 6	\$39	\$ 45	\$6,727	\$6,772
% of total commercial mortgage loans	—%	—%	1%	1%	99%	100%

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

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we modified or extended 39 and 28 commercial mortgage loans, respectively, with a total carrying value of \$252 million and \$331 million, respectively. 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. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, we modified or extended one commercial mortgage loan with a total carrying value of \$3 million that was considered a troubled debt restructuring. As part of this troubled debt restructuring, we forgave default penalties and fees. This troubled debt restructuring did not result in any forgiveness in the outstanding principal amount owed by the borrower or a change to the original contractual interest rate.

The following table sets forth the commercial mortgage loans on nonaccrual status by property type as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Property type:		
Retail	\$—	\$—
Industrial	—	27
Office	15	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 years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Allowance for credit losses:		
Beginning balance	\$ 59	\$ 48
Charge-offs (1)	(5)	(23)
Recoveries	—	—
Provision	(3)	34
Ending balance	\$ 51	\$ 59
Ending allowance for individually impaired loans	\$ —	\$ —
Ending allowance for loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	\$ 51	\$ 59
Recorded investment:		
Ending balance	\$6,140	\$6,772
Ending balance of individually impaired loans	\$ 10	\$ 30
Ending balance of loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	\$6,130	\$6,742

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

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for losses as of or for the year ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2009
Beginning balance	\$23
Provision	25
Release	—
Ending balance	\$48

The following tables set forth our individually impaired commercial mortgage loans by property type as of December 31:

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

2010						
(Amounts in millions)	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Charge-offs	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
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.

The following tables set forth the loan-to-value of commercial mortgage loans by property type as of December 31:

2011						
(Amounts in millions)	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100% (1)	Total
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 453	\$ 247	\$ 900	\$ 268	\$ 30	\$1,898
Industrial	445	332	642	261	27	1,707
Office	364	281	546	283	116	1,590
Apartments	164	110	321	31	15	641
Mixed use/other	81	47	89	15	72	304
Total	\$1,507	\$1,017	\$2,498	\$ 858	\$ 260	\$6,140
% of total	25%	17%	40%	14%	4%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.28	1.89	2.16	1.19	2.26	2.01

(1) Included \$260 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.

2010						
(Amounts in millions)	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100% (1)	Total
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 119%, where borrowers continued to make timely payments and have no history of delinquencies or distress.

The following tables set forth the debt service coverage ratio for fixed rate commercial mortgage loans by property type as of December 31:

2011						
(Amounts in millions)	Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.26 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Greater than 2.00	Total
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 91	\$322	\$ 445	\$ 595	\$ 340	\$1,793
Industrial	197	238	278	652	334	1,699
Office	188	130	341	395	452	1,506
Apartments	15	80	76	295	174	640
Mixed use/other	22	23	53	61	59	218
Total	\$513	\$793	\$1,193	\$1,998	\$1,359	\$5,856
% of total	9%	14%	20%	34%	23%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	86%	72%	68%	59%	50%	63%

2010						
(Amounts in millions)	Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.26 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Greater than 2.00	Total
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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011					Total
	Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.26 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Greater than 2.00	
Property type:						
Retail	\$—	\$—	\$ 1	\$—	\$104	\$105
Industrial	—	—	—	5	3	8
Office	—	—	8	—	76	84
Apartments	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mixed use/other	—	—	—	—	86	86
Total	\$—	\$—	\$ 9	\$ 5	\$270	\$284
% of total	—%	—%	3%	2%	95%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	—%	—%	54%	44%	74%	72%

(Amounts in millions)	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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010		(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total		Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Property type:					Geographic region:				
Retail	\$161	38%	\$182	36%	South Atlantic	\$146	35%	\$189	37%
Industrial	99	24	124	24	Pacific	74	18	90	18
Office	86	21	117	23	Middle Atlantic	65	16	70	14
Apartments	60	15	64	13	East North Central	42	10	51	10
Mixed use/other	7	2	22	4	Mountain	28	7	32	6
Subtotal	413	100%	509	100%	West North Central	28	7	31	6
Allowance for losses	(2)		(2)		East South Central	17	4	32	6
Total	\$411		\$507		West South Central	12	3	13	3
					New England	1	—	1	—
					Subtotal	413	100%	509	100%
					Allowance for losses	(2)		(2)	
					Total	\$411		\$507	

Of our restricted commercial mortgage loans as of December 31, 2011, \$408 million were current, \$2 million were 61 to 90 days past due 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 December 31, 2011 and 2010, loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment were \$412 million and \$509 million, respectively, of the total recorded investment of restricted commercial mortgage loans of \$413 million and \$509 million, respectively. There was no provision for credit losses recorded during the year ended December 31, 2011 related to restricted commercial mortgage loans. A provision for credit losses of \$2 million was recorded during the year ended December 31, 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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011					Total
	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100%	
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 147	\$ 9	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 161
Industrial	87	5	—	5	2	99
Office	63	9	6	6	2	86
Apartments	34	3	—	23	—	60
Mixed use/other	7	—	—	—	—	7
Total recorded investments	\$ 338	\$ 26	\$ 8	\$ 34	\$ 7	\$ 413
% of total	82%	6%	2%	8%	2%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	1.78	1.16	2.07	0.88	0.49	1.65

(Amounts in millions)	2010					Total
	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 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%	1%	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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011					Total
	Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.26 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Greater than 2.00	
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 5	\$17	\$49	\$ 62	\$28	\$161
Industrial	15	10	21	23	30	99
Office	12	23	4	37	10	86
Apartments	12	14	7	22	5	60
Mixed use/other	—	—	—	2	5	7
Total recorded investments	\$44	\$64	\$81	\$146	\$78	\$413
% of total	10%	16%	20%	35%	19%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	73%	48%	39%	36%	28%	41%

(Amounts in millions)	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	\$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
% 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 December 31, 2011 or 2010.

See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

(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 (loss). 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. See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

(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.

The following table sets forth our positions in derivative instruments as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative assets			Derivative liabilities		
	Balance sheet classification	Fair value		Balance sheet classification	Fair value	
		2011	2010		2011	2010
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Cash flow hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	\$ 602	\$ 222	Other liabilities	\$ 1	\$ 56
Forward bond purchase commitments	Other invested assets	47	—	Other liabilities	—	—
Inflation indexed swaps	Other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	43	33
Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets	—	205	Other liabilities	—	—
Total cash flow hedges		649	427		44	89
Fair value hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	43	95	Other liabilities	1	8
Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets	32	35	Other liabilities	—	—
Total fair value hedges		75	130		1	8
Total derivatives designated as hedges		724	557		45	97
Derivatives not designated as hedges						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	705	446	Other liabilities	374	74
Equity return swaps	Other invested assets	7	—	Other liabilities	4	3
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities (1)	Restricted other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	28	19
Interest rate swaptions	Other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	—	—
Credit default swaps	Other invested assets	1	11	Other liabilities	59	7
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities (1)	Restricted other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	177	129
Equity index options	Other invested assets	39	33	Other liabilities	—	3
Financial futures	Other invested assets	—	—	Other liabilities	—	—
Other foreign currency contracts	Other invested assets	9	—	Other liabilities	11	—
Reinsurance embedded derivatives (2)	Other assets	29	1	Other liabilities	—	—
GMWB embedded derivatives	Reinsurance recoverable (3)	16	(5)	Policyholder account balances (4)	492	121
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		806	486		1,145	356
Total derivatives		\$1,530	\$1,043		\$1,190	\$453

(1) See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

(2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements.

(3) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits ("GMWB") liabilities.

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

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	December 31, 2011
<i>Derivatives designated as hedges</i>					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	\$12,355	\$11,781	\$(11,737)	\$12,399
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	12,304	(12,228)	13,447
Fair value hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	1,764	—	(725)	1,039
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	85	—	—	85
Total fair value hedges		1,849	—	(725)	1,124
Total derivatives designated as hedges		15,220	12,304	(12,953)	14,571
<i>Derivatives not designated as hedges</i>					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	7,681	1,433	(1,914)	7,200
Equity return swaps	Notional	208	363	(245)	326
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities (1)	Notional	129	—	(12)	117
Interest rate swaptions	Notional	200	—	(200)	—
Credit default swaps	Notional	1,195	115	(200)	1,110
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities (1)	Notional	317	—	(3)	314
Equity index options	Notional	744	614	(836)	522
Financial futures	Notional	3,937	6,393	(7,406)	2,924
Other foreign currency contracts	Notional	521	868	(610)	779
Reinsurance embedded derivatives	Notional	72	317	(161)	228
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		15,004	10,103	(11,587)	13,520
Total derivatives		\$30,224	\$22,407	\$(24,540)	\$28,091

(1) See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

(Number of policies)	Measurement	December 31, 2010	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	December 31, 2011
<i>Derivatives not designated as hedges</i>					
GMWB embedded derivatives	Policies	49,566	701	(2,551)	47,716

We did not have any derivatives with counterparties that can be terminated at the option of the derivative counterparty as of December 31, 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 (loss) effects of cash flow hedges for the year ended December 31, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss) from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) (1)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$1,642	\$ 27	Net investment income	\$49	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	2	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	2	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	47	—	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	(10)	(25)	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	4	(5)	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$1,683	\$ 1		\$49	

(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 (loss) effects of cash flow hedges for the year ended December 31, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss) from OCI (1)	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) (2)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$206	\$15	Net investment income	\$ 3	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	2	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(3)	2	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	(12)	—	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	13	(6)	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$204	\$13		\$ 3	

(1) Amounts included \$2 million of gains reclassified into net income (loss) for cash flow hedges that were terminated or de-designated where the effective portion is reclassified into net income (loss) when the underlying hedge item affects net income (loss).

(2) 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 (loss) effects of cash flow hedges for the year ended December 31, 2009:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss) from OCI (1)	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) (2)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$(516)	\$ 13	Net investment income	\$(19)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	—	(6)	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	—	3	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	(35)	—	Net investment income	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	—	(1)	Net investment gains (losses)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(9)	(10)	Interest expense	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$(560)	\$ (1)		\$(19)	

(1) Amounts included \$7 million of losses reclassified into net income (loss) for cash flow hedges that were terminated or de-designated where the effective portion is reclassified into net income (loss) when the underlying hedge item affects net income (loss).

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

The following table provides a reconciliation of current period changes, net of applicable income taxes, for these designated derivatives presented in the separate component of stockholders' equity labeled "derivatives qualifying as hedges," for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Derivatives qualifying as effective accounting hedges as of January 1	\$ 924	\$802	\$1,161
Current period increases (decreases) in fair value, net of deferred taxes of \$(597), \$(73) and \$201	1,086	131	(359)
Reclassification to net (income) loss, net of deferred taxes of \$—, \$4 and \$(1)	(1)	(9)	—
Derivatives qualifying as effective accounting hedges as of December 31	\$2,009	\$924	\$ 802

The total of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of \$2,009 million, net of taxes, recorded in stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2011 is expected to be reclassified to future net income (loss), 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, \$29 million, net of taxes, is expected to be reclassified to net income (loss) 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 (loss) during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 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 (loss). In addition, changes in the fair value attributable to the hedged portion of the underlying instrument are reported in net income (loss). 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.

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the year ended December 31, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income (loss)	Other impacts to net income (loss)	Classification of other impacts to net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 3	Net investment gains (losses)	\$ (9)	Net investment income	\$ (3)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(52)	Net investment gains (losses)	66	Interest credited	52	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(3)	Net investment gains (losses)	3	Interest credited	3	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$(52)		\$60		\$52	

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the year ended December 31, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income (loss)	Other impacts to net income (loss)	Classification of other impacts to net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 3	Net investment gains (losses)	\$(12)	Net investment income	\$ (3)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(32)	Net investment gains (losses)	96	Interest credited	32	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	12	Net investment gains (losses)	3	Interest credited	(12)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$(17)		\$ 87		\$ 17	

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the year ended December 31, 2009:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income (loss)	Other impacts to net income (loss)	Classification of other impacts to net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 10	Net investment gains (losses)	\$(16)	Net investment income	\$(11)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(52)	Net investment gains (losses)	94	Interest credited	48	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(10)	Net investment gains (losses)	2	Interest credited	7	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$(52)		\$ 80		\$ 44	

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 (loss) 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 and other cash flows from certain for-

eign 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.

The following table provides the pre-tax gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) for the effects of derivatives not designated as hedges for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps	\$ 11	\$ 105	\$ 277	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities (1)	(16)	(11)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaptions	—	53	(627)	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps	(45)	7	50	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities (1)	(46)	(9)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity index options	8	(75)	(134)	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity return swaps	3	(11)	—	Net investment gains (losses)
Financial futures	175	(109)	(233)	Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	—	—	(4)	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	—	—	6	Net investment gains (losses)
Other foreign currency contracts	(16)	(11)	10	Net investment gains (losses)
Reinsurance embedded derivatives	29	1	—	Net investment gains (losses)
GMWB embedded derivatives	(315)	85	710	Net investment gains (losses)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	\$(212)	\$ 25	\$ 55	

(1) See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

Derivative Counterparty Credit Risk

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, net fair value assets by counterparty totaled \$1,027 million and \$888 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, net fair value liabilities by counterparty totaled \$240 million and \$172 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we retained collateral of \$1,023 million and \$794 million, respectively, related to these agreements, including over collateralization of \$50 million and \$29 million, respectively, from certain counterparties. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we posted \$28 million and \$30 million, respectively, of collateral to derivative counterparties, including over collateralization of \$11 million in both years. 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 December 31, 2011 and 2010, we could have been allowed to claim up to \$54 million and \$123 million, respectively, from counterparties and required to disburse up to \$18 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.

The following table sets forth our credit default swaps where we sell protection on single name reference entities and the fair values as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011			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	—	—	37	1	—
Matures after five years through ten years	10	—	1	5	—	—
BBB						
Matures after one year through five years	68	1	—	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	\$—

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 note-holders 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.

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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011			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	\$—	\$ 27	\$ 300	\$—	\$ 3
10% – 15% matures after one year through five years (2)	250	—	—	250	4	—
12% – 22% matures after five years through ten years (3)	248	—	28	248	—	4
15% – 30% matures after five years through ten years (4)	127	—	2	127	2	—
Total credit default swap index tranches	925	—	57	925	6	7
Customized credit default swap index tranches related to securitization entities:						
Portion backing third-party borrowings maturing 2017 (5)	14	—	7	17	—	8
Portion backing our interest maturing 2017 (6)	300	—	170	300	—	121
Total customized credit default swap index tranches related to securitization entities	314	—	177	317	—	129
Total credit default swaps on index tranches	\$1,239	\$—	\$234	\$1,242	\$ 6	\$136

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

(6) DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

The following table presents the activity impacting DAC as of and for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010 (2)	2009 (3)
Unamortized balance as of January 1	\$7,450	\$7,257	\$7,209
Impact of foreign currency translation	(12)	(7)	67
Costs deferred	899	839	707
Amortization, net of interest accretion	(605)	(640)	(695)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting	—	1	(26)
Other (1)	(94)	—	(5)
Unamortized balance as of December 31	7,638	7,450	7,257
Accumulated effect of net unrealized investment (gains) losses	(311)	(194)	84
Balance as of December 31	\$7,327	\$7,256	\$7,341

- (1) Relates to the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in 2011 and the sale of one of our Mexican subsidiaries in 2009. See note 8 for additional information.
(2) On July 1, 2010, we adopted a new accounting standard related to embedded credit derivatives. The adoption of this standard had a net unfavorable impact of \$3 million on DAC.
(3) On April 1, 2009, we adopted a new accounting standard related to the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments. The adoption of this standard had a net favorable impact of \$7 million on DAC.

We regularly review DAC to determine if it is recoverable from future income. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we believe all of our businesses have sufficient future income and therefore the related DAC is recoverable.

In 2009, loss recognition testing of our variable annuity products in our Runoff segment resulted in an increase in amortization of DAC of \$54 million reflecting unfavorable equity market performance.

(7) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table presents our intangible assets as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization
PVFP	\$1,972	\$(1,807)	\$2,075	\$(1,733)
Capitalized software	617	(426)	560	(364)
Deferred sales inducements to contractholders	152	(74)	144	(52)
Other	190	(47)	156	(45)
Total	\$2,931	\$(2,354)	\$2,935	\$(2,194)

Amortization expense related to PVFP, capitalized software and other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$138 million, \$116 million and \$87 million, respectively. Amortization expense related to deferred sales inducements of \$22 million, \$18 million and \$9 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was included in benefits and other changes in policy reserves.

Present Value of Future Profits

The following table presents the activity in PVFP as of and for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Unamortized balance as of January 1	\$ 430	\$487	\$532
Interest accreted at 5.7%, 5.7% and 5.7%	22	26	29
Amortization	(96)	(83)	(67)
Other (1)	(17)	—	—
Cumulative effect of change in accounting (2)	—	—	(7)
Unamortized balance as of December 31	339	430	487
Accumulated effect of net unrealized investment (gains) losses	(174)	(88)	46
Balance as of December 31	\$ 165	\$342	\$533

(1) Relates to the sale of the Medicare supplement insurance business.

(2) On April 1, 2009, we adopted a new accounting standard related to the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments. The adoption of this standard had a net favorable impact of \$2 million on PVFP.

The percentage of the December 31, 2011 PVFP balance net of interest accretion, before the effect of unrealized investment gains or losses, estimated to be amortized over each of the next five years is as follows:

2012	7.6%
2013	6.4%
2014	6.8%
2015	8.3%
2016	8.6%

Amortization expense for PVFP in future periods will be affected by acquisitions, dispositions, net investment gains (losses) or other factors affecting the ultimate amount of gross profits realized from certain lines of business. Similarly, future amortization expense for other intangibles will depend on future acquisitions, dispositions and other business transactions.

(8) GOODWILL, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

Goodwill

The following is a summary of our goodwill balance by segment and Corporate and Other activities as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	U.S. Life Insurance	International Protection	Wealth Management	International Mortgage Insurance	U.S. Mortgage Insurance	Runoff	Corporate and Other	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2009:								
Gross goodwill	\$1,034	\$97	\$289	\$18	\$ 22	\$112	\$ 29	\$1,601
Accumulated impairment losses	(185)	—	—	—	(22)	(70)	—	(277)
Goodwill	849	97	289	18	—	42	29	1,324
Acquisitions	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Foreign exchange translation	—	(4)	—	1	—	—	—	(3)
Balance as of December 31, 2010:								
Gross goodwill	1,034	93	297	19	22	112	29	1,606
Accumulated impairment losses	(185)	—	—	—	(22)	(70)	—	(277)
Goodwill	849	93	297	19	—	42	29	1,329
Impairment losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	(29)	(29)
Dispositions (1)	—	—	—	—	—	(42)	—	(42)
Acquisitions	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)
Foreign exchange translation	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	(3)
Balance as of December 31, 2011:								
Gross goodwill	1,034	90	295	19	22	70	29	1,559
Accumulated impairment losses	(185)	—	—	—	(22)	(70)	(29)	(306)
Goodwill	\$ 849	\$90	\$295	\$19	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$1,253

(1) Relates to the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in 2011.

Goodwill impairment losses

During the fourth quarter of 2011, as a result of our reorganized operating segments, our reverse mortgage business was newly identified as a separate reporting unit. Previously, this business was a component of the long-term care insurance reporting unit. Due to historical business performance and recent adverse developments within the industry that negatively impacted the valuation of the business, we impaired all of the goodwill related to our reverse mortgage business reported in Corporate and Other activities in the fourth quarter of 2011. The key assumptions utilized in this valuation included expected future business performance and the discount rate, both of which were adversely impacted as a result of the recent industry developments. There were no goodwill impairment charges recorded in 2010 and 2009. Deteriorating or adverse market conditions for certain businesses may have a significant impact on the fair value of our reporting units and could result in future impairments of goodwill.

Acquisitions

On December 31, 2010, we acquired the operating assets of Altegris Capital, LLC. ("Altegris") in our Wealth Management segment. Altegris, based in La Jolla, California, provides a platform of alternative investments, including hedge funds and managed futures products. Under the terms of the agreement, we paid approximately \$40 million at closing and may

pay additional performance-based payments of up to \$88 million during the five-year period following closing. We recorded consideration of \$65 million consisting of the closing cash payment, estimated working capital adjustment and level 3 fair value of \$21 million for contingent consideration, determined using an income approach. As part of the business combination, we recognized goodwill of \$8 million and level 3 fair values of acquired identifiable intangible assets of \$52 million. In 2011, upon finalization of the valuation, we recorded a reduction to goodwill of \$3 million.

On August 29, 2008, we acquired Quantuvis Consulting, Inc., an investment advisor consulting business, for \$3 million plus potential contingent consideration of up to \$3 million. In 2011, we paid \$1 million of contingent consideration related to this acquisition.

Dispositions

Effective October 1, 2011, we completed the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business for total proceeds of \$276 million. The sale resulted in an after-tax gain of \$20 million. Our Medicare supplement insurance business is included in our Runoff 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.

On September 30, 2009, we closed a transaction for the sale of one of our Mexican subsidiaries, Genworth Seguros Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Seguros"), to HDI-Gerling International Holding AG. The sale included the automobile, property and casualty, life and personal accident insurance business lines that Seguros distributed through independent professional insurance agents. The net cash proceeds of \$38 million were received on October 1, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, we recorded a receivable for contingent consideration of \$8 million in the consolidated balance sheet. The sale resulted in an after-tax gain of \$4 million.

In January 2012, we reached an agreement to sell our tax and accounting financial advisor unit, Genworth Financial Investment Services ("GFIS"), for approximately \$79 million at closing, plus an earnout provision. The earnout provides the opportunity for us to receive additional future compensation based on achieving certain revenue goals. We expect to recognize a realized gain on the sale, with the closing of the sale expected in the first half of 2012, subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals. GFIS is included in our Wealth Management segment.

(9) REINSURANCE

We reinsure a portion of our policy risks to other insurance companies in order to reduce our ultimate losses and to diversify our exposures. We also assume certain policy risks written by other insurance companies. Reinsurance accounting is followed for assumed and ceded transactions when there is adequate risk transfer. Otherwise, the deposit method of accounting is followed.

Reinsurance does not relieve us from our obligations to policyholders. In the event that the reinsurers are unable to meet their obligations, we remain liable for the reinsured claims. We monitor both the financial condition of individual reinsurers and risk concentrations arising from similar geographic regions, activities and economic characteristics of reinsurers to lessen the risk of default by such reinsurers. Other than the relationship discussed below with Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company ("UFLIC"), we do not have significant concentrations of reinsurance with any one reinsurer that could have a material impact on our financial position.

As of December 31, 2011, the maximum amount of individual ordinary life insurance normally retained by us on any one individual life policy was \$5 million.

Prior to our IPO, we entered into several significant reinsurance transactions ("Reinsurance Transactions") with UFLIC. In these transactions, we ceded to UFLIC in-force blocks of structured settlements, substantially all of our in-force blocks of variable annuities and a block of long-term care insurance policies that we reinsured in 2000 from MetLife

Insurance Company of Connecticut. Although we remain directly liable under these contracts and policies as the ceding insurer, the Reinsurance Transactions have the effect of transferring the financial results of the reinsured blocks to UFLIC. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had a reinsurance recoverable of \$14,780 million and \$14,866 million, respectively, associated with those Reinsurance Transactions.

To secure the payment of its obligations to us under the reinsurance agreements governing the Reinsurance Transactions, UFLIC has established trust accounts to maintain an aggregate amount of assets with a statutory book value at least equal to the statutory general account reserves attributable to the reinsured business less an amount required to be held in certain claims paying accounts. A trustee administers the trust accounts and we are permitted to withdraw from the trust accounts amounts due to us pursuant to the terms of the reinsurance agreements that are not otherwise paid by UFLIC. In addition, pursuant to a Capital Maintenance Agreement, General Electric Capital Corporation ("GE Capital"), an indirect subsidiary of GE, agreed to maintain sufficient capital in UFLIC to maintain UFLIC's risk-based capital ("RBC") at not less than 150% of its company action level, as defined from time to time by the NAIC.

Under the terms of certain reinsurance agreements that our life insurance subsidiaries have with external parties, we pledged assets in either separate portfolios or in trust for the benefit of external reinsurers. These assets support the reserves ceded to those external reinsurers. We had pledged fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans of \$8,294 million and \$919 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011 and \$7,646 million and \$822 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2010 in connection with these reinsurance agreements. However, we maintain the ability to substitute these pledged assets for other qualified collateral, and may use, commingle, encumber or dispose of any portion of the collateral as long as there is no event of default and the remaining qualified collateral is sufficient to satisfy the collateral maintenance level.

The following table sets forth net domestic life insurance in-force as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Direct life insurance in-force	\$ 719,094	\$ 693,459	\$ 676,549
Amounts assumed from other companies	1,239	1,323	1,406
Amounts ceded to other companies (1)	(240,019)	(224,013)	(239,960)
Net life insurance in-force	\$ 480,314	\$ 470,769	\$ 437,995
Percentage of amount assumed to net	—%	—%	—%

(1) Includes amounts accounted for under the deposit method.

The following table sets forth the effects of reinsurance on premiums written and earned for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Written			Earned		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Direct:						
Life insurance	\$1,351	\$1,471	\$1,567	\$1,370	\$1,501	\$1,620
Accident and health insurance	2,893	2,819	2,724	2,912	2,928	2,872
Property and casualty insurance	121	129	212	111	121	206
Mortgage insurance	1,618	1,531	1,415	1,723	1,702	1,696
Total direct	5,983	5,950	5,918	6,116	6,252	6,394
Assumed:						
Life insurance	12	10	9	11	15	20
Accident and health insurance	426	422	416	492	450	464
Property and casualty insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage insurance	23	44	140	44	49	101
Total assumed	461	476	565	547	514	585
Ceded:						
Life insurance	(254)	(281)	(287)	(254)	(280)	(266)
Accident and health insurance	(549)	(470)	(447)	(564)	(468)	(457)
Property and casualty insurance	—	—	(4)	—	—	(4)
Mortgage insurance	(145)	(163)	(232)	(140)	(164)	(233)
Total ceded	(948)	(914)	(970)	(958)	(912)	(960)
Net premiums	\$5,496	\$5,512	\$5,513	\$5,705	\$5,854	\$6,019
Percentage of amount assumed to net				10%	9%	10%

Reinsurance recoveries recognized as a reduction of benefits and other changes in policy reserves amounted to \$2,492 million, \$2,527 million and \$2,485 million during 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(10) INSURANCE RESERVES

Future Policy Benefits

The following table sets forth our recorded liabilities and the major assumptions underlying our future policy benefits as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Mortality/ morbidity assumption	Interest rate assumption	2011	2010
Long-term care insurance contracts	(a)	4.5%–7.5%	\$14,770	\$13,431
Structured settlements with life contingencies	(b)	2.0%–8.5%	9,503	9,593
Annuity contracts with life contingencies	(b)	2.0%–8.5%	4,907	4,889
Traditional life insurance contracts	(c)	2.5%–7.5%	2,529	2,491
Supplementary contracts with life contingencies	(b)	2.0%–8.5%	255	258
Accident and health insurance contracts	(d)	3.5%–7.0%	7	55
Total future policy benefits			\$31,971	\$30,717

(a) The 1983 Individual Annuitant Mortality Table or 2000 U.S. Annuity Table, or 1983 Group Annuitant Mortality Table and the 1985 National Nursing Home Study and company experience.

(b) Assumptions for limited-payment contracts come from either the U.S. Population Table, 1983 Group Annuitant Mortality Table, 1983 Individual Annuitant Mortality Table or a-2000 Mortality Table.

(c) Principally modifications of the 1965-70 or 1975-80 Select and Ultimate Tables, 1941, 1958, 1980 and 2001 Commissioner's Standard Ordinary Tables, 1980 Commissioner's Extended Term table and (LA) Standard Table 1996 (modified).

(d) The 1958 and 1980 Commissioner's Standard Ordinary Tables, or 2000 U.S. Annuity Table, or 1983 Group Annuitant Mortality and the 1959 Accidental Death Benefits Table, or 1964 Commissioners Disability Table, or 1956 Intercompany Hospital Table or 1972 TNW Major Medical Male-Female Table and company experience.

Assumptions as to persistency are based on company experience.

Policyholder Account Balances

The following table sets forth our recorded liabilities for policyholder account balances as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Annuity contracts	\$13,353	\$13,126
GICs, funding agreements and FABNs	2,623	3,717
Structured settlements without life contingencies	2,195	2,317
Supplementary contracts without life contingencies	671	573
Other	38	39
Total investment contracts	18,880	19,772
Universal life insurance contracts	7,465	7,206
Total policyholder account balances	\$26,345	\$26,978

Certain of our U.S. life insurance companies are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank (the "FHLB") system in their respective regions. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we held \$84 million and \$71 million of FHLB common stock, respectively, related to those memberships which was included in equity securities. We have outstanding funding agreements with the FHLBs and also have letters of credit which have not been drawn upon. The FHLBs have been granted a lien on certain of our invested assets to collateralize our obligations; however, we maintain the ability to substitute these pledged assets for other qualified collateral, and may use, commingle, encumber or dispose of any portion of the collateral as long as there is no event of default and the remaining qualified collateral is sufficient to satisfy the collateral maintenance level. Upon any event of default by us, the FHLB's recovery on the collateral is limited to the amount of our funding agreement liabilities to the FHLB. The amount of funding agreements outstanding with the FHLB was \$633 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, which was included in policyholder account balances. We had letters of credit related to the FHLB of \$462 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. These funding agreements and letters of credit were collateralized by fixed maturity securities with a fair value of \$1,312 million and \$1,233 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Certain Nontraditional Long-Duration Contracts

Our variable annuity contracts provide a basic guaranteed minimum death benefit ("GMDB") which provides a minimum account value to be paid upon the annuitant's death. Some variable annuity contracts may permit contractholders to have the option to purchase through riders, at an additional charge, enhanced death benefits. Our separate account guarantees are primarily death benefits; we also have some GMWBs and guaranteed annuitization benefits.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, our liability associated with certain nontraditional long-duration contracts was approximately \$8,008 million and \$8,675 million, respectively.

The following table sets forth total account values, net of reinsurance, with death benefit and living benefit guarantees as of December 31:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Account values with death benefit guarantees (net of reinsurance):		
Standard death benefits (return of net deposits) account value	\$2,802	\$3,049
Net amount at risk	\$ 67	\$ 37
Average attained age of contractholders	70	70
Enhanced death benefits (step-up, roll-up, payment protection) account value	\$4,038	\$4,658
Net amount at risk	\$ 428	\$ 301
Average attained age of contractholders	69	69
Account values with living benefit guarantees:		
GMWBs	\$4,068	\$4,500
Guaranteed annuitization benefits	\$1,462	\$1,627

The GMDB liability for our variable annuity contracts with death benefits, net of reinsurance, was \$24 million and \$13 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The assets supporting the separate accounts of the variable contracts are primarily mutual fund equity securities and are reflected in our consolidated balance sheets at fair value and reported as summary total separate account assets with an equivalent summary total reported for liabilities. Amounts assessed against the contractholders for mortality, administrative and other services are included in revenues. Changes in liabilities for minimum guarantees are included in benefits and other changes in policy reserves.

Net investment income, net investment gains (losses) and the related liability changes associated with the separate account are offset within the same line item in the consolidated statements of income. There were no gains or losses on transfers of assets from the general account to the separate account.

The contracts underlying the GMWB and guaranteed annuitization benefits are considered "in the money" if the contractholder's benefit base, defined as the greater of the contract value or the protected value, is greater than the account value. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, our exposure related to GMWB and guaranteed annuitization benefit contracts that were considered "in the money" was \$1,033 million and \$692 million, respectively. For GMWBs and guaranteed annuitization benefits, the only way the contractholder can monetize the excess of the benefit base over the account value of the contract is upon annuitization and the amount to be paid by us will either be in the form of a lump sum, or over the annuity period for certain GMWBs and guaranteed annuitization benefits.

Account balances of variable annuity contracts with living benefit guarantees were invested in separate account investment options as follows as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Balanced funds	\$3,770	\$4,162
Equity funds	958	1,028
Bond funds	758	849
Money market funds	30	51
Other	14	37
Total	\$5,530	\$6,127

(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)	2011 (1)	2010 (2)	2009 (3)
Beginning as of January 1	\$ 6,933	\$ 6,567	\$ 5,322
Less reinsurance recoverables	(1,654)	(1,769)	(1,454)
Net balance as of January 1	5,279	4,798	3,868
Incurred related to insured events of:			
Current year	3,562	3,436	3,768
Prior years	651	799	421
Total incurred	4,213	4,235	4,189
Paid related to insured events of:			
Current year	(1,238)	(1,217)	(1,441)
Prior years	(2,379)	(2,669)	(2,013)
Total paid	(3,617)	(3,886)	(3,454)
Interest on liability for policy and contract claims	136	121	121
Foreign currency translation	(17)	11	95
Other (4)	(28)	—	(21)
Net balance as of December 31	5,966	5,279	4,798
Add reinsurance recoverables	1,654	1,654	1,769
Balance as of December 31	\$ 7,620	\$ 6,933	\$ 6,567

- (1) Current year reserves related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the year ended December 31, 2011 were reduced by loss mitigation activities of \$95 million, including \$88 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales, and \$7 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements. Loss mitigation actions related to prior year delinquencies resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$472 million to date, including \$434 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales, and \$38 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements of \$84 million.
- (2) Current year reserves related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the year ended December 31, 2010 were reduced by loss mitigation activities of \$194 million, including \$186 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales, and \$8 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements. Loss mitigation actions related to prior year delinquencies resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$540 million to date, including \$390 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales, and \$150 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements of \$175 million.
- (3) Current year reserves related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the year ended December 31, 2009 were reduced by loss mitigation activities of \$382 million, including \$232 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements, and \$150 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales. Prior year reserves related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the year ended December 31, 2009 were reduced by current year loss mitigation activities of \$465 million, including \$351 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements, and \$114 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales. Reinstatements were not material in 2009.
- (4) The amounts relate to the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business in 2011 and one of our Mexican subsidiaries in 2009. See note 8 for additional information.

As described in note 2, 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, lifestyle protection and long-term care insurance 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, 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 2011, the increase in the ending liability for policy and contract claims was primarily related to our long-term care insurance business due to growth and aging 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, partially offset by lower new delinquencies in the current year along with stable aging of existing delinquencies in the second half of 2011. The decline in 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.

During 2011, 2010 and 2009, we strengthened reserves by \$651 million, \$799 million and \$421 million, respectively, 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.

In 2011, we increased prior year reserves in our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment by \$415 million from \$2,282 million as of December 31, 2010. During 2011, we strengthened reserves due to worsening trends in recent experience 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 half 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 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$567 million.

In 2011, we increased prior year claim reserves related to our long-term care insurance business by \$232 million from \$3,633 million as of December 31, 2010. We have experienced an increase in severity and duration of claims associated with

observed loss development, particularly in older issued policies along with refinements to our estimated claim reserves all of which contributed to the reserve increase.

For our other businesses, the remaining unfavorable development in 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.

For 2010, the increase in the ending liability for policy and contract claims was primarily related to our long-term care insurance business as a result of the aging of existing claims coupled with emerging claim experience. Our ending liability for policy and contract claims related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment as of December 31, 2010 remained relatively flat as the increase in reserves during the year were largely offset by paid claims.

In 2010, we increased prior year reserves in our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment by \$514 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 estimates of 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, particularly in the second half of 2010, related to a more significant decline in expected benefits from our loss mitigation activities than we had estimated at the end of 2009. Underperforming loan servicers and government programs contributed to higher foreclosure levels than expected that resulted in the continued aging of the delinquent loan inventory and thus reduced our benefits related to loan modifications. In our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, loss mitigation actions that occurred during 2010 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of \$734 million.

In 2010, we increased prior year claim reserves related to our long-term care insurance business by \$276 million from \$3,138 million as of December 31, 2009. We experienced an increase in severity and duration of claims associated with observed loss development, particularly in older issued policies, along with refinements to our estimated claim reserves all of which contributed to the reserve increase.

For our other businesses, the remaining unfavorable development in 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.

For 2009, the increase in the ending liability for policy and contract claims was primarily related to our U.S. mortgage, long-term care and international mortgage insurance businesses as a result of the unfavorable global economic and housing market conditions. Reinsurance recoverable amounts associated

with captive reinsurance in our U.S. mortgage insurance business increased moderately during 2009. However, benefits associated with certain of these arrangements were limited during 2009 due to trust account balance restrictions and loss level limitations.

In 2009, we increased prior year reserves in our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment by \$515 million from \$1,711 million as of December 31, 2008. The strengthening of reserves related to the aging of the underlying delinquent loans. With the decline in home values and tightening credit liquidity in 2009, the ability to cure a delinquent loan has become increasingly difficult to achieve and caused an increase in the aging of delinquent loans. These aged delinquent loans also had a higher estimated claim rate as compared to the prior year as a result of deteriorating loss development trends and the adverse market and economic conditions. The rapid increase in unemployment levels and home price depreciation as well as the severe deterioration of the overall economic environment in early 2009 could not have been predicted at the time these reserves were established. The increase in reserves was partially offset by our loss mitigation activities which reduced our prior year reserves by \$465 million.

As of December 31, 2009, our policy and contract claims liability related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment also included a settlement of arbitration proceedings with a lender regarding certain bulk transactions in the third quarter of 2009 of \$95 million, consisting of net paid claims of \$203 million and a decrease in reserves of \$108 million which were included in the current year incurred and paid claims in the chart above.

In 2009, we strengthened prior year claim reserves related to our long-term care insurance business by \$223 million from \$2,735 million as of December 31, 2008. We experienced an increase in severity and duration of claims associated with observed loss development, particularly in older issued policies, along with refinements to our estimated claim reserves all of which contributed to the reserve increase.

We also strengthened prior year claim reserves related to our international mortgage insurance business in 2009 by \$125 million from \$366 million as of December 31, 2008. This strengthening was primarily related to an increase in delinquencies, particularly in Canada and Europe, as a result of slowing economies, rising unemployment, falling real estate values and reduced consumer spending in those countries that were experienced at the end of 2008. The impact of these market and economic events could not have been predicted at the time these reserves were established.

For our other businesses, the remaining unfavorable prior year development in 2009 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) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

(a) Pension and Retiree Health and Life Insurance Benefit Plans

Essentially all of our employees are enrolled in a qualified defined contribution pension plan. The plan is 100% funded by Genworth. We make annual contributions to each employee's pension plan account based on the employee's age, service and eligible pay. Employees are vested in the plan after three years of service. In addition, certain employees also participate in non-qualified defined contribution plans and in qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans. The plan assets, projected benefit obligation and accumulated benefit obligation liabilities of these defined benefit pension plans were not material to our consolidated financial statements individually or in the aggregate. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we recorded a liability related to these benefits of \$58 million and \$39 million, respectively. We recognized a decrease in OCI of \$17 million in 2011 and an increase in OCI of less than \$1 million in 2010.

We provide retiree health benefits to domestic employees hired prior to January 1, 2005 who meet certain service requirements. Under this plan, retirees over 65 years of age receive a subsidy towards the purchase of a Medigap policy, and retirees under 65 years of age receive medical benefits similar to our employees' medical benefits. In December 2009, we announced that eligibility for retiree medical benefits will be limited to associates who are within 10 years of retirement eligibility as of January 1, 2010. This resulted in a negative plan amendment which will be amortized over the average future service of the participants. We also provide retiree life and long-term care insurance benefits. The plans are funded as claims are incurred. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation associated with these benefits was \$80 million and \$74 million, respectively, which we accrued in other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. We recognized a decrease in OCI of \$2 million in 2011 and an increase in OCI of \$3 million in 2010.

Our cost associated with our pension, retiree health and life insurance benefit plans was \$27 million, \$39 million and \$40 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(b) Savings Plans

Our domestic employees participate in qualified and non-qualified defined contribution savings plans that allow employees to contribute a portion of their pay to the plan on a pre-tax basis. We match these contributions, which vest immediately, up to 6% of the employee's pay. In December 2010, we announced employees hired on or after January 1, 2011 will not vest immediately in Genworth matching contributions but will fully vest after two complete years of service. One option available to employees in the defined contribution savings plan

is the ClearCourse® variable annuity option offered by certain of our life insurance subsidiaries. The amount of deposits recorded by our life insurance subsidiaries in 2011 and 2010 in relation to this plan option was \$1 million for each year. Employees also have the option of purchasing a fund which invests primarily in Genworth stock as part of the defined contribution plan. Our cost associated with these plans was \$19 million, \$13 million and \$12 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(c) Health and Welfare Benefits for Active Employees

We provide health and welfare benefits to our employees, including health, life, disability, dental and long-term care insurance. Our long-term care insurance is provided through our group long-term care insurance business. The premiums recorded by these businesses related to these benefits were insignificant during 2011, 2010 and 2009.

(13) BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCINGS

(a) Short-Term Borrowings

Commercial Paper Facility

We have a \$1.0 billion commercial paper program whereby notes are offered pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and may have a maturity of up to 364 days from the date of issue. As of December 31, 2011, we had no commercial paper outstanding.

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 London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin and we have access to \$1.9 billion under these facilities. As of December 31, 2011, we had no borrowings under these facilities; however, we utilized \$257 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. In June 2010, we repaid \$100 million of outstanding borrowings under each of our five-year revolving credit facilities using the net proceeds from our senior notes offering that was completed in June 2010. In November 2010, we repaid \$125 million of outstanding borrowings under each of our five-year revolving credit facilities with cash on hand. The remaining outstanding borrowings of \$240 million under each of our five-year revolving credit facilities were repaid with net proceeds from our senior notes offering that was completed in November 2010, together with cash on hand.

(b) Long-Term Borrowings

The following table sets forth total long-term borrowings as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
1.6% Notes (Japanese Yen), due 2011	\$ —	\$ 702
5.65% Senior Notes, due 2012 (1)	222	222
5.75% Senior Notes, due 2014 (1)	600	600
4.59% Senior Notes, due 2015 (2)	147	151
4.95% Senior Notes, due 2015 (1)	350	350
8.625% Senior Notes, due 2016 (1)	300	299
6.52% Senior Notes, due 2018 (1)	600	600
5.68% Senior Notes, due 2020 (2)	270	277
7.70% Senior Notes, due 2020 (1)	400	400
7.20% Senior Notes, due 2021 (1)	399	399
7.625% Senior Notes, due 2021 (1)	400	—
Floating Rate Junior Notes, due 2021 (3)	143	—
6.50% Senior Notes, due 2034 (1)	297	297
6.15% Junior Notes, due 2066	598	598
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	—	57
Total	\$4,726	\$4,952

- (1) We have the option to redeem all or a portion of the senior 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.
- (2) Senior notes issued by our majority-owned subsidiary, Genworth MI Canada Inc. ("Genworth Canada").
- (3) Subordinated floating rate notes issued by our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited.

Long-Term Senior Notes

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 ("September 2021 Notes"). The September 2021 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The net proceeds of \$397 million from the issuance of the September 2021 Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

In December 2010, our majority-owned subsidiary, Genworth Canada, issued CAD\$150 million of 4.59% senior notes due 2015. The net proceeds of the offering were used to fund transactions among Genworth Canada and its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries. Genworth Canada used the proceeds it received from such transactions for general corporate and investment purposes, and/or to fund a distribution to, or a repurchase of common shares from, Genworth Canada's shareholders.

In November 2010, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million, with an interest rate equal to 7.200% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in February 2021 ("February 2021 Notes"). The February 2021 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The net proceeds of \$396 million from the issuance of the February 2021 Notes, together with cash on hand, were used to repay in

full the outstanding borrowings under our two five-year revolving credit facilities.

In June 2010, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million, with an interest rate equal to 7.700% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in June 2020 ("2020 Notes"). The 2020 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The net proceeds of \$397 million from the issuance of the 2020 Notes were used to repay \$100 million of outstanding borrowings under each of our five-year revolving credit facilities and the remainder of the proceeds were used for general corporate purposes.

In June 2010, our majority-owned subsidiary, Genworth Canada, issued CAD\$275 million of 5.68% senior notes due 2020. The net proceeds of the offering were used to fund transactions among Genworth Canada and its Canadian wholly-owned subsidiaries. Genworth Canada used the proceeds it received from such transactions for general corporate and investment purposes and to fund a repurchase of common shares from Genworth Canada's shareholders.

During 2009, we repurchased principal of \$128 million of our 5.65% senior notes that mature in June 2012, plus accrued interest, for a pre-tax gain of \$5 million. We repaid the remaining principal of \$329 million of our 5.23% senior notes that matured in May 2009, plus accrued interest. In the first quarter of 2009, we repurchased \$79 million of our 4.75% senior notes that matured in June 2009, plus accrued interest. We repaid the remaining principal of \$331 million of our 4.75% senior notes that matured in June 2009, plus accrued interest.

In December 2009, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$300 million, with an interest rate equal to 8.625% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in December 2016 ("2016 Notes"). The 2016 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The net proceeds of \$298 million from the issuance of the 2016 Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

In May 2008, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$600 million, with an interest rate equal to 6.515% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in May 2018 ("2018 Notes"). The 2018 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The net proceeds of \$597 million from the issuance of the 2018 Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

In June 2007, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$350 million, with an interest rate equal to 5.65% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in June 2012 ("2012 Notes"). The 2012 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The net proceeds of \$349 million

from the issuance of the 2012 Notes were used to partially repay \$500 million of our senior notes which matured in June 2007, with the remainder repaid with cash on hand.

In September 2005, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$350 million, with an interest rate equal to 4.95% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in October 2015 ("2015 Notes"). The 2015 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The net proceeds of \$348 million from the issuance of the 2015 Notes were used to reduce our outstanding commercial paper borrowings.

In June 2004, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$1.9 billion. As a result of hedging arrangements entered into with respect to these securities, our effective interest rates were 4.48% on the senior notes that matured in 2009 and will be 5.51% on the senior notes maturing in 2014 and 6.35% on the senior notes maturing in 2034. These senior notes are direct unsecured obligations and will rank without preference or priority among themselves and equally with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations.

In June 2001, GEFAHI issued ¥60.0 billion of unsecured senior notes through a public offering at a price of ¥59.9 billion. ¥3.0 billion of the notes were retired during 2004. We entered into arrangements to swap our obligations under these notes to a U.S. dollar obligation with a notional principal amount of \$491 million and bearing interest at a rate of 4.84% per annum. We assumed this obligation under these notes in 2004 in connection with our corporation formation and IPO. During the second quarter of 2011, we repaid ¥57.0 billion of senior notes that matured in June 2011, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, the arrangements to swap our obligations under these notes to a U.S. dollar obligation matured. 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.

Long-Term Junior Subordinated 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.

In November 2006, we issued fixed-to-floating rate junior notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$600 million, with an annual interest rate equal to 6.15% payable semi-annually, until November 15, 2016, at which point the annual interest rate will be equal to the three-month LIBOR plus 2.0025% payable quarterly, until the notes mature in November 2066 ("2066 Notes"). Subject to certain conditions, we have the right, on one or more occasions, to defer the payment of interest on the 2066 Notes during any period of up

to ten years without giving rise to an event of default and without permitting acceleration under the terms of the 2066 Notes. We will not be required to settle deferred interest payments until we have deferred interest for five years or made a payment of current interest. In the event of our bankruptcy, holders will have a limited claim for deferred interest.

We may redeem the 2066 Notes on November 15, 2036, the "scheduled redemption date," but only to the extent that we have received net proceeds from the sale of certain qualifying capital securities. We may redeem the 2066 Notes (i) in whole or in part, at any time on or after November 15, 2016 at their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption or (ii) in whole or in part, prior to November 15, 2016 at their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption or, if greater, a make-whole price.

The 2066 Notes will be subordinated to all existing and future senior, subordinated and junior subordinated debt of the Company, except for any future debt that by its terms is not superior in right of payment, and will be effectively subordinated to all liabilities of our subsidiaries.

Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock

As part of our corporate formation, we issued \$100 million of 5.25% Series A Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred Stock") to GEFAHI. GEFAHI sold all of our Series A Preferred Stock in a public offering concurrent with our IPO. Two million shares of our authorized preferred stock were designated 5.25% Cumulative Series A Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 1.3 million shares of our Series A Preferred Stock were outstanding. During August 2010, we repurchased 120,000 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock for \$6 million. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 1.2 million shares of our Series A Preferred Stock were outstanding. 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.

Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock were fixed at an annual rate equal to 5.25% of the sum of (1) the stated liquidation value of \$50 per share plus (2) accumulated and unpaid dividends. Dividends were payable quarterly in arrears on March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we paid dividends of \$2 million, \$3 million and \$5 million, respectively, which was recorded as interest expense in the consolidated statements of income.

(c) Non-Recourse Funding Obligations

We issued non-recourse funding obligations in connection with our capital management strategy related to our term and universal life insurance products.

The following table sets forth the non-recourse funding obligations (surplus notes) of our wholly-owned, special purpose consolidated captive insurance subsidiaries as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)

Issuance	2011	2010
River Lake Insurance Company (a), due 2033	\$ 570	\$ 570
River Lake Insurance Company (b), due 2033	500	500
River Lake Insurance Company II (a), due 2035	192	300
River Lake Insurance Company II (b), due 2035	520	550
River Lake Insurance Company III (a), due 2036	411	430
River Lake Insurance Company III (b), due 2036	240	250
River Lake Insurance Company IV Limited (b), due 2028	508	522
Rivermount Insurance Company I (a), due 2050	315	315
Total	\$3,256	\$3,437

(a) *Accrual of interest based on one-month LIBOR that resets every 28 days plus a fixed margin.*

(b) *Accrual of interest based on one-month LIBOR that resets on a specified date each month plus a contractual margin.*

The floating rate notes have been deposited into a series of trusts that have issued money market or term securities. Both principal and interest payments on the money market and term securities are guaranteed by a third-party insurance company. The holders of the money market or term securities cannot require repayment from us or any of our subsidiaries, other than the River Lake and Rivermount Insurance Companies, as applicable, the direct issuers of the notes. We have provided a limited guarantee to Rivermount Insurance Company ("Rivermount I"), where under adverse interest rate, mortality or lapse scenarios (or combination thereof), which we consider remote, we may be required to provide additional funds to Rivermount I. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company, our wholly-owned subsidiary, has agreed to indemnify the issuers and the third-party insurer for certain limited costs related to the issuance of these obligations.

Any payment of principal, including by redemption, or interest on the notes may only be made with the prior approval of the Director of Insurance of the State of South Carolina in accordance with the terms of its licensing orders and in accordance with applicable law, except for non-recourse funding obligations issued by River Lake Insurance Company IV Limited ("River Lake IV"), a Bermuda domiciled insurance company. River Lake IV may repay principal up to 15% of its capital without prior approval. The holders of the notes have no rights to accelerate payment of principal of the notes under any circumstances, including without limitation, for nonpayment or breach of any covenant. Each issuer reserves the right to repay

the notes that it has issued at any time, subject to prior regulatory approval.

During 2011, we acquired \$175 million principal amount of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, plus accrued interest, for a pre-tax gain of \$48 million. We have accounted for these transactions as redemptions of our non-recourse funding obligations. On March 25, 2011, River Lake IV repaid \$6 million of its total outstanding \$22 million Class B Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due May 25, 2028 following an early redemption event, in accordance with the priority of payments. On March 25, 2010, River Lake IV repaid \$6 million of its total outstanding \$28 million Class B Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due May 25, 2028 following an early redemption event, in accordance with the priority of payments. On March 25, 2009, River Lake IV repaid \$12 million of its total outstanding \$40 million Class B Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due May 25, 2028 following an early redemption event, in accordance with the priority of payments.

On January 24, 2012, as part of a life block transaction, we repurchased \$475 million of our non-recourse funding obligations. In connection with the repurchase, we ceded certain term life insurance policies to a third-party reinsurer. The combined transactions will result in a U.S. GAAP after-tax loss of approximately \$40 million that will be recorded in the first quarter of 2012.

The weighted-average interest rates on the non-recourse funding obligations as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 were 1.41% and 1.44%, respectively.

(d) Liquidity

Principal amounts under our long-term borrowings (including senior notes) and non-recourse funding obligations by maturity were as follows as of December 31, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Amount
2012	\$ 222
2013	—
2014	600
2015	497
2016 and thereafter (1)	6,669
Total	\$7,988

(1) *Repayment of \$3.3 billion of our non-recourse funding obligations requires regulatory approval.*

Our liquidity requirements are principally met through our revolving credit facilities and cash flows from operations. As of December 31, 2011, we had an unused credit capacity within our revolving credit facilities of \$1.6 billion.

(14) INCOME TAXES

The total provision (benefit) for income taxes was as follows for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Current federal income taxes	\$ 25	\$ (97)	\$(100)
Deferred federal income taxes	(221)	(326)	(499)
Total federal income taxes	(196)	(423)	(599)
Current state income taxes	8	(9)	3
Deferred state income taxes	(8)	(1)	(4)
Total state income taxes	—	(10)	(1)
Current foreign income taxes	329	191	180
Deferred foreign income taxes	(80)	33	27
Total foreign income taxes	249	224	207
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 53	\$(209)	\$(393)

Our current income tax payable was \$140 million as of December 31, 2011 and our current income tax receivable was \$58 million as of December 31, 2010.

The reconciliation of the federal statutory tax rate to the effective income tax rate was as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2011	2010	2009
Statutory U.S. federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (reduction) in rate resulting from:			
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	0.1	(9.4)	(0.2)
Benefit on tax favored investments	(8.4)	(42.7)	6.6
Effect of foreign operations	(15.8)	(115.5)	6.4
Interest on uncertain tax positions	—	(8.5)	0.8
Non-deductible expenses	—	3.6	0.7
Non-deductible goodwill related to sale of subsidiary	4.7	—	—
Tax benefits related to separation from our former parent	—	(140.1)	—
Other, net	1.3	2.6	0.3
Effective rate	16.9%	(275.0)%	49.6%

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, 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 \$23 million as additional paid-in capital related to our 2004 separation. The effective tax rate also increased due to higher pre-tax earnings in the current year, which decreased the relative magnitude of tax provision items.

The components of the net deferred income tax liability were as follows as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Assets:		
Investments	\$ 584	\$ 574
Net unrealized losses on investment securities	—	77
Foreign tax credit carryforwards	120	20
Accrued commission and general expenses	230	114
Net operating loss carryforwards	1,760	1,803
Other	194	438
Gross deferred income tax assets	2,888	3,026
Valuation allowance	(234)	(189)
Total deferred income tax assets	2,654	2,837
Liabilities:		
Net unrealized gains on investment securities	746	—
Net unrealized gains on derivatives	214	48
Insurance reserves	1,240	1,191
DAC	1,890	1,741
PVFP and other intangibles	25	64
Other	175	314
Total deferred income tax liabilities	4,290	3,358
Net deferred income tax liability	\$1,636	\$ 521

The above valuation allowances of \$234 million and \$189 million, respectively, related to state deferred tax assets and foreign net operating losses as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The state deferred tax assets related primarily to the future deductions associated with the Section 338 elections and non-insurance net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards. Based on our analysis, we believe it is more likely than not that the results of future operations and the implementations of tax planning strategies will generate sufficient taxable income to enable us to realize the deferred tax assets for which we have not established valuation allowances.

NOL carryforwards amounted to \$5,048 million as of December 31, 2011, and, if unused, will expire beginning in 2022. Foreign tax credit carryforwards amounted to \$120 million as of December 31, 2011, and, if unused will expire in 2015. The benefits of the NOL and foreign tax credit carryforwards have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements, except to the extent of the valuation allowances described above relating to state and foreign taxes.

As a consequence of our separation from GE, and our joint election with GE to treat that separation as an asset sale under Section 338 of the Internal Revenue Code, we became entitled to additional tax deductions in post-IPO periods. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we have recorded in our consolidated balance sheets our estimates of the remaining deferred tax benefits associated with these deductions of \$599 million. We are obligated, pursuant to our Tax Matters Agreement with GE, to make fixed payments to GE, over the next 12 years, on an after-tax basis and subject to a cumulative maximum of \$640 million, which is 80% of the projected tax savings associated with the Section 338 deductions. We recorded net interest expense of \$18 million, \$17 million and \$21 million for the

years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, reflecting accretion of our liability at the Tax Matters Agreement rate of 5.72%. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we have recorded the estimated present value of our remaining obligation to GE of \$310 million and \$339 million, respectively, as a liability in our consolidated balance sheets. Both our IPO-related deferred tax assets and our obligation to GE are estimates that are subject to change.

U.S. deferred income taxes are not provided on unremitted foreign income that is considered permanently reinvested, which as of December 31, 2011, amounted to approximately \$2,886 million. It is not practicable to determine the income tax liability that might be incurred if all such income was remitted to the United States. Our international businesses held cash and short-term investments of \$644 million related to the unremitted earnings of foreign operations considered to be permanently reinvested as of December 31, 2011.

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. We anticipate selling up to 40% of our share position, while maintaining control. The structuring of the planned IPO results in no expected tax charge.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits was as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Balance as of January 1	\$193	\$ 285	\$286
Tax positions related to the current period:			
Gross additions	19	23	67
Gross reductions	—	(14)	(2)
Tax positions related to the prior years:			
Gross additions	28	69	28
Gross reductions	(14)	(159)	(94)
Settlements	—	(11)	—
Balance as of December 31	\$226	\$ 193	\$285

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$226 million as of December 31, 2011, of which \$29 million, if recognized, would affect the effective rate on continuing operations. These unrecognized tax benefits included the impact of foreign currency translation from our international operations.

We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as components of income tax expense. We recorded no benefits related to interest and penalties during 2011. We recorded \$9 million and \$6 million of benefits for interest and penalties during 2010 and 2009, respectively. We had approximately \$9 million of interest and penalties accrued as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

We file U.S. federal income tax returns and various state and local and foreign income tax returns. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to U.S. federal or foreign income tax examinations for tax years through 2006. Exceptions include several refund claims with respect to our consolidated life company returns as well as certain outstanding processing matters relating to certain amounts for pre-2005 years. Also,

HM Revenue and Customs is currently reviewing our U.K. income tax returns for 2003 and later years. We believe any exposure with respect to these pre-2006 years has been sufficiently recorded in the financial statements. Potential U.S. state and local examinations for those years are generally restricted to results that are based on closed U.S. federal examinations. The IRS has recently submitted revenue agent reports (“RARs”) with respect to its completion of its review of our U.S. income tax returns for the 2007 and 2008 tax years. The RAR with respect to the non-life consolidated returns is fully agreed and the only outstanding matter with respect such returns regards the processing of the fully recorded outstanding tax and interest amounts. The RAR with respect to the 2007 to 2008 life consolidated returns has disagreed issues which have been timely protested and are currently under the jurisdiction of the IRS appeals division. For those companies that filed consolidated returns with our former parent, GE, in 2003 and 2004 before our IPO (which included the pre-IPO related transactions), the IRS has completed its examination of these GE consolidated returns and the appropriate adjustments under the Tax Matters Agreement and other tax sharing arrangements with GE are still in process. We are also responsible for any tax liability of any separate U.S. federal and state life insurance pre-disposition period returns of former life insurance subsidiaries sold to Aetna, Inc. on October 1, 2011.

We believe it is reasonably possible that in 2012 as a result of our open audits and appeals, up to approximately \$175 million of unrecognized tax benefits will be recognized. These tax benefits are related to certain life insurance deductions in the United States and Canada.

(15) SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net cash paid for taxes was \$194 million, \$253 million and \$200 million and cash paid for interest was \$444 million, \$378 million and \$327 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The following table details non-cash items for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Change in collateral for securities lending transactions	\$(285)	\$(41)	\$(133)
Total non-cash transactions	\$(285)	\$(41)	\$(133)

Prior to the second quarter of 2011, we recorded non-cash collateral related to the securities lending program in Canada in other invested assets with a corresponding liability in other liabilities representing our obligation to return the non-cash collateral. Since we do not have rights to sell or pledge the

non-cash collateral, we determined the gross presentation of these amounts were not required and changed our presentation of these amounts, resulting in the reduction of the non-cash collateral balance during the year ended December 31, 2011. See note 2 for additional information on the change in presentation of non-cash collateral related to our securities lending program in Canada.

(16) STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

We grant share-based awards to employees and directors, including stock options, SARs, RSUs and deferred stock units (“DSUs”) under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (“Omnibus Incentive Plan”). We recorded stock-based compensation expense under the Omnibus Incentive Plan of \$32 million, \$40 million and \$26 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. For awards issued prior to January 1, 2006, stock-based compensation expense was recognized on a graded vesting attribution method over the awards’ respective vesting schedule. For awards issued after January 1, 2006, stock-based compensation expense was recognized evenly on a straight-line attribution method over the awards’ respective vesting period.

For purposes of determining the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant, we typically use the Black-Scholes Model. The Black-Scholes Model requires the input of certain assumptions that involve judgment. Management periodically evaluates the assumptions and methodologies used to calculate fair value of share-based compensation. Circumstances may change and additional data may become available over time, which could result in changes to these assumptions and methodologies.

The following table contains the stock option and SAR weighted-average grant-date fair value information and related valuation assumptions, excluding exchanged grants and performance-accelerated options described further below, for the years ended December 31:

	Stock Options and SARs (1)		
	2011	2010	2009
Awards granted (in thousands)	2,730	3,240	3,456
Maximum share value at exercise of SARs	\$75.00	\$ —	\$ —
Fair value per options and SARs	\$ 3.19	\$10.48	\$ 1.34
Valuation assumptions:			
Expected term (years)	6.0	6.0	6.0
Expected volatility	95.3%	92.8%	55.7%
Expected dividend yield	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Risk-free interest rate	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%

(1) Fair value information and related valuation assumptions have been revised for the years 2010 and 2009 to include SARs. Prior to the change, only stock option information and valuation assumptions were presented.

During 2011, we granted SARs with exercise prices ranging from \$5.84 to \$12.75. These SARs have a feature that places a cap on the amount of gain that can be recognized upon exercise of the SARs. Specifically, if the price of our Class A Common Stock reaches \$75.00, any vested portion of the SAR will be automatically exercised. In 2010, we granted SARs with no cap feature and an exercise price of \$14.18. During 2011 and 2010, we granted stock options with exercise prices ranging from \$12.75 to \$13.50 and \$14.18 to \$18.45, respectively. The stock option and SAR grant prices equaled the closing market prices of our Class A Common Stock on the date of grant and the awards have an exercise term of ten years. The stock options and SARs granted in 2011 and 2010 have vesting periods of four years in annual increments commencing on the first anniversary of the grant date. Additionally, during 2011 and 2010, we issued RSUs with restriction periods of four years and a fair value of \$5.84 to \$13.50 and \$11.58 to \$14.92, respectively, which were measured at the market price of a share of our Class A Common Stock on the grant date.

For purposes of determining the fair value of 1.4 million shares of performance-accelerated SARs and 0.2 million shares of performance-accelerated non-qualified options that were issued in August 2009, we used the Monte-Carlo Simulation. Monte-Carlo Simulation is a technique used to simulate future stock price movements in order to determine the fair value due to unique vesting and exercising provisions. The performance-accelerated SARs and options grant-date fair value was \$5.28 and were fully amortized over a 1.4 year derived service period. The performance-accelerated SARs and options vest on the fourth anniversary of the grant date but are subject to earlier vesting in one-third increments based on the closing price of our Class A Common Stock exceeding certain specified amounts (\$12.00, \$16.00 and \$20.00, respectively) for 20 consecutive trading days. Based on the closing price of our Class A Common Stock, the first two tranches at \$12.00 and \$16.00 vested in 2010.

Under the Omnibus Incentive Plan, we are authorized to grant 38 million equity awards.

The following table summarizes stock option activity as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(Shares in thousands)	Shares subject to option	Weighted-average exercise price
Balance as of January 1, 2010	9,727	\$14.05
Granted	2,176	\$14.17
Exercised	(466)	\$ 4.33
Forfeited	(1,783)	\$21.18
Expired	—	\$ —
Balance as of January 1, 2011	9,654	\$13.23
Granted	34	\$13.08
Exercised	(404)	\$ 3.82
Forfeited	(1,319)	\$19.28
Expired	—	\$ —
Balance as of December 31, 2011	7,965	\$12.70
Exercisable as of December 31, 2011	5,138	\$14.17

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2011:

Exercise price range	Outstanding			Exercisable	
	Shares in thousands	Average life (1)	Average exercise price	Shares in thousands	Average exercise price
\$2.00 – \$2.46 (2)	1,386	7.08	\$ 2.45	791	\$ 2.45
\$5.30 – \$7.80	2,189	4.01	\$ 7.78	1,371	\$ 7.78
\$9.10 – \$14.18	1,839	7.99	\$14.13	486	\$14.09
\$14.92 – \$19.50	1,798	1.51	\$18.81	1,789	\$18.82
\$19.67 – \$34.13	753	3.27	\$27.78	701	\$28.07
	7,965		\$12.70	5,138	\$14.17

(1) Average contractual life remaining in years.

(2) These shares have an aggregate intrinsic value for total options and exercisable options of \$6 million and \$3 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the status of our other equity-based awards as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(Awards in thousands)	RSUs		DSUs		SARs	
	Number of awards	Weighted-average grant date fair value	Number of awards	Weighted-average grant date fair value	Number of awards	Weighted-average grant date fair value (2)
Balance as of January 1, 2010	3,902	\$25.87	449	\$15.48	8,043	\$ 6.93
Granted	787	\$14.06	91	\$14.08	1,064	\$10.50
Exercised	(729)	\$24.32	(41)	\$12.92	(232)	\$ 3.60
Terminated (1)	(1,118)	\$30.58	—	\$ —	(56)	\$ 7.48
Balance as of January 1, 2011	2,842	\$18.52	499	\$10.26	8,819	\$ 7.44
Granted	955	\$12.55	158	\$ 8.06	2,696	\$ 3.11
Exercised	(987)	\$17.54	(119)	\$ 3.02	(95)	\$ 1.28
Terminated	(278)	\$18.10	—	\$ —	(946)	\$ 7.02
Balance as of December 31, 2011	2,532	\$16.65	538	\$ 9.46	10,474	\$ 6.42

(1) Included 842,300 of Performance Stock Units (“PSUs”) that were terminated. As of December 31, 2010, there are no remaining PSUs outstanding.

(2) The amounts for the 2010 weighted-average grant date fair values for SARs were previously disclosed as the grant price on the date of the grant. The prior year amounts have been re-presented to reflect the actual weighted-average fair value on the date of the grant.

In July 2009, we commenced a stockholder approved offer to eligible employees to exchange eligible stock options and SARs (the “Eligible Options and SARs”) for a reduced number of stock options and SARs (collectively, the “Replacement Awards”). Pursuant to the exchange offer, Eligible Options and SARs representing the right to acquire an aggregate of 8,721,962 shares of our Class A Common Stock were tendered and accepted by us in August 2009. On August 19, 2009, 1,455 employees participated in the exchange and we granted the Replacement Awards, consisting of an aggregate of 2,598,588 new stock options and 308,210 new SARs, in exchange for the Eligible Options and SARs surrendered in the exchange offer. The exercise (or base) price of the Replacement Awards was \$7.80, which was the closing price of our Class A Common Stock on August 19, 2009, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. The Replacement Awards have the same term (or expiration date) as the Eligible Options and SARs for which they were exchanged, and will vest and become exercisable, subject to continued employment, over a three-or four-year period. Generally, unvested Replacement Awards will be forfeited if an eligible employee’s employment terminates for any reason other than retirement, business disposition, death, disability or layoff (in which cases

a portion or all may become vested in accordance with the Omnibus Incentive Plan). There was no additional incremental compensation expense resulting from the exchange.

As of February 12, 2009, all outstanding DSUs, which were originally payable in cash, were amended to be settled in shares of our Class A Common Stock on a one-for-one basis.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested awards not yet recognized was \$49 million and \$69 million, respectively. This expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of two years.

There was \$2 million in cash received from stock options exercised in both 2011 and 2010. New shares were issued to settle all exercised awards. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from the exercise of share-based awards was \$6 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

In connection with the initial public offering of Genworth Canada in July 2009, our indirect subsidiary, Genworth Canada, granted stock options and other equity-based awards to its Canadian employees. As of December 31, 2011, Genworth Canada had outstanding 1,152,450 of stock options and 140,940 of RSUs and PSUs, the majority of

which were unvested, and 20,437 of DSUs, all of which were vested. As of December 31, 2010, Genworth Canada had outstanding 984,200 of stock options and 142,275 of RSUs, the majority of which were unvested, and 9,831 of DSUs, all of which were vested. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we recorded a benefit from stock-based compensation of \$1 million and stock-based compensation expense of \$4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we estimated total unrecognized expense of \$1 million and \$4 million, respectively, related to these awards. See note 23 for additional information regarding the initial public offering of Genworth Canada.

(17) 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 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.

The following represents the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not required to be carried at fair value as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011			2010		
	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets:						
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ (1)	\$ 6,092	\$ 6,500	\$ (1)	\$ 6,718	\$ 6,896
Restricted commercial mortgage loans (2)	(1)	411	461	(1)	507	554
Other invested assets	(1)	786	795	(1)	267	272
Liabilities:						
Long-term borrowings (3)	(1)	4,726	4,353	(1)	4,952	4,928
Non-recourse funding obligations (3)	(1)	3,256	2,160	(1)	3,437	2,170
Borrowings related to securitization entities (2)	(1)	348	375	(1)	443	467
Investment contracts	(1)	18,880	19,681	(1)	19,772	20,471
Other firm commitments:						
Commitments to fund limited partnerships	78	—	—	110	—	—
Ordinary course of business lending commitments	9	—	—	28	—	—

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

(2) See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

(3) See note 13 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 use various methods to 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; including an understanding of the assumptions and inputs utilized to 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 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.

The following tables summarize the primary sources considered when determining fair value of each class of fixed maturity securities as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises:				
Pricing services	\$ 4,850	\$—	\$ 4,850	\$ —
Internal models	13	—	—	13
Total U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	4,863	—	4,850	13
Tax-exempt:				
Pricing services	503	—	503	—
Total tax-exempt	503	—	503	—
Government—non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	2,201	—	2,201	—
Internal models	10	—	—	10
Total government—non-U.S.	2,211	—	2,201	10
U.S. corporate:				
Pricing services	22,168	—	22,168	—
Broker quotes	250	—	—	250
Internal models	2,840	—	579	2,261
Total U.S. corporate	25,258	—	22,747	2,511
Corporate—non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	11,925	—	11,925	—
Broker quotes	78	—	—	78
Internal models	1,754	—	548	1,206
Total corporate—non-U.S.	13,757	—	12,473	1,284
Residential mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	5,600	—	5,600	—
Broker quotes	36	—	—	36
Internal models	59	—	—	59
Total residential mortgage-backed	5,695	—	5,600	95
Commercial mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	3,361	—	3,361	—
Broker quotes	15	—	—	15
Internal models	24	—	—	24
Total commercial mortgage-backed	3,400	—	3,361	39
Other asset-backed:				
Pricing services	2,328	—	2,328	—
Broker quotes	271	—	—	271
Internal models	9	—	9	—
Total other asset-backed	2,608	—	2,337	271
Total fixed maturity securities	\$58,295	\$—	\$54,072	\$4,223

(Amounts in millions)	2010			
	Total	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
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

The following tables summarize the primary sources considered when determining fair value of equity securities as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	\$263	\$261	\$ 2	\$—
Broker quotes	6	—	—	6
Internal models	92	—	—	92
Total equity securities	\$361	\$261	\$ 2	\$98

(Amounts in millions)	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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	\$524	\$—	\$524	\$—
Broker quotes	264	—	—	264
Total trading securities	\$788	\$—	\$524	\$264

(Amounts in millions)	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, which is provided to us by a third-party pricing service and is classified as Level 2. For certain 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.

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 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.

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 (loss). 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 December 31, 2011 and 2010, the impact of non-performance risk resulted in a lower fair value of our GMWB liabilities of \$109 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.

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.

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 December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 4,863	\$ —	\$ 4,850	\$ 13
Tax-exempt	503	—	503	—
Government—non-U.S.	2,211	—	2,201	10
U.S. corporate	25,258	—	22,747	2,511
Corporate—non-U.S.	13,757	—	12,473	1,284
Residential mortgage-backed	5,695	—	5,600	95
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,400	—	3,361	39
Other asset-backed	2,608	—	2,337	271
Total fixed maturity securities	58,295	—	54,072	4,223
Equity securities	361	261	2	98
Other invested assets:				
Trading securities	788	—	524	264
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate swaps	1,350	—	1,345	5
Foreign currency swaps	32	—	32	—
Credit default swaps	1	—	1	—
Equity index options	39	—	—	39
Equity return swaps	7	—	7	—
Forward bond purchase commitments	47	—	47	—
Other foreign currency contracts	9	—	—	9
Total derivative assets	1,485	—	1,432	53
Securities lending collateral	406	—	406	—
Derivatives counterparty collateral	323	—	323	—
Total other invested assets	3,002	—	2,685	317
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities				
Other assets (1)	376	—	200	176
Reinsurance recoverable (2)	29	—	29	—
Separate account assets	16	—	—	16
Separate account assets	10,122	10,122	—	—
Total assets	\$72,201	\$10,383	\$56,988	\$4,830
Liabilities				
Policyholder account balances (3)	\$ 492	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 492
Other liabilities:				
Contingent purchase price	46	—	—	46
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	376	—	376	—
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	28	—	28	—
Inflation indexed swaps	43	—	43	—
Credit default swaps	59	—	2	57
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	177	—	—	177
Equity return swaps	4	—	4	—
Other foreign currency contracts	11	—	11	—
Total derivative liabilities	698	—	464	234
Total other liabilities	744	—	464	280
Borrowings related to securitization entities				
	48	—	—	48
Total liabilities	\$ 1,284	\$ —	\$ 464	\$ 820

- (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.

(Amounts in millions)	2010			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
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				
Other assets (1)	370	—	199	171
Reinsurance recoverable (2)	1	—	1	—
Separate account assets	(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
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.

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)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2011	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)						Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of December 31, 2011	Total gains (losses) included in net income as of December 31, 2011
		Included in net income (loss)	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements				
Fixed maturity securities:											
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24	\$ (22)	\$ 13	\$ —
Government—non-U.S.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	—
U.S. corporate (1)	1,100	(8)	72	113	(25)	—	(105)	1,790	(426)	2,511	(8)
Corporate—non-U.S. (1)	368	(26)	11	103	(71)	—	(13)	1,132	(220)	1,284	(26)
Residential mortgage-backed	143	(1)	(11)	3	(15)	—	(30)	9	(3)	95	(1)
Commercial mortgage-backed	50	(2)	2	—	(1)	—	(11)	1	—	39	(2)
Other asset-backed	268	—	—	8	(8)	—	(43)	46	—	271	—
Total fixed maturity securities	1,941	(37)	74	227	(120)	—	(202)	3,011	(671)	4,223	(37)
Equity securities	87	1	1	24	(13)	—	(2)	—	—	98	—
Other invested assets:											
Trading securities	329	(1)	—	5	(41)	—	(28)	—	—	264	(1)
Derivative assets:											
Interest rate swaps	5	1	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	5	1
Credit default swaps	6	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6)
Equity index options	33	7	—	44	—	—	(45)	—	—	39	7
Other foreign currency contracts	—	(1)	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	(1)
Total derivative assets	44	1	—	54	—	—	(46)	—	—	53	1
Total other invested assets	373	—	—	59	(41)	—	(74)	—	—	317	—
Restricted other invested assets related to											
securitization entities (2)	171	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	5
Reinsurance recoverable (3)	(5)	18	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	16	18
Total Level 3 assets	\$2,567	\$(13)	\$ 75	\$310	\$(174)	\$ 3	\$(278)	\$3,011	\$(671)	\$4,830	\$(14)

(1) The majority of the transfers into Level 3 during the fourth quarter of 2011 related to a reclassification of certain private securities valued using internal models which previously had not been identified as having significant unobservable inputs. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2011, these securities had been misclassified as Level 2. The remaining transfers into and out of Level 3 were primarily related to private fixed rate U.S. and non-U.S. corporate 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) See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2010	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)		Purchases, sales, and settlements, net	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3 (1)	Ending balance as of December 31, 2010	Total gains (losses) included in net income (loss) attributable to assets still held
		Included in net income (loss)	Included in OCI					
Fixed maturity securities								
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ 17	\$ (20)	\$ 11	\$ —
Tax-exempt	2	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—
Government—non-U.S.	7	—	2	—	16	(24)	1	—
U.S. corporate (2)	1,073	21	33	—	870	(897)	1,100	16
Corporate—non-U.S. (2)	504	(20)	15	22	489	(642)	368	(22)
Residential mortgage-backed	1,481	—	8	86	79	(1,511)	143	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,558	(5)	24	(79)	21	(3,469)	50	—
Other asset-backed (3)	1,419	(24)	39	(10)	108	(1,264)	268	(24)
Total fixed maturity securities	8,060	(28)	121	17	1,600	(7,829)	1,941	(30)
Equity securities	9	11	—	7	120	(60)	87	—
Other invested assets:								
Trading securities (3)	145	12	—	(41)	213	—	329	12
Derivative assets:								
Interest rate swaps	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	2
Interest rate swaptions	54	11	—	(65)	—	—	—	11
Credit default swaps	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Equity index options	39	(73)	—	67	—	—	33	(73)
Other foreign currency options	8	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	(8)
Total derivative assets	110	(68)	—	2	—	—	44	(68)
Total other invested assets	255	(56)	—	(39)	213	—	373	(56)
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities (4)	—	(3)	—	—	174	—	171	(6)
Reinsurance recoverable (5)	(5)	(3)	—	3	—	—	(5)	(3)
Total Level 3 assets	\$8,319	\$(79)	\$121	\$(12)	\$2,107	\$(7,889)	\$2,567	\$(95)

(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) 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.

(3) Transfers into trading securities were offset by transfers out of other asset-backed securities and were driven primarily by the adoption of new accounting guidance related to embedded credit derivatives.

(4) Relates to the consolidation of certain securitization entities as of January 1, 2010. See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

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

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)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2011	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses		Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of December 31, 2011	Total (gains) losses included in	
		Included in net (income) loss	in OCI								net (income) loss	attributable to liabilities still held
Policyholder account balances (1)	\$121	\$334	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$37	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$492	\$338	
Other liabilities:												
Contingent purchase price	—	25	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	46	25	
Derivative liabilities:												
Credit default swaps	7	48	—	3	—	—	(1)	—	—	57	48	
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	129	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	48	
Equity index options	3	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	
Total derivative liabilities	139	96	—	3	—	—	(4)	—	—	234	96	
Total other liabilities	139	121	—	3	—	21	(4)	—	—	280	121	
Borrowings related to securitization entities (2)	51	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	(2)	
Total Level 3 liabilities	\$311	\$452	\$—	\$ 3	\$—	\$58	\$(4)	\$—	\$—	\$820	\$457	

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

(2) See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2010	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses		Purchases sales, issuances and settlements, net	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of December 31, 2010	Total (gains) losses included in	
		Included in net (income) loss	in OCI					net (income) loss	attributable to liabilities still held
Policyholder account balances (1)	\$175	\$(90)	\$—	\$ 36	\$—	\$—	\$121	\$(87)	
Derivative liabilities:									
Interest rate swaps	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	
Interest rate swaptions	67	(42)	—	(25)	—	—	—	(42)	
Credit default swaps	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	7	
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities (2)	—	9	—	(1)	121	—	129	9	
Equity index options	2	3	—	(2)	—	—	3	3	
Total derivative liabilities	71	(25)	—	(28)	121	—	139	(25)	
Borrowings related to securitization entities	—	(9)	—	—	60	—	51	(9)	
Total Level 3 liabilities	\$246	\$(124)	\$—	\$ 8	\$181	\$—	\$311	\$(121)	

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

(2) Relates to the consolidation of certain securitization entities as of January 1, 2010. See note 18 for additional information related to consolidated securitization entities.

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) loss” 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.

(18) VARIABLE INTEREST AND SECURITIZATION ENTITIES

VIEs are generally entities that have either a total equity investment that is insufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or whose equity investors lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. We evaluate VIEs to determine whether we are the primary beneficiary and are required to consolidate the assets and liabilities of the entity. The determination of the primary beneficiary for a VIE can be complex and requires management judgment regarding the expected results of the entity and who directs the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the economic results of the VIE. Our primary involvement related to VIEs includes:

- asset securitization transactions,
- certain investments and
- certain mortgage insurance policies.

(a) Asset Securitizations

We have used former affiliates and third-party entities to facilitate asset securitizations. Disclosure requirements related to off-balance sheet arrangements encompass a broader array of arrangements than those at risk for consolidation. These arrangements include transactions with term securitization entities, as well as transactions with conduits that are sponsored by third parties.

The following table summarizes the total securitized assets as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Receivables secured by:		
Other assets	\$157	\$164
Total securitized assets not required to be consolidated	157	164
Total securitized assets required to be consolidated	487	575
Total securitized assets	\$644	\$739

Financial support for certain securitization entities was provided under credit support agreements that remain in place throughout the life of the related entities. Assets with credit support were funded by demand notes that were further enhanced with support provided by a third party. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we provided limited recourse for a maximum of \$40 million of credit losses related to one of our commercial mortgage loan entities that was required to be consolidated with total assets of \$91 million and \$115 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. There were no amounts recorded or paid for these limited recourse liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

(b) Securitization and Variable Interest Entities Not Required To Be Consolidated

We are involved in certain securitization and VIEs where we are not required to consolidate the securitization entity.

Asset securitizations. We transferred assets to securitization entities that would be considered VIEs but we were not required to consolidate the securitization entities. These securitization entities were designed to have significant limitations on the types of assets owned and the types and extent of permitted activities and decision making rights. We evaluated our involvement in the entities’ design and our decision making ability regarding the assets held by the securitization entity and determined we would generally not be the party with power to direct the activities that significantly impact the economic performance of the entity.

In certain instances, we determined we were the party with power but did not have a variable interest in the entity. Our interest in the entities included servicer fees and excess interest on previous policy loan securitizations, where our benefit from our excess interest holding is subordinated to third-party holdings. Based on the composition of the assets in the securitization entity, there were no reasonable scenarios that would result in our interest receiving any significant benefit from the entity. As a result, our interest would not be considered a variable interest in the entity as a result of meeting certain requirements in the accounting guidance. Our retained interests in these entities were not significant in 2011 or 2010.

Following a securitization transaction, we retained the responsibility for servicing the receivables, and as such, were entitled to receive an ongoing fee based on the outstanding principal balances of the receivables. There were no servicing assets nor liabilities recorded as the benefits of servicing the assets were adequate to compensate an independent servicer for its servicing responsibilities.

There has been no new asset securitization activity in 2011 or 2010.

Investments. We hold investments in certain structures that are considered VIEs. Our investments represent beneficial interests that are primarily in the form of structured securities. Our involvement in these structures typically represent a passive investment in the returns generated by the VIE and typically do not result in having significant influence over the

economic performance of the VIE. See note 4 for additional information related to our investments, which includes information related to structured securities, such as asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities. Our maximum exposure to loss represents our cost basis in the investments.

Mortgage insurance. We also provide mortgage insurance on certain residential mortgage loans originated and securitized by third parties using VIEs to issue mortgage-backed securities. While we provide mortgage insurance on the underlying loans, we do not typically have any ongoing involvement with the VIE other than our mortgage insurance coverage and do not act in a servicing or decision making capacity for the underlying loans held by the VIE.

(c) Securitization and Variable Interest Entities Required To Be Consolidated

As a result of adopting new accounting guidance for VIE consolidation on January 1, 2010, we were required to consolidate certain VIEs. Our involvement with VIEs that were required to be consolidated related to asset securitization transactions and certain investments, both of which are described in more detail below. Prior to being required to consolidate these entities, our interest in these entities was recorded in our consolidated financial statements as available-for-sale fixed maturity securities.

Asset securitizations. For VIEs related to asset securitization transactions, we were required to consolidate three securitization entities as a result of our involvement in the entities' design or having certain decision making ability regarding the assets held by the securitization entity. These securitization entities were designed to have significant limitations on the types of assets owned and the types and extent of permitted activities and decision making rights. The three securitization entities that were required to be consolidated are comprised of two securitization entities backed by commercial mortgage loans and one backed by residual interests in certain policy loan securitization entities.

For one of our commercial mortgage loan securitization entities with total assets of \$91 million and \$115 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, our economic interest represents the excess interest received on the loans compared to the interest paid on the entity's obligation. Additionally, we provide limited recourse for a maximum of \$40 million credit losses. We also act as the servicer for the underlying mortgage loans and have the ability to direct certain activities in accordance with the agreements related to the securitization entity.

For the other commercial mortgage loan securitization entity with total assets of \$327 million and \$397 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, our economic interest represents the excess interest of the commercial mortgage loans and the subordinated notes of the securitization entity. The commercial mortgage loans are serviced by a third-party servicer and special servicer. However, we have the right to replace the special servicer without cause at any time. This right is recognized under accounting guidance as resulting in our effective control of the activities directed by the special servicer.

Our economic interest in the policy loan securitization entity represents the excess interest received from the residual interest in certain policy loan securitization entities and the floating rate obligation issued by the securitization entity. The securitization entity also contains an interest rate swap to mitigate the difference between the effective fixed receipt on the assets and the floating rate obligation issued by the securitization entity. Since there are no significant ongoing activities in the securitization entity, we evaluated the design of the entity upon inception when we transferred the residual interests in the securitization entity. Prior to 2010, we fully impaired our investment in this securitization entity as a result of not expecting any future economic benefits from our investment under any reasonable scenario. However, there are certain remote interest rate and mortality scenarios that would result in our residual interest receiving significant economic benefits in relation to benefits received by the securitization entity. In accordance with the relevant accounting guidance, the use of probability is not permitted when determining whether we would have the ability to receive significant benefits from the securitization entity.

Investments. For VIEs related to certain investments, we were required to consolidate three securitization entities as a result of having certain decision making rights related to instruments held by the entities. These securitization entities were designed as synthetic collateralized debt obligations whereby the entities purchased highly rated asset-backed securities and entered into credit default swaps to generate income that would be passed to the noteholders of the entities. The entities also have the ability to settle any losses incurred on the credit default swap by providing the derivative counterparty asset-backed securities with a par amount equal to the loss incurred on the credit default swap. We hold the majority of the notes issued by the securitization entity and also have certain decision making rights related to the instruments held by the entity. Previously, we were not required to consolidate the securitization entity as a result of other noteholders absorbing the majority of expected losses from the entity.

The following table shows the activity presented in our consolidated statement of income related to the consolidated securitization entities for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Revenues:		
Net investment income:		
Restricted commercial mortgage loans	\$ 40	\$ 39
Restricted other invested assets	—	2
Total net investment income	40	41
Net investment gains (losses):		
Trading securities	12	8
Derivatives	(62)	(19)
Commercial mortgage loans	—	(1)
Borrowings related to securitization entities recorded at fair value	3	9
Total net investment gains (losses)	(47)	(3)
Total revenues	(7)	38
Expenses:		
Interest expense	26	29
Acquisition and operating expenses	1	1
Total expenses	27	30
Income (loss) before income taxes	(34)	8
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(12)	3
Net income (loss)	\$(22)	\$ 5

The following table shows the assets and liabilities that were recorded for the consolidated securitization entities as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Assets		
Investments:		
Restricted commercial mortgage loans	\$411	\$507
Restricted other invested assets:		
Trading securities	376	370
Other	1	2
Total restricted other invested assets	377	372
Total investments	788	879
Cash and cash equivalents	3	—
Accrued investment income	1	1
Total assets	\$792	\$880
Liabilities		
Other liabilities:		
Derivative liabilities	\$206	\$148
Other liabilities	4	2
Total other liabilities	210	150
Borrowings related to securitization entities	396	494
Total liabilities	\$606	\$644

The assets and other instruments held by the securitization entities are restricted and can only be used to fulfill the obligations of the securitization entity. Additionally, the obligations of the securitization entities do not have any recourse to the general credit of any other consolidated subsidiaries, except \$40 million of limited recourse related to a consolidated commercial mortgage loan securitization entity.

(d) Borrowings Related To Consolidated Securitization Entities

Borrowings related to securitization entities were as follows as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011		2010	
	Principal amount	Carrying value	Principal amount	Carrying value
GFCM LLC, due 2035, 5.2541%	\$147	\$147	\$216	\$216
GFCM LLC, due 2035, 5.7426%	113	113	113	113
Genworth Special Purpose Two, LLC, due 2023, 6.0175%	88	88	114	114
Marvel Finance 2007-1 LLC, due 2017 (1)	3	—	5	1
Marvel Finance 2007-4 LLC, due 2017 (1)	12	6	12	7
Genworth Special Purpose Five, LLC, due 2040 (1)	NA(2)	42	NA(2)	43
Total	\$363	\$396	\$460	\$494

(1) Accrual of interest based on three-month LIBOR that resets every three months plus a fixed margin.

(2) Principal amount not applicable. Notional balance was \$117 million.

These borrowings are required to be paid down as principal is collected on the restricted investments held by the securitization entities and accordingly the repayment of these borrowings follows the maturity or prepayment, as permitted, of the restricted investments.

(19) INSURANCE SUBSIDIARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND REGULATORY MATTERS

Our insurance company subsidiaries are restricted by state and foreign laws and regulations as to the amount of dividends they may pay to their parent without regulatory approval in any year, the purpose of which is to protect affected insurance policyholders, depositors or investors. Any dividends in excess of limits are deemed “extraordinary” and require approval. Based on estimated statutory results as of December 31, 2011, in accordance with applicable dividend restrictions, our subsidiaries could pay dividends of approximately \$1.3 billion to us in 2012 without obtaining regulatory approval. However, we do not expect our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends to us in 2012 at this level as they retain capital for growth and to meet capital requirements.

Our domestic insurance subsidiaries paid dividends of \$12 million (none of which were deemed “extraordinary”), \$47 million (\$20 million of which were deemed “extraordinary”) and \$50 million (\$24 million of which were deemed “extraordinary”) during 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In addition to the guarantees discussed in notes 18 and 22, we have provided guarantees to third parties for the performance of certain obligations of our subsidiaries. We estimate that

our potential obligations under such guarantees, other than the Rivermont I guarantee, were \$65 million and \$46 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. We provide a limited guarantee to Rivermont I, an indirect subsidiary, which is accounted for as a derivative carried at fair value and is eliminated in consolidation. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the fair value of this derivative was \$6 million and \$23 million, respectively, and was recorded in other liabilities. We also provide an unlimited guarantee to policyholders for the solvency of our mortgage insurance subsidiary located in the United Kingdom. However, based on risk in-force as of December 31, 2011, we believe our mortgage insurance subsidiary has sufficient reserves and capital to cover its policyholder obligations.

Our U.S. domiciled insurance subsidiaries file financial statements with state insurance regulatory authorities and the NAIC that are prepared on an accounting basis prescribed or permitted by such authorities. Statutory accounting practices differ from U.S. GAAP in several respects, causing differences in reported net income and stockholders' equity. Permitted statutory accounting practices encompass all accounting practices not so prescribed but that have been specifically allowed by state insurance authorities. Our insurance subsidiaries have no material permitted accounting practices, except for River Lake Insurance Company VI ("River Lake VI"), River Lake Insurance Company VII ("River Lake VII"), River Lake Insurance Company VIII ("River Lake VIII") and Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York ("GLICNY"). River Lake VII was granted a permitted accounting practice from the state of Vermont to carry its reserves on a basis similar to U.S. GAAP. River Lake VIII was granted a permitted accounting practice from the state of Vermont to carry its reserves on a basis similar to U.S. GAAP. River Lake VI was granted a permitted accounting practice from the state of Delaware to record a portion of the undrawn amount of its existing letter of credit and any additional letters of credit as gross paid-in and contributed surplus, thereby including such amounts in its statutory surplus. The amount of the letters of credit recorded as gross paid-in and contributed surplus is equal to the excess of statutory reserves less the economic reserves. GLICNY received a permitted practice from New York to exempt certain of its investments from a new NAIC structured security valuation and ratings process.

The tables below include the combined statutory net loss and statutory capital and surplus for our U.S. domiciled insurance subsidiaries:

(Amounts in millions)	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Combined statutory net income (loss):			
Life insurance subsidiaries, excluding captive life reinsurance subsidiaries	\$ (69)	\$ 24	\$ 101
Mortgage insurance subsidiaries	(684)	(925)	(621)
Combined statutory net loss, excluding captive reinsurance subsidiaries	(753)	(901)	(520)
Captive life insurance subsidiaries	(146)	(132)	(154)
Combined statutory net loss	\$(899)	\$(1,033)	\$(674)

As of December 31,

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010
Combined statutory capital and surplus:		
Life insurance subsidiaries, excluding captive life reinsurance subsidiaries	\$2,294	\$2,213
Mortgage insurance subsidiaries	792	1,098
Combined statutory capital and surplus	\$3,086	\$3,311

The statutory net income (loss) from our captive life reinsurance subsidiaries relates to the reinsurance of term and universal life insurance statutory reserves assumed from our U.S. domiciled life insurance companies. These reserves are, in turn, funded through the issuance of surplus notes (non-recourse funding obligations) to third parties or secured by a third-party letter of credit. Accordingly, the life insurance subsidiaries' combined statutory net income (loss) and distributable income are not affected by the statutory net income (loss) of the captives, except to the extent dividends are received from the captives. The combined statutory capital and surplus of our life insurance subsidiaries does not include the capital and surplus of our captive life reinsurance subsidiaries of \$1,518 million and \$1,574 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Capital and surplus of our captive life reinsurance subsidiaries, excluding River Lake VI, River Lake VII and River Lake VIII, include surplus notes (non-recourse funding obligations) as further described in note 13.

The NAIC has adopted RBC requirements to evaluate the adequacy of statutory capital and surplus in relation to risks associated with: (i) asset risk; (ii) insurance risk; (iii) interest rate and equity market risk; and (iv) business risk. The RBC formula is designated as an early warning tool for the states to identify possible undercapitalized companies for the purpose of initiating regulatory action. In the course of operations, we periodically monitor the RBC level of each of our life insurance subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, each of our life insurance subsidiaries exceeded the minimum required RBC levels.

For regulatory purposes, our mortgage insurance subsidiaries are required to maintain a statutory contingency reserve. Annual additions to the statutory contingency reserve must equal the greater of: (i) 50% of earned premiums or (ii) the required level of policyholders position, as defined by state insurance laws. These contingency reserves generally are held until the earlier of: (i) the time that loss ratios exceed 35% or (ii) ten years. The statutory contingency reserves for our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries were approximately \$4 million as of December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation ("GEMICO"), our primary U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiary, exceeded the maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25:1 established under North Carolina law and enforced by the North Carolina Department of Insurance ("NCDOI"). As of December 31, 2011, GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio was approximately 32.9:1. Over 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 level of future losses incurred by GEMICO and the amount of additional capital that is generated within the business or capital support that we may provide. Our estimate of the amount and timing of future losses is inherently uncertain, requires significant judgment and may change significantly over time. However, effective January 31, 2011, the NCDOJ granted GEMICO a revocable two-year waiver of compliance with its risk-to-capital requirement. The waiver, which the NCDOJ can modify or terminate at any time in 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 granted revocable waivers (or the equivalent) of their risk-to-capital requirements to allow GEMICO to continue to write new business, although two such waivers are no longer in effect as of December 31, 2011. Consequently, GEMICO was authorized to write new business in 44 states as of December 31, 2011, and is unable to write new business in the six states with risk-to-capital requirements where it was not able to obtain or no longer operates with the benefit of a waiver. 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 (and after December 31, 2011, in the two additional states with alternative risk-to-capital waiver limitations) while continuing to use GRMIC-NC to write new business in the sixth state. Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's approvals of this arrangement expire on July 31, 2012 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

(20) SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Operating Segment Information

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2011, we changed our operating business segments to better align our businesses. Under the new structure, we operate through three divisions: Insurance and Wealth Management, Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Runoff. Under these divisions, there are six operating business segments. The Insurance and Wealth Management Division includes the following operating business segments: U.S. Life Insurance (which includes our life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities businesses), International Protection (which includes our lifestyle protection insurance business) and Wealth Management.

The Mortgage Insurance Division includes the following operating business segments: International Mortgage Insurance and U.S. Mortgage Insurance. The Corporate and Runoff Division includes the Runoff segment and Corporate and Other activities. The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. These changes allow us to sharpen our focus on common aspects within each group of businesses while taking advantage of current financial synergies. Financial information has been updated for all periods to reflect the reorganized segment reporting structure. The following discussion reflects our reorganized operating segments.

We currently conduct our operations in the following operating business segments: (1) U.S. Life Insurance, which includes our life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities businesses; (2) International Protection Insurance, which includes our lifestyle protection insurance business; (3) Wealth Management; (4) International Mortgage Insurance, which includes mortgage insurance-related products and services; (5) U.S. Mortgage Insurance, which includes mortgage insurance-related products and services; and (6) Runoff, which includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. Our non-strategic products include our variable annuity, variable life insurance, institutional, corporate-owned life insurance and Medicare supplement insurance products. Institutional products consist of: funding agreements, FABNs and GICs.

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 other non-core businesses that are managed outside of our operating segments.

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 significant 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) are often 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 (loss) 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), 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 (loss) available to Genworth

Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our definition of net operating income (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) during the periods presented other than a \$20 million gain related to the sale of our Medicare supplement insurance business recorded in the fourth quarter of 2011 and 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 our segments and Corporate and Other activities as of or for the years ended December 31:

	U.S. Life Insurance	International Protection	Wealth Management	International Mortgage Insurance	U.S. Mortgage Insurance	Corporate Runoff and Other	Total	
2011								
<u>(Amounts in millions)</u>								
Premiums	\$ 2,979	\$ 839	\$ —	\$1,063	\$ 564	\$ 260	\$ 5,705	
Net investment income	2,538	173	—	393	104	140	3,380	
Net investment gains (losses)	(73)	(1)	—	42	46	(174)	(220)	
Insurance and investment product fees and other	686	11	453	9	5	275	1,479	
Total revenues	6,130	1,022	453	1,507	719	501	10,344	
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3,774	135	—	458	1,325	234	5,926	
Interest credited	659	—	—	—	—	135	794	
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	562	570	372	209	136	133	2,032	
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	370	159	5	101	16	80	743	
Goodwill impairment	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Interest expense	104	38	—	31	—	2	506	
Total benefits and expenses	5,469	902	377	799	1,477	584	10,030	
Income (loss) before income taxes	661	120	76	708	(758)	(83)	314	
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	229	27	29	212	(281)	(30)	53	
Net income (loss)	432	93	47	496	(477)	(53)	261	
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	139	—	—	139	
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 432	\$ 93	\$ 47	\$ 357	\$ (477)	\$ (53)	\$ 122	
Total assets	\$77,419	\$2,404	\$523	\$9,748	\$3,004	\$16,102	\$5,102	\$114,302
2010								
<u>(Amounts in millions)</u>								
Premiums	\$ 3,004	\$ 939	\$ —	\$ 994	\$ 595	\$ 322	\$ 5,854	
Net investment income	2,473	154	—	355	116	130	3,266	
Net investment gains (losses)	(159)	5	—	15	33	(2)	(143)	
Insurance and investment product fees and other	468	14	352	8	10	215	1,112	
Total revenues	5,786	1,112	352	1,372	754	665	10,089	
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3,648	196	—	390	1,491	269	5,994	
Interest credited	685	—	—	—	—	156	841	
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	542	593	287	205	131	135	1,965	
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	365	177	4	90	19	88	756	
Interest expense	103	51	—	8	—	2	457	
Total benefits and expenses	5,343	1,017	291	693	1,641	650	10,013	
Income (loss) before income taxes	443	95	61	679	(887)	15	76	
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	151	21	21	166	(328)	(10)	(209)	
Net income (loss)	292	74	40	513	(559)	25	285	
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	143	—	—	143	
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 292	\$ 74	\$ 40	\$ 370	\$ (559)	\$ 25	\$ 142	
Total assets	\$71,656	\$2,718	\$547	\$9,704	\$3,875	\$18,806	\$5,089	\$112,395

2009	U.S. Life Insurance	International Protection	Wealth Management	International Mortgage Insurance	U.S. Mortgage Insurance	Runoff	Corporate and Other	Total
(Amounts in millions)								
Premiums	\$3,017	\$1,141	\$ —	\$ 927	\$ 636	\$ 297	\$ 1	\$ 6,019
Net investment income	2,207	157	—	313	134	213	9	3,033
Net investment gains (losses)	(840)	(17)	(1)	13	49	(144)	(101)	(1,041)
Insurance and investment product fees and other	413	20	279	6	7	306	27	1,058
Total revenues	4,797	1,301	278	1,259	826	672	(64)	9,069
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3,360	343	—	464	1,392	260	(1)	5,818
Interest credited	726	—	—	—	—	258	—	984
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	516	645	229	174	132	121	67	1,884
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	291	210	4	72	22	169	14	782
Interest expense	97	50	—	1	—	—	245	393
Total benefits and expenses	4,990	1,248	233	711	1,546	808	325	9,861
Income (loss) before income taxes	(193)	53	45	548	(720)	(136)	(389)	(792)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(78)	8	17	152	(293)	(61)	(138)	(393)
Net income (loss)	(115)	45	28	396	(427)	(75)	(251)	(399)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	61
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ (115)	\$ 45	\$ 28	\$ 335	\$ (427)	\$ (75)	\$(251)	\$ (460)

(b) Revenues of Major Product Groups

The following is a summary of revenues of major product groups for our segments and Corporate and Other activities for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Revenues:			
U.S. Life Insurance segment:			
Life insurance	\$ 2,042	\$ 1,778	\$1,485
Long-term care insurance	3,002	2,834	2,436
Fixed annuities	1,086	1,174	876
Total U.S. Life Insurance segment's revenues	6,130	5,786	4,797
International Protection segment's revenues	1,022	1,112	1,301
Wealth Management segment's revenues	453	352	278
International Mortgage Insurance segment:			
Canada	823	796	729
Australia	612	496	442
Other Countries	72	80	88
International Mortgage Insurance segment's revenues	1,507	1,372	1,259
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment's revenues	719	754	826
Runoff segment's revenues	501	665	672
Corporate and Other's revenues	12	48	(64)
Total revenues	\$10,344	\$10,089	\$9,069

(c) Net Operating Income (Loss) Available To Genworth Financial, Inc.'s Common Stockholders

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 for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
U.S. Life Insurance segment:			
Life insurance	\$ 256	\$ 144	\$ 217
Long-term care insurance	132	163	168
Fixed annuities	74	79	(9)
U.S. Life Insurance segment's net operating income	462	386	376
International Protection segment's net operating income	94	71	56
Wealth Management segment's net operating income	47	40	28
International Mortgage Insurance segment:			
Canada	161	176	206
Australia	200	205	148
Other Countries	(29)	(18)	(25)
International Mortgage Insurance segment's net operating income	332	363	329
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment's net operating loss	(507)	(580)	(459)
Runoff segment's net operating income	25	30	52
Corporate and Other's net operating loss	(239)	(184)	(184)
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	214	126	198
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(112)	(90)	(658)
Gain on sale of business, net of taxes	20	—	—
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent	—	106	—
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	122	142	(460)
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	139	143	61
Net income (loss)	\$ 261	\$ 285	\$(399)

(d) Geographic Segment Information

We conduct our operations in two geographic regions: (1) United States and (2) International.

The following is a summary of geographic region activity as of or for the years ended December 31:

2011 (Amounts in millions)	United States	International	Total
Total revenues	\$ 7,815	\$ 2,529	\$ 10,344
Net income (loss)	\$ (328)	\$ 589	\$ 261
Total assets	\$102,150	\$12,152	\$114,302

2010 (Amounts in millions)	United States	International	Total
Total revenues	\$ 7,605	\$ 2,484	\$ 10,089
Net income (loss)	\$ (302)	\$ 587	\$ 285
Total assets	\$99,973	\$12,422	\$112,395

2009 (Amounts in millions)	United States	International	Total
Total revenues	\$6,509	\$2,560	\$9,069
Net income (loss)	\$ (840)	\$ 441	\$(399)

(21) QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

Our unaudited quarterly results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 are summarized in the table below.

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended			
	March 31, 2011	June 30, 2011	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2011
Total revenues	\$2,568	\$2,655	\$2,521	\$2,600
Total benefits and expenses	\$2,422	\$2,721	\$2,475	\$2,412
Net income (loss)	\$ 116	\$ (60)	\$ 65	\$ 140
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 82	\$ (96)	\$ 29	\$ 107
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.17	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.22
Diluted	\$ 0.17	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.22
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	490.1	490.6	490.8	490.9
Diluted (1)	494.4	490.6	492.5	492.7

(1) As a result of our net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2011, we were required under applicable accounting guidance, to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation of the diluted loss per share, as the inclusion of shares for stock options, RSUs and SARs of 3.7 million, would have been antidilutive to the calculation. If we had not incurred a net loss, dilutive potential common shares would have been 494.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011.

Our unaudited quarterly results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 are summarized in the table below.

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended			
	March 31, 2010	June 30, 2010	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2010
Total revenues	\$2,421	\$2,410	\$2,667	\$2,591
Total benefits and expenses	\$2,302	\$2,338	\$2,527	\$2,846
Net income (loss)	\$ 212	\$ 77	\$ 122	\$ (126)
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 178	\$ 42	\$ 83	\$ (161)
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.17	\$ (0.33)
Diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.17	\$ (0.33)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	488.8	489.1	489.5	489.6
Diluted (1)	493.5	494.2	493.9	489.6

- (1) Included in the three months ended December 31, 2010 were increased losses in our U.S. mortgage insurance business.
- (2) As a result of our net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2010, we were required under applicable accounting guidance, to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation of the diluted loss per share, as the inclusion of shares for stock options, RSUs and SARs of 4.4 million, would have been antidilutive to the calculation. If we had not incurred a net loss, dilutive potential common shares would have been 494.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2010.

(22) 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 the risk of 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's 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 (“RESPA”) 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 against us could have an adverse effect on our business, 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.

In May 2005, each of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries received an information request from the State of New York Insurance Department with respect to captive reinsurance transactions with lender-affiliated reinsurers and other types of arrangements in which lending institutions receive from our subsidiaries any form of payment, compensation or other consideration in connection with issuance of a policy covering a mortgagor of the lending institution. In February 2006, we received a follow-up industry-wide inquiry from New York requesting supplemental information. In addition, in early 2006 as part of an industry-wide review, one of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries received an administrative subpoena from the Minnesota Department of Commerce, which has jurisdiction over insurance matters, with respect to our reinsurance arrangements, including captive reinsurance transactions. In addition, in June 2008, the same subsidiary received from the Minneapolis, Minnesota office of the Inspector General for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, a subpoena requesting information substantially similar to the Minnesota Department of Commerce’s request. Since 2008, the Minnesota Department of Commerce has periodically requested additional information. In December 2011, the same subsidiary received a subpoena from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development,

Office of Inspector General with respect to reinsurance arrangements, including captive reinsurance transactions. In January 2012, we received an information request from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau requesting information from our mortgage insurance subsidiaries with respect to reinsurance arrangements, including captive reinsurance transactions. We have responded or will respond to these industry-wide regulatory inquiries and follow-up inquiries, and will cooperate as appropriate with respect to any follow-up requests or inquiries.

In December 2011 and January 2012, one of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries was named along with several other mortgage insurance industry participants and mortgage lenders as a defendant in three putative class action lawsuits captioned as follows: *Samp, et al. v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., et al*, United States District Court for the Central District of California; *White, et al v. The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., et al*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and *Menichino, et al v. Citibank NA, et al*, United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Plaintiffs allege that “captive reinsurance arrangements” with providers of private mortgage insurance whereby a mortgage lender through captive reinsurance arrangements received a portion of the borrowers’ private mortgage insurance premiums were in violation of RESPA and unjustly enriched the defendants for which plaintiffs seek declaratory relief and unspecified monetary damages, including restitution. We intend to vigorously defend these actions.

In November 2006, one of our subsidiaries received a grand jury subpoena from the United States Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, and a subpoena from the SEC, each requiring the production of documents and information related to an investigation into alleged bid-rigging involving the sale of GICs to municipalities. In June 2008, the same subsidiary also received subpoenas from the Office of the Florida Attorney General and the Office of the Connecticut Attorney General, representing multiple state Attorney General offices, seeking information relating to an investigation into alleged antitrust violations involving the sale of GICs to municipalities. We have not issued and do not currently issue GICs to municipalities, but from January 2004 to December 2006, our subsidiary provided management and administrative services to a third-party that does issue GICs to municipalities. We are cooperating fully with respect to these investigations and responding to the subpoenas.

Between March and December 2008, we and/or the same subsidiary were named along with several other GIC industry participants as a defendant in several class action and non-class action lawsuits alleging antitrust and other violations (including, in certain of the cases, California state law claims) involving the sale of GICs to municipalities and seeking monetary damages, including treble damages. The United States Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation has consolidated these federal cases for pre-trial proceedings in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the case name *In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation*.

Certain plaintiffs have filed a consolidated amended complaint that names as a defendant only our subsidiary. However, in 2009, plaintiffs in these actions amended their complaints, and in 2010 additional individual lawsuits were filed, and those amended complaints and individual lawsuits do not presently name Genworth or any subsidiary as a defendant.

The U.K. antitrust authorities conducted a review of the payment protection insurance sector and in January 2009, the antitrust authorities issued their final report that included the remedies to address the antitrust issues identified in their findings. The remedies included prohibitions on the sale of single premium payment protection insurance products, or the sale of payment protection products within seven days of the sale of the underlying credit product unless the consumer contacts the distributor after 24 hours of sale of the credit product, as well as additional informational remedies. Though it was previously anticipated that the remedies would be implemented during 2010, a successful appeal brought against key elements of the findings by a large U.K. retail bank delayed implementation of the full remedies package. The remedies package is expected to be fully implemented by mid-2012.

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. Plaintiffs allege securities law and other violations involving the selection of mutual funds by our subsidiary on behalf of certain of its Private Client Group clients. The lawsuit seeks unspecified monetary damages and other relief. 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.

In July 2010, we received a subpoena from the office of the New York Attorney General, relating to an industry-wide investigation of the use of retained asset accounts as a settlement option for life insurance death benefit payments. When a retained asset account is established for a beneficiary, our insurance company subsidiary retains the death benefit proceeds in its general account and pays interest on those proceeds. Beneficiaries can withdraw all of the funds or a portion of the funds held in the account at any time. In addition to the subpoena, we have been contacted by state insurance regulators regarding retained asset accounts. We have responded to the New York Attorney General subpoena and state insurance regulator information requests, and will cooperate with respect to any follow-up requests or inquiries.

In June 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.

(b) Commitments

As of December 31, 2011, we were committed to fund \$78 million in limited partnership investments and \$9 million in U.S. commercial mortgage loan investments.

In connection with the issuance of non-recourse funding obligations by Rivermont I, Genworth entered into a liquidity commitment agreement with the third-party trusts in which the floating rate notes have been deposited. The liquidity agreement may require that Genworth issue to the trusts either a loan or a letter of credit ("LOC"), at maturity of the notes (2050), in the amount equal to the then market value of the assets supporting the notes held in the trust. Any loan or LOC issued is an obligation of the trust and shall accrue interest at LIBOR plus a margin. In consideration for entering into this agreement, Genworth received, from Rivermont I, a one-time commitment fee of approximately \$2 million. The maximum potential amount of future obligation under this agreement is approximately \$95 million.

(23) NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

On July 7, 2009, Genworth Canada, our indirect subsidiary, completed the initial public offering (the "Offering") of its common shares. Of the 44.7 million common shares of Genworth Canada that were sold in the Offering, 5.1 million common shares were sold by Genworth Canada and 39.6 million common shares were sold by Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited (the "Selling Shareholder" or "Brookfield"), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary. Following completion of the Offering, we beneficially owned 61.8% of the common shares of Genworth Canada. In addition, the Selling Shareholder granted to the underwriters of the Offering an option (the "Over-Allotment Option"), that was exercisable for a period of 30 days after the closing of the Offering, to purchase up to an additional 6.7 million common shares from the Selling Shareholder. On July 30, 2009, 5.0 million common shares were sold by the Selling Shareholder pursuant to the Over-Allotment Option. Following the exercise and closing of the Over-Allotment Option, we beneficially own 57.5% of the common shares of Genworth Canada. The Offering and the Over-Allotment Option generated gross proceeds of approximately \$820 million. We paid \$50 million of expenses directly related to the transaction, including underwriting commissions and other items. The gross proceeds included \$22 million of cash remaining in Genworth Canada.

In August 2010, Genworth Canada repurchased 12.3 million common shares for CAD\$325 million through a substantial issuer bid. Brookfield participated in the issuer bid by making a proportionate tender and received CAD\$187 million and Brookfield continued to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada.

In June 2011, Genworth Canada repurchased approximately 6.2 million common shares for CAD\$160 million through a substantial issuer bid. Brookfield 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 the 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.

In December 2011, 2010 and 2009, dividends of \$67 million, \$43 million and \$10 million, respectively, were paid to the noncontrolling interests.

Consistent with applicable accounting guidance, changes in noncontrolling interests that do not result in a change of control are accounted for as equity transactions. When there are changes in noncontrolling interests of a subsidiary that do not result in a change of control, any difference between carrying value and fair value related to the change in ownership is recorded as an adjustment to stockholders' equity. A summary of these changes in ownership interests and the effect on stockholders' equity for the periods presented was as follows for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$122	\$142	\$(460)
Transfers to the noncontrolling interests:			
Decrease in Genworth Financial, Inc.'s additional paid-in capital for initial sale of Genworth Canada shares to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(85)
Decrease in Genworth Financial, Inc.'s additional paid-in capital for additional sale of Genworth Canada shares to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(3)
Net transfers to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(88)
Change from net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders and transfers to noncontrolling interests	\$122	\$142	\$(548)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Genworth Financial, Inc.:

Under date of February 27, 2012, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of Genworth Financial, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, which are included herein. In connection with our audits of the aforementioned consolidated financial statements, we also audited the related financial statement schedules included herein. These financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statement schedules based on our audits.

In our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for embedded credit derivatives and variable interest entities in 2010 and for other-than-temporary impairments in 2009.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Richmond, Virginia
February 27, 2012

Schedule I

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Summary of investments—other than investments in related parties

(Amounts in millions)

As of December 31, 2011, the amortized cost or cost, fair value and carrying value of our invested assets were as follows:

Type of investment	Amortized cost or cost	Fair value	Carrying value
Fixed maturity securities:			
Bonds:			
U.S. government, agencies and authorities	\$ 3,946	\$ 4,863	\$ 4,863
Tax-exempt	564	503	503
Government—non-U.S.	2,017	2,211	2,211
Public utilities	3,756	4,345	4,345
All other corporate bonds	44,275	46,373	46,373
Total fixed maturity securities	54,558	58,295	58,295
Equity securities	356	361	361
Commercial mortgage loans	6,092	xxxxx	6,092
Restricted commercial mortgage loans	411	xxxxx	411
Policy loans	1,549	xxxxx	1,549
Other invested assets (1)	3,995	xxxxx	4,819
Restricted other invested assets	377	xxxxx	377
Total investments	\$67,338	xxxxx	\$71,904

(1) The amount shown in the consolidated balance sheet for other invested assets differs from amortized cost or cost presented, as other invested assets include certain assets with a carrying amount that differs from amortized cost or cost.

See Accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Schedule II

Genworth Financial, Inc. (Parent Company Only)

Statements of Income

(Amounts in millions)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenues:			
Net investment and other income	\$ 4	\$ 11	\$ 14
Net investment gains (losses)	(17)	(4)	(6)
Total revenues	(13)	7	8
Benefits and expenses:			
Operating expenses	33	41	27
Interest expense	324	284	272
Total benefits and expenses	357	325	299
Loss before income taxes and equity in income (loss) of subsidiaries	(370)	(318)	(291)
Benefit from income taxes	(131)	(147)	(96)
Equity in income (loss) of subsidiaries	361	313	(265)
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 122	\$ 142	\$(460)

See Notes to Schedule II

See Accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Schedule II

Genworth Financial, Inc. (Parent Company Only)

Balance Sheets

(Amounts in millions)

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Assets		
Investments:		
Investments in subsidiaries	\$19,784	\$17,362
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	11	202
Other invested assets	64	397
Total investments	19,859	17,961
Cash and cash equivalents	907	813
Deferred tax asset	465	343
Tax receivable from subsidiaries	330	334
Other assets	266	209
Total assets	\$21,827	\$19,660
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Liabilities:		
Tax payable to our former parent company	\$ 310	\$ 339
Other liabilities	611	736
Borrowings from subsidiaries	200	200
Long-term borrowings	4,165	4,524
Total liabilities	5,286	5,799
Commitments and contingencies		
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	16,541	13,861
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$21,827	\$19,660

See Notes to Schedule II

See Accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Schedule II

Genworth Financial, Inc. (Parent Company Only)

Statements of Cash Flows

(Amounts in millions)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 122	\$ 142	\$ (460)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders to net cash from operating activities:			
Equity in (income) loss from subsidiaries	(361)	(313)	265
Dividends from subsidiaries	478	342	904
Net investment (gains) losses	17	4	6
Deferred income taxes	(126)	(81)	(83)
Gain on sale of subsidiary	—	—	(2)
Net increase (decrease) in derivative instruments	(47)	(93)	115
Stock-based compensation expense	32	41	26
Change in certain assets and liabilities:			
Accrued investment income and other assets	(53)	(27)	(8)
Other liabilities	85	66	92
Net cash from operating activities	147	81	855
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from fixed maturity securities	201	—	1
Purchases of fixed maturity securities	(10)	(201)	(5)
Other invested assets, net	(30)	—	—
Payments for business purchased, net of cash acquired	2	(40)	—
Capital contribution paid to subsidiaries	(15)	(203)	(97)
Net cash from investing activities	148	(444)	(101)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Short-term borrowing and other, net	162	(967)	(321)
Repayment and repurchase of long-term borrowings	(760)	(6)	(898)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term borrowings	397	793	298
Repayment of borrowings from subsidiaries	—	(33)	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	—	—	622
Net cash from financing activities	(201)	(213)	(299)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	91	(17)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	94	(485)	438
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	813	1,298	860
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 907	\$ 813	\$1,298

See Notes to Schedule II

See Accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Schedule II

Genworth Financial, Inc.
(Parent Company Only)

Notes to Schedule II

Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(1) ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

Genworth Financial, Inc. ("Genworth") was incorporated in Delaware on October 23, 2003 as an indirect subsidiary of General Electric Company ("GE") in preparation for the initial public offering ("IPO") of Genworth's common stock, which was completed on May 24, 2004. Genworth is a holding company, that in connection with the IPO, acquired certain GE insurance and related subsidiaries that provide annuities and other investment products, life insurance, long-term care insurance, group life and health insurance and mortgage insurance.

(2) BORROWINGS AND COMMITMENTS

All of the consolidated borrowings of Genworth and its consolidated subsidiaries were borrowings of the Parent, except as indicated below.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we also had borrowings of \$396 million and \$494 million, respectively, related to consolidated securitization entities. These borrowings are required to be paid down as principal is collected on the restricted investments held by the securitization entities and accordingly the repayment of these borrowings follows the maturity or prepayment, as permitted, of the restricted investments.

In June 2011, Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, 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.

In December 2010, our majority-owned subsidiary, Genworth MI Canada Inc. ("Genworth Canada"), issued CAD\$150 million of 4.59% senior notes due 2015. The net proceeds of the offering were used to fund transactions among Genworth Canada and its Canadian wholly-owned subsidiaries. Genworth Canada used proceeds it received from such transactions for general corporate and investment purposes, and/or

to fund a distribution to, or a repurchase of common shares from, Genworth Canada's shareholders.

In June 2010, Genworth Canada, issued CAD\$275 million of 5.68% senior notes due 2020. The net proceeds of the offering were used to fund transactions among Genworth Canada and its Canadian wholly-owned subsidiaries. Genworth Canada used the proceeds it received from such transactions for general corporate and investment purposes and to fund a repurchase of common shares from Genworth Canada's shareholders.

During 2011, Genworth Life Insurance Company, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired \$175 million principal amount of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, plus accrued interest, for a pre-tax gain of \$48 million. We have accounted for these transactions as redemptions of our non-recourse funding obligations. On March 25, 2011, River Lake Insurance Company IV Limited ("River Lake IV"), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, repaid \$6 million of its total outstanding \$22 million Class B Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due May 25, 2028 following an early redemption event, in accordance with the priority of payments. On March 25, 2010, River Lake IV repaid \$6 million of its total outstanding \$28 million Class B Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due May 25, 2028 following an early redemption event, in accordance with the priority of payments. On March 25, 2009, River Lake IV repaid \$12 million of its total outstanding \$40 million Class B Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due May 25, 2028 following an early redemption event, in accordance with the priority of payments.

On January 24, 2012, Genworth Life Insurance Company, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, repurchased \$475 million of our non-recourse funding obligations. In connection with the repurchase, we ceded certain term life insurance policies to a third-party reinsurer. The combined transactions will result in a U.S. generally accepted accounting principles after-tax loss of approximately \$40 million that will be recorded in the first quarter of 2012.

On April 3, 2000, GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc., an indirect subsidiary of GE, issued to a subsidiary a senior unsecured note with a principal amount of \$233 million with an interest rate of 7.85% maturing on November 30, 2010. As part of our corporate formation, the note was assumed by Genworth. This note was eliminated in consolidation. On March 31, 2010, this note was repaid in full with \$33 million in cash and the issuance of a senior unsecured note with a principal amount of \$200 million, with an interest rate of 7.25% and a maturity date of March 31, 2020.

In addition to the guarantees discussed in notes 18, 19 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements, we provided capital support to some of our insurance subsidiaries in the form of guarantees of certain (primarily insurance) obligations, in some cases subject to annual scheduled adjustments, totaling up to \$849 million and \$818 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. We believe our insurance subsidiaries have adequate reserves to cover the underlying obligations.

We provide a limited guarantee to Rivermont Insurance Company I ("Rivermont I"), an indirect subsidiary, which is accounted for as a derivative and is carried at fair value. This derivative did not qualify for hedge accounting, and therefore, changes in fair value were reported in net investment gains (losses) in the income statement. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the fair value of this derivative was \$6 million and \$23 million, respectively, and was recorded in other liabilities. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the effect on pre-tax income (loss) was \$17 million, \$(4) million and \$(7) million, respectively.

In connection with the issuance of non-recourse funding obligations by Rivermont I, Genworth entered into a liquidity commitment agreement with the third-party trusts in which the floating rate notes have been deposited. The liquidity agreement may require that Genworth issue to the trusts either a loan or a letter of credit ("LOC"), at maturity of the notes (2050), in the amount equal to the then market value of the assets supporting the notes held in the trust. Any loan or LOC issued is an obligation of the trust and accrues interest at London Interbank Offered Rate plus a margin. In consideration for entering into this agreement, Genworth received, from Rivermont I, a one-time commitment fee of approximately \$2 million. The maximum potential amount of future obligation under this agreement is approximately \$95 million.

(3) SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net cash received for taxes was \$27 million, \$71 million and \$13 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Cash paid for interest was \$319 million, \$276 million and \$255 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The following table details non-cash items for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:			
Capital contributions to subsidiaries	\$ (90)	\$ (205)	\$ —
Dividends from subsidiaries	90	168	—
Total non-cash transactions	\$ —	\$ (37)	\$ —

In July 2011, we received 3,582,227 of common shares of Genworth Canada as a dividend with an estimated market value of \$90 million. These shares were previously held by Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited. We subsequently contributed these shares to our U.S. mortgage

insurance subsidiaries to increase the statutory capital in those companies.

In December 2010, we received 131,962 of preferred shares of a subsidiary as a dividend of \$132 million that we subsequently redistributed through several capital contributions. Additionally, in connection with the previously uncertain tax benefits related to separation from our former parent that we recognized in 2010, we recorded \$36 million as non-cash deemed dividends and \$73 million as non-cash deemed capital contributions to certain of our subsidiaries.

(4) INCOME TAXES

We are obligated, pursuant to our Tax Matters Agreement with GE, to make fixed payments to GE, over the next 12 years, on an after-tax basis and subject to a cumulative maximum of \$640 million, which is 80% of the projected tax savings associated with the Section 338 deductions. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we recorded on our Genworth consolidated balance sheets our estimate of the deferred tax benefits associated with these deductions of \$599 million.

In connection with our 2004 separation from our former parent, GE, we made certain joint tax elections and realized certain tax benefits. During 2010, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") completed an examination of GE's 2004 tax return, including these tax impacts. Therefore, \$36 million of previously uncertain tax benefits related to separation became certain and we recognized those in 2010.

As of December 31, 2011, Genworth also held assets of \$437 million in respect of the tax elections, comprised of a \$107 million deferred tax asset and a \$330 million receivable from our subsidiaries pursuant to the tax allocation agreements. The remaining \$358 million of net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2011 was primarily comprised of share-based compensation, net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards, unrealized gains on derivatives and a state deferred tax asset. The state deferred tax asset was offset by a valuation allowance. As of December 31, 2010, Genworth held assets of \$441 million in respect of the tax elections, comprised of a \$107 million deferred tax asset and a \$334 million receivable from our subsidiaries pursuant to the tax allocation agreements. The remaining \$236 million of net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2010 was primarily comprised of share-based compensation, NOL carryforwards, unrealized gains on derivatives and a state deferred tax asset. The state deferred tax asset was offset by a valuation allowance. These amounts are undiscounted pursuant to the applicable rules governing deferred taxes and intercompany liabilities.

NOL carryforwards amounted to \$922 million as of December 31, 2011, and, if unused, will expire beginning in 2029.

Schedule III

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Supplemental Insurance Information

(Amounts in millions)

Segment	Deferred Acquisition Costs	Future Policy Benefits	Policyholder Account Balances	Liability for Policy and Contract Claims	Unearned Premiums
December 31, 2011					
U.S. Life Insurance	\$6,281	\$31,964	\$20,943	\$4,418	\$ 610
International Protection	288	—	17	133	592
Wealth Management	—	—	—	—	—
International Mortgage Insurance	267	—	—	553	2,932
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	45	—	—	2,488	112
Runoff	446	7	5,385	28	11
Corporate and Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$7,327	\$31,971	\$26,345	\$7,620	\$4,257
December 31, 2010					
U.S. Life Insurance	\$6,028	\$30,662	\$20,864	\$3,903	\$ 556
International Protection	354	—	18	192	740
Wealth Management	—	—	—	—	—
International Mortgage Insurance	268	—	—	503	3,114
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	34	—	—	2,282	105
Runoff	572	55	6,096	53	26
Corporate and Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$7,256	\$30,717	\$26,978	\$6,933	\$4,541

See Accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Schedule III—Continued

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Supplemental Insurance Information

(Amounts in millions)

Segment	Premium Revenue	Net Investment Income	Interest Credited and Benefits and Other Changes in Policy Reserves	Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	Other Operating Expenses	Premiums Written
December 31, 2011						
U.S. Life Insurance	\$2,979	\$2,538	\$4,433	\$280	\$ 756	\$3,005
International Protection	839	173	135	152	615	735
Wealth Management	—	—	—	—	377	—
International Mortgage Insurance	1,063	393	458	88	253	923
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	564	104	1,325	13	139	573
Runoff	260	140	369	72	143	260
Corporate and Other	—	32	—	—	422	—
Total	\$5,705	\$3,380	\$6,720	\$605	\$2,705	\$5,496
December 31, 2010						
U.S. Life Insurance	\$3,004	\$2,473	\$4,333	\$297	\$ 713	\$3,030
International Protection	939	154	196	170	651	748
Wealth Management	—	—	—	—	291	—
International Mortgage Insurance	994	355	390	81	222	819
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	595	116	1,491	15	135	593
Runoff	322	130	425	77	148	322
Corporate and Other	—	38	—	—	378	—
Total	\$5,854	\$3,266	\$6,835	\$640	\$2,538	\$5,512
December 31, 2009						
U.S. Life Insurance	\$3,017	\$2,207	\$4,086	\$248	\$ 654	\$2,997
International Protection	1,141	157	343	204	701	898
Wealth Management	—	—	—	—	233	—
International Mortgage Insurance	927	313	464	67	180	698
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	636	134	1,392	20	134	625
Runoff	297	213	518	156	136	294
Corporate and Other	1	9	(1)	—	326	1
Total	\$6,019	\$3,033	\$6,802	\$695	\$2,364	\$5,513

See Accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2011, an evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2011.

Management's Annual Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for our company. With the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

Our independent auditor, KPMG LLP, a registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This attestation report appears below.

/s/ MICHAEL D. FRAIZER

Michael D. Fraizer
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ MARTIN P. KLEIN

Martin P. Klein
Senior Vice President—Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

February 27, 2012

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Genworth Financial, Inc.:

We have audited Genworth Financial, Inc.'s (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Genworth Financial, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Genworth Financial, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, and our report dated February 27, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Richmond, Virginia
February 27, 2012

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting During the Quarter Ended December 31, 2011

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Part III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Positions
Michael D. Fraizer	53	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
Martin P. Klein	52	Senior Vice President—Chief Financial Officer
Patrick B. Kelleher	54	Executive Vice President—Genworth
Kevin D. Schneider	50	Senior Vice President—Genworth
Ronald P. Joelson	53	Senior Vice President—Chief Investment Officer
Michael S. Laming	60	Senior Vice President—Human Resources
Scott J. McKay	50	Senior Vice President—Chief Information Officer
Joseph J. Pehota	50	Senior Vice President—Corporate Development
Michel G. Perreault	52	Senior Vice President—Chief Risk Officer
Leon E. Roday	58	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Jerome T. Upton	48	Vice President
Steven W. Alesio	57	Director, member of Management Development and Compensation Committee
William H. Bolinder	68	Director, member of Legal and Public Affairs and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees
Nancy J. Karch	64	Director, member of Management Development and Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees
J. Robert Kerrey	68	Director, member of Legal and Public Affairs and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees
Risa J. Lavizzo-Mourey	57	Director, member of Legal and Public Affairs and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees
Christine B. Mead	56	Director, member of Audit and Legal and Public Affairs Committees
Thomas E. Moloney	68	Director, member of Audit and Legal and Public Affairs Committees
James A. Parke	66	Director, member of Audit and Management Development and Compensation Committees
James S. Riepe	68	Lead Director, member of Audit and Management Development and Compensation Committees

Executive Officers and Directors

The following sets forth certain biographical information with respect to our executive officers and directors listed above.

Michael D. Fraizer is Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Genworth Financial. He has held this position since the completion of our initial public offering (“IPO”) in May 2004. Prior to our IPO, was a Senior Vice President of GE and served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc. (“GEFAHI”). Prior to serving in those roles, Mr. Fraizer served in various capacities at GE, including leadership roles at GE Capital Commercial Real Estate, GE Japan, GE Corporate Business Development and GE Corporate Audit Staff. Mr. Fraizer currently serves on the boards of the Andre Agassi Charitable Foundation and the Richmond Performing Arts CenterStage. He is also a member of the executive council of the Bridging Richmond Initiative, a member of the VCU School of Education Advancement Council and a Board member of Richmond’s Future. Mr. Fraizer received a B.A. in Political Science from Carleton College.

Martin P. Klein has been our Senior Vice President—Chief Financial Officer since May 2011. Mr. Klein had been a Senior Vice President since joining the Company in April 2011. Mr. Klein previously served as a Managing Director and Senior Relationship Manager of Barclays Capital, the invest-

ment banking division of Barclays Bank, PLC, since its acquisition of the U.S. investment banking and brokerage operations of Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. in 2008. From 2005 to 2008, Mr. Klein served as a Managing Director and the head of the Insurance and Pension Solutions Groups at Lehman Brothers, and from 2003 to 2005 served as a Managing Director and the head of the Insurance Solutions Group. From 2004 to 2006, Mr. Klein also served as the President of Lehman Re, a reinsurance subsidiary of Lehman Brothers. From 1998 to 2003, Mr. Klein was a Senior Vice President and Chief Insurance Strategist at Lehman Brothers. Prior thereto, Mr. Klein had been with Zurich Insurance Group, where he was a Managing Director of Zurich Investment Management from 1996 to 1998, and Managing Principal of Centre Chase Investment Advisors, an affiliate of Zurich, from 1994 to 1996. From 1992 to 1994, Mr. Klein was an Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of ARM Financial Group, Inc., and from 1990 to 1992 was a Managing Director of the Capital Management Group of ICH Corporation. From 1983 to 1990, Mr. Klein was with Providian Corporation. Mr. Klein is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and a Chartered Financial Analyst. He received his B.A. in Mathematics and Business Administration from Hope College and a M.S. in Statistical and Actuarial Sciences from University of Iowa.

Patrick B. Kelleher has been our Executive Vice President—Genworth responsible for our Insurance and Wealth Management Division since November 2011. Prior thereto, Mr. Kelleher was responsible for the Company's Retirement and Protection segment from January 2011 to November 2011. Mr. Kelleher served as our Chief Financial Officer from March 2007 to May 2011 and as a Senior Vice President from the end of January 2007 to January 2011. Mr. Kelleher also served as our Acting Controller from February 2008 through March 2008. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Kelleher had been the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Transamerica Reinsurance, a reinsurance provider and division of Transamerica Occidental Life Insurance Company, which is a member of AEGON Group, a life insurance and pension company. He had served in this capacity since 1998. Prior thereto, Mr. Kelleher had been with Manulife Financial where he led its life and financial reinsurance business from 1996 to 1998 and where he served as the chief financial officer of the reinsurance division from 1994 to 1996 and as an insurance products leader from 1992 to 1994. From 1980 to 1992, Mr. Kelleher was with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada where he held various positions. Mr. Kelleher is a member of the Certified General Accountants Association of Canada, a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. He received a Bachelors degree in Business from Franklin & Marshall College.

Kevin D. Schneider has been our Senior Vice President—Genworth responsible for our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment since July 1, 2008. Prior thereto, Mr. Schneider served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of our U.S. mortgage insurance businesses since the completion of our IPO in May 2004. Prior to the IPO, he was a Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer of Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation since April 2003. From January 2003 to April 2003, Mr. Schneider was the Chief Quality Officer for GE Commercial Finance—Americas. From September 2001 to December 2002, he was a Quality Leader for GE Capital Corporate. From April 1998 to September 2001, Mr. Schneider was an Executive Vice President with GE Capital Rail Services. Prior thereto, he had been with GATX Corp. where he was a Vice President—Sales from November 1994 to April 1998 and a Regional Manager from October 1992 to November 1994. From July 1984 to October 1992, Mr. Schneider was with Ryder System where he held various positions. Mr. Schneider received a B.S. degree in Industrial Labor Relations from Cornell University and an M.B.A. from the Kellogg Business School.

Ronald P. Joelson has been our Senior Vice President—Chief Investment Officer since December 2008. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Joelson had been the Managing Director of Insurance Strategic Markets of JP Morgan Chase, from July 2007 until November 2008. Prior thereto, he had been with Prudential Financial where he served as the Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, Asset Liability and Risk Management from June 2000 to July 2007. From January

1984 to May 2000, Mr. Joelson held a number of investment positions at Prudential Financial. Mr. Joelson graduated from Hamilton College with a B.A. degree in Economics and Government. He earned his M.B.A. from Columbia University's Graduate School of Business.

Michael S. Laming has been our Senior Vice President—Human Resources since the completion of our IPO in May 2004 and prior to the IPO was a Senior Vice President of GE Insurance, a business unit of GE Capital, since August 2001 and a Vice President of GE since April 2003. From July 1996 to August 2001, Mr. Laming was a Senior Vice President at GEFAHI and its predecessor companies. Prior thereto, he held a broad range of human resource positions in operating units of GE and at GE corporate headquarters. He graduated from the GE Manufacturing Management Program. Mr. Laming received both a B.S. in Business Administration and a Masters of Organization Development from Bowling Green State University.

Scott J. McKay has been our Senior Vice President—Chief Information Officer since January 2009. He had served as our Senior Vice President—Operations & Quality and Chief Information Officer since August 2004. Prior thereto, he was Senior Vice President—Operations & Quality since the completion of our IPO in May 2004 to August 2004. Prior to the IPO, he was the Senior Vice President, Operations & Quality of GEFAHI since December 2002. From July 1993 to December 2002, Mr. McKay served in various information technology related positions at GEFAHI's subsidiaries, including Chief Technology Officer, and Chief Information Officer of Federal Home Life Assurance Company. Prior thereto, he was Officer and Director of Applications for United Pacific Life Insurance Company from July 1992 to July 1993, and an IT consultant for Sycomm Systems and Data Executives, Inc. from January 1985 to July 1992. Mr. McKay received a B.S. in Computer Science from West Chester University of Pennsylvania.

Joseph J. Pehota has been our Senior Vice President—Corporate Development since January 2009. He had served as our Senior Vice President—Mergers & Acquisitions since January 2007. Prior thereto, he had served as Senior Vice President—Business Development since the completion of our IPO in May 2004, and prior to the IPO, he was Senior Vice President—Business Development of GEFAHI since August 1998. From February 1996 to July 1998, he was the Chief Risk Manager for GE Equity. Prior thereto, Mr. Pehota was Vice President and Manager of Global Distribution for the GE Capital Structured Finance Group from January 1995 to February 1996. From March to December 1994, he was the Vice President of Restructuring and Underwriting—North America, for GE Capital's Aviation Services business. Prior thereto, Mr. Pehota held various leadership positions with GE Capital's Structured Finance Group from July 1988 to February 1994. Mr. Pehota received a B.S. in Finance from the University of Connecticut and an M.B.A. from New York University.

Michel G. Perreault has been our Senior Vice President—Chief Risk Officer since March 2009. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Perreault had been the Senior Vice President, Chief Actuary and Chief Insurance Risk Officer of ING U.S. Retail Annuity Business from February 2007 until February 2009. Prior thereto, he had been with Old Mutual U.S. Life Holdings where he served as the Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary from July 2001 until December 2006. From June 1994 to June 2001, Mr. Perreault was the Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary with Fidelity and Guaranty Life. Prior thereto, he was the Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary of The Holden Group (Security First Life) from September 1987 until May 1994. Mr. Perreault graduated from LAVAL University in Quebec, Canada with a B.A. in Actuarial Sciences and he is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries.

Leon E. Roday has been our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since the completion of our IPO in May 2004 and prior to the IPO was Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary and a director of GEFAHI and its predecessor companies since May 1996 and a Vice President of GE since November 2002. From October 1982 through May 1996, Mr. Roday was at the law firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae, LLP, and he was a partner at that firm from 1991 to 1996. Mr. Roday received a B.A. in Political Science from the University of California at Santa Barbara and a J.D. from Brooklyn Law School. Mr. Roday is a member of the New York Bar and the Virginia Bar.

Jerome T. Upton has served as the leader of our International Mortgage Insurance segment in his capacity as Chief Operating Officer of that segment, since November 2011. From January 2011 to November 2011, Mr. Upton served as the leader of the Company's previous International segment in his capacity as Chief Operating Officer of that segment. Mr. Upton has been a Vice President of the Company since June 2010 and was the Chief Operating Officer of our previous International segment from October 2009 until November 2011. Mr. Upton has also served in his current role as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Genworth Financial International—Asia Pacific, Canada and Latin America since November 2007. His previous roles included responsibility for Global Financial Planning & Analysis from 2004 to 2007, International Finance Manager from 2002 to 2004 and Mortgage Insurance Global Controller from 1998 to 2002. Mr. Upton joined General Electric in July 1998 from KPMG Peat Marwick, where he served in accounting positions of increasing authority before attaining the position of Senior Manager—Insurance in Raleigh, North Carolina. Prior to that Mr. Upton was the Controller and Director of Financial Reporting for Century American Insurance Company in Durham, North Carolina. He began his career as a Financial Analyst with Coastal Group, Inc. Mr. Upton obtained his B.S. in Accounting from the University of North Carolina at Pembroke.

Steven W. Alesio has served as a member of our board of directors since March 2010. Mr. Alesio has been a Senior Advi-

sor at Providence Equity Partners since December 2010. Mr. Alesio was the Chairman of the Board of The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation ("D&B") from May 2005 until his retirement in June 2010. He was initially elected to D&B's board of directors in May 2002. Mr. Alesio served as D&B's Chief Executive Officer from January 2005 to December 2009, its President from May 2002 to February 2007, its Chief Operating Officer from May 2002 to December 2004 and its Senior Vice President of Global Marketing, Strategy Implementation, E-Business Solutions™ and Asia-Pacific/Latin America from January 2001 to April 2002. Before joining D&B, Mr. Alesio was with the American Express Company for 19 years, most recently serving as President and General Manager of the Business Services Group and as a member of that company's Planning and Policy Committee, a position he held from January 1996 to December 2000. During the last five years, Mr. Alesio also previously served as a director of The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. Mr. Alesio received a B.S. in Accounting from St. Francis College and an M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

William H. Bolinder has served as a member of our board of directors since October 2010. Mr. Bolinder retired in June 2006 from serving as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Acadia Trust N.A., positions he had held since 2003. He had previously been a member of the Group Management Board for Zurich Financial Services Group from 1994 to 2002. Mr. Bolinder joined Zurich American Insurance Company, USA in 1986 as Chief Operating Officer and became Chief Executive Officer in 1987. He has been a director of Endurance Specialty Holdings Ltd. since December 2001 and became the non-executive Chairman of the Board in March 2011. Mr. Bolinder was a director of Quanta Capital Holding Ltd. from January 2007 to October 2008. Mr. Bolinder has also served on the board of the American Insurance Association, American Institute for Chartered Property Casualty Underwriting, Insurance Institute for Applied Ethics, Insurance Institute of America, Insurance Services Office, Inc. and the National Association of Independent Insurers. Mr. Bolinder received a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth.

Nancy J. Karch has served as a member of our board of directors since October 2005. Ms. Karch was a Senior Partner of McKinsey & Company, an independent consulting firm, from 1988 until her retirement in 2000. Prior thereto, Ms. Karch served in various executive capacities at McKinsey since 1974. She is a director of Kimberly-Clark Corp., Liz Claiborne, Inc., MasterCard Incorporated, and The Corporate Executive Board Company. Ms. Karch is also on the board of the Westchester Land Trust and Northern Westchester Hospital, both not-for-profit organizations. Ms. Karch received a B.A. in Mathematics from Cornell University, an M.S. in Mathematics from Northeastern University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

J. Robert "Bob" Kerrey has served as a member of our board of directors since June 2004. Mr. Kerrey is Chairman of

M&F Worldwide Education Holdings, having served in that role since July 2011, and President Emeritus of The New School University, having been appointed to that role in January 2011. Mr. Kerry served as the President of The New School University from 2001 until December 2010. From January 1989 to December 2000, he was a U.S. Senator for the State of Nebraska. Mr. Kerrey was a democratic candidate for President in 1992. From January 1982 to December 1987, Mr. Kerrey served as Governor of Nebraska. Prior thereto, Mr. Kerrey was an independent businessman and founder of a chain of restaurants and health clubs. Mr. Kerrey served in Vietnam as a Navy SEAL from 1966 to 1969, for which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. He serves on the boards of Scientific Games Corporation and Tenet Healthcare Corporation. During the last five years, Mr. Kerrey also previously served as a director of Jones Apparel Group, Inc. Mr. Kerrey received a B.S. in Pharmacy from the University of Nebraska.

Risa J. Lavizzo-Mourey has served as a member of our board of directors since November 2007. Dr. Lavizzo-Mourey is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and has served in that capacity since January 2003. She previously served as a Senior Vice President of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation from April 2001 to January 2003. Dr. Lavizzo-Mourey served as the Sylvan Eisman Professor of Medicine and Health Care Systems at the University of Pennsylvania from 1997 to 2001 and the Director of the Institute on Aging and Chief of the Division of Geriatric Medicine from 1984 to 1992 and 1994 to 2001. She has served on numerous federal advisory committees including the Task Force on Aging Research, the Office of Technology Assessment Panel on Preventive Services for Medicare Beneficiaries, the Institute of Medicine's Panel on Disease and Disability Prevention Among Older Adults and the President's Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Healthcare Industry. Dr. Lavizzo-Mourey also serves as a director of Hess Corporation. During the last five years, Dr. Lavizzo-Mourey also served previously as a director of Beckman Coulter, Inc. Dr. Lavizzo-Mourey earned an M.D. from Harvard Medical School and an M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

Christine B. Mead has served as a member of our board of directors since October 2009. Ms. Mead was the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Safeco Corporation and the Co-President of the Safeco insurance companies from November 2004 until her retirement in December 2005. From January 2002 to November 2004, Ms. Mead served as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of Safeco Corporation. Prior to joining Safeco in 2002, Ms. Mead served in various roles at Travelers Insurance Companies from 1989 to 2001, including Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, and Controller. Ms. Mead also served with Price Waterhouse LLP from 1980 to 1989, and with Deloitte Haskins & Sells in the United Kingdom from 1976 to 1980. Ms. Mead also serves as a director of CLS Group Holdings AG and is on the board of the

Idaho Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, a non-profit organization. Ms. Mead received a B.S. in Accounting from University College Cardiff, United Kingdom.

Thomas E. Moloney has served as a member of our board of directors since October 2009. Mr. Moloney served as the interim Chief Financial Officer of MSC—Medical Services Company from December 31, 2007 to March 31, 2008. He retired as the Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of John Hancock Financial Services, Inc. in December 2004. He had served in this position since 1992. Mr. Moloney served in various roles at John Hancock Financial Services, Inc. during his tenure from 1965 to 1992, including Vice President, Controller, and Senior Accountant. Mr. Moloney is on the boards of Nashoba Learning Group and the Boston Children's Museum, both non-profit organizations. During the last five years, Mr. Moloney also previously served as a director of MSC—Medical Services Company (a public company). Mr. Moloney received a B.A. in Accounting from Bentley College and holds an Advanced Director Certification from the Corporate Directors Group.

James A. Parke has served as a member of our board of directors since May 2004. Mr. Parke retired as Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of GE Capital Services and a Senior Vice President at GE in December 2005. He had served in those positions since 2002. From 1989 to 2002 he was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at GE Capital Services and a Vice President of GE. Prior thereto, from 1981 to 1989 he held various management positions in several GE businesses. He serves as a director of buildOn, a not-for-profit corporation. Mr. Parke received a B.A. in History, Political Science and Economics from Concordia College in Minnesota.

James S. Riepe has served as a member of our board of directors since March 2006 and was appointed Lead Director in February 2009. Mr. Riepe is a retired Vice Chairman and a Senior Advisor at T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. Mr. Riepe served as the Vice Chairman of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. from 1997 until his retirement in December 2005. Prior to joining T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. in 1982, Mr. Riepe was an Executive Vice President of the Vanguard Group. Mr. Riepe serves as a director of The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. and LPL Investment Holdings, Inc. He is a member of the University of Pennsylvania's Board of Trustees. Mr. Riepe previously served as a director of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. (a public company) and 57 T. Rowe Price registered investment companies (mutual funds). Mr. Riepe received a B.S. in Industrial Management, an M.B.A. and an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Other Information

We will provide the remaining information that is responsive to this Item 10 in our definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, in either case under the captions "Election of

Directors,” “Corporate Governance,” “Board of Directors and Committees,” “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance,” and possibly elsewhere therein. That information is incorporated into this Item 10 by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

We will provide information that is responsive to this Item 11 in our definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, in either case under the captions “Board of Directors and Committees,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Report of the Management Development and Compensation Committee” (which report shall be deemed furnished with this Form 10-K, and shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), “Executive Compensation,” “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation,” and possibly elsewhere therein. That information is incorporated into this Item 11 by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

We will provide information that is responsive to this Item 12 in our definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, in either case under the caption “Information Relating to Directors, Director Nominees, Executive Officers and Significant Stockholders,” “Equity Compensation Plans” and possibly elsewhere therein. That information is incorporated into this Item 12 by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

We will provide information that is responsive to this Item 13 in our definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, in either case under the captions “Corporate Governance,” “Certain Relationships and Transactions,” and possibly elsewhere therein. That information is incorporated into this Item 13 by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

We will provide information that is responsive to this Item 14 in our definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, in either case under the caption “Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm,” and possibly elsewhere therein. That information is incorporated into this Item 14 by reference.

Part IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

a. Documents filed as part of this report.

1.	Financial Statements (see Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data)	
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	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	154
	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	155
2.	Financial Statement Schedules	
	Report of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, on Schedules	227
	Schedule I—Summary of investments—other than investments in related parties	228
	Schedule II—Financial Statements of Genworth Financial, Inc. (Parent Only)	229
	Schedule III—Supplemental Insurance Information	234
3.	Exhibits	

Number	Description	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Genworth Financial, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2004)	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Genworth Financial, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 9, 2008)	
3.3	Certificate of Retirement of 5.25% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock of Genworth Financial, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2011)	
4.1	Specimen Class A Common Stock certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-112009) (the "Registration Statement"))	
4.2	Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2006, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 14, 2006)	
4.3	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2006, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 14, 2006)	
4.4	Indenture between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2004)	
4.5	Supplemental Indenture No. 1 between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2004)	
4.6	Indenture, dated as of June 15, 2004, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York (formerly JPMorgan Chase Bank), as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004)	

Number	Description
4.7	Supplemental Indenture No. 1, dated as of June 15, 2004, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York (formerly JPMorgan Chase Bank), as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004)
4.8	Supplemental Indenture No. 2, dated as of September 19, 2005, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York (formerly JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.), as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 19, 2005)
4.9	Supplemental Indenture No. 3, dated as of June 12, 2007, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 13, 2007)
4.10	Supplemental Indenture No. 4, dated as of May 22, 2008, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 22, 2008)
4.11	Supplemental Indenture No. 5, dated as of December 8, 2009, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 8, 2009)
4.12	Supplemental Indenture No. 6, dated as of June 24, 2010, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 24, 2010)
4.13	Supplemental Indenture No. 7, dated as of November 22, 2010, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 22, 2010)
4.14	Supplemental Indenture No. 8, dated as of March 25, 2011, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 25, 2011)
10.1	Master Agreement, dated May 24, 2004, among Genworth Financial, Inc., General Electric Company, General Electric Capital Corporation, GEI, Inc. and GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2004)
10.1.1	Amendment No. 1, dated as of March 30, 2005, to the Master Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2004, among Genworth Financial, Inc., GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc., General Electric Company, General Electric Capital Corporation and GEI, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 4, 2005)
10.2	Master Agreement, dated July 7, 2009, among Genworth Financial, Inc., Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Company Canada, Genworth MI Canada Inc. and Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 10, 2009)
10.3.1	Shareholder Agreement, dated July 7, 2009, among Genworth MI Canada Inc., Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited and Genworth Financial, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 10, 2009)
10.3.2	Assignment and Assumption Agreement for Shareholder Agreement, dated August 9, 2011, among Genworth MI Canada Inc., Genworth Financial, Inc., Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited, Genworth Mortgage Holdings, LLC and Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation of North Carolina (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011)
10.3.3	Assignment and Assumption Agreement for Shareholder Agreement, dated August 9, 2011, among Genworth MI Canada Inc., Genworth Financial, Inc., Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited, Genworth Mortgage Holdings, LLC and Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011)
10.3.4	Assignment and Assumption Agreement for Shareholder Agreement, dated August 10, 2011, among Genworth MI Canada Inc., Genworth Financial, Inc., Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited, Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation and Genworth Residential Mortgage Assurance Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011)

Number	Description
10.4	Restated Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of February 1, 2006, by and among General Electric Company, General Electric Capital Corporation, GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc., GEI, Inc. and Genworth Financial, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006)
10.5	Canadian Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2004, among General Electric Company, General Electric Capital Corporation, GECMIC Holdings Inc., GE Capital Mortgage Insurance Company (Canada) (now known as Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Company Canada) and Genworth Financial, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2004)
10.6	European Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2004, among General Electric Company, General Electric Capital Corporation and Genworth Financial, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2004)
10.7	Australian Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2004, between Genworth Financial, Inc. and General Electric Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.58 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2004)
10.8	Coinsurance Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between GE Life and Annuity Assurance Company (now known as Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Registration Statement)
10.8.1	Amendments to Coinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.9	Coinsurance Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between Federal Home Life Insurance Company (merged with and into Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company effective January 1, 2007) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registration Statement)
10.9.1	Amendments to Coinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.10	Coinsurance Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between General Electric Capital Assurance Company (now known as Genworth Life Insurance Company) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Registration Statement)
10.10.1	Amendments to Coinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.11	Coinsurance Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between GE Capital Life Assurance Company of New York (now known as Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Registration Statement)
10.11.1	Amendments to Coinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.11.2	Third Amendment to Coinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)
10.12	Coinsurance Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between American Mayflower Life Insurance Company of New York (merged with and into Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York effective January 1, 2007) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Registration Statement)
10.12.1	Amendments to Coinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.12.2	Third Amendment to Coinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)
10.13	Coinsurance Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, between First Colony Life Insurance Company (merged with and into Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company, effective January 1, 2007) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 to the Registration Statement)

Number	Description
10.13.1	Amendments to Coinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.14	Retrocession Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between General Electric Capital Assurance Company (now known as Genworth Life Insurance Company) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registration Statement)
10.14.1	Amendments to Retrocession Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.15	Retrocession Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between GE Capital Life Assurance Company of New York (now known as Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Registration Statement)
10.15.1	Amendments to Retrocession Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.15.2	Third Amendment to Retrocession Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)
10.16	Reinsurance Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between GE Life and Annuity Assurance Company (now known as Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registration Statement)
10.16.1	First Amendment to Reinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.17	Reinsurance Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between GE Capital Life Assurance Company of New York (now known as Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registration Statement)
10.17.1	First Amendment to Reinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.17.2	Second Amendment to Reinsurance Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)
10.18	Trust Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, among Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, General Electric Capital Assurance Company (now known as Genworth Life Insurance Company) and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to the Registration Statement)
10.19	Trust Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, among Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, Federal Home Life Insurance Company (merged with and into Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company, effective January 1, 2007) and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.51 to the Registration Statement)
10.20	Trust Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, among Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, First Colony Life Insurance Company (merged with and into Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company, effective January 1, 2007) and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.53 to the Registration Statement)
10.21	Trust Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, among Union Fidelity Insurance Company, American Mayflower Life Insurance Company of New York (merged with and into Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York, effective January 1, 2007) and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to the Registration Statement)
10.22	Trust Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, among Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, GE Life and Annuity Assurance Company (now known as Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company) and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 to the Registration Statement)
10.23	Trust Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2004, among Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, GE Capital Life Assurance Company of New York (now known as Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York) and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 to the Registration Statement)
10.24	Trust Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2009, among Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)

Number	Description
10.25	Capital Maintenance Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2004, by and between Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company and General Electric Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registration Statement)
10.26	Amended and Restated Five-Year Credit Agreement, dated as of May 25, 2006, among Genworth Financial, Inc., the several banks and other financial institutions from time to time parties thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Bank of America, N.A., as co-administrative agents, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as paying agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 31, 2006)
10.27	Amended and Restated Five-Year Credit Agreement, dated as of August 13, 2007, among Genworth Financial, Inc., as borrower, the several banks and other financial institutions from time to time parties thereto, Bank of America, N.A. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as co-administrative agents, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as paying agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 15, 2007)
10.28	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated November 14, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 14, 2006)
10.29§	2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.56 to the Registration Statement)
10.29.1§	First Amendment to the Genworth Financial, Inc. 2004 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2007)
10.29.2§	Second Amendment to the Genworth Financial, Inc. 2004 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 18, 2009)
10.30§	Amended & Restated Sub-Plan under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan: Genworth Financial Canada Stock Savings Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)
10.31§	Sub-Plan under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan: Genworth Financial, Inc. U.K. Share Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52.7 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2006)
10.32§	Sub-Plan under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan: Genworth Financial U.K. Share Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007)
10.33.1§	Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.56.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 30, 2004)
10.33.2§	Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (for grants after January 1, 2010) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)
10.33.3§	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2007)
10.33.4§	Form of Stock Appreciation Rights Award Agreement under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2007)
10.33.5§	Form of Stock Appreciation Rights with a Maximum Share Value Award Agreement under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2011)
10.33.6§	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30.4 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007)
10.33.7§	Form of Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2007)

Number	Description
10.33.8§	Form of Mid-Term Incentive Award Agreement under the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010)
10.34§	Policy Regarding Personal Use of Non-Commercial Aircraft by Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 21, 2006)
10.35.1§	Genworth Financial, Inc. Amended and Restated 2005 Change of Control Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007)
10.35.2§	Genworth Financial, Inc. 2011 Change of Control Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2011)
10.36§	Amended and Restated Genworth Financial, Inc. Retirement and Savings Restoration Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010)
10.37§	Amended and Restated Genworth Financial, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)
10.38§	Amended and Restated Genworth Financial, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.39§	Amended and Restated Genworth Financial, Inc. Leadership Life Insurance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.40§	Genworth Financial, Inc. Executive Life Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 6, 2005)
10.40.1§	Amendment to the Genworth Financial, Inc. Executive Life Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2007)
10.40.2§	Amendment to the Genworth Financial, Inc. Executive Life Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.41§	Director Compensation Summary (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009)
10.42§	Transition Project Bonus Agreement between Genworth Financial, Inc. and Patrick B. Kelleher (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.43§	Transition Project Bonus Agreement between Genworth Financial, Inc. and Leon E. Roday (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
10.44§	Annuity Contribution Arrangement with Leon E. Roday (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2009)
12	Statement of Ratio of Income to Fixed Charges (filed herewith)
14	Genworth Financial, Inc. Code of Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
21	Subsidiaries of the registrant (filed herewith)
23	Consent of KPMG LLP (filed herewith)
24	Powers of Attorney (filed herewith)
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002—Michael D. Fraizer (filed herewith)
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002—Martin P. Klein (filed herewith)
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code—Michael D. Fraizer (filed herewith)
32.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code—Martin P. Klein (filed herewith)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document

Number	Description
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

§ *Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.*

Neither Genworth Financial, Inc., nor any of its consolidated subsidiaries, has outstanding any instrument with respect to its long-term debt, other than those filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report, under which the total amount of securities authorized exceeds 10% of the total assets of Genworth Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. Genworth Financial, Inc. hereby agrees to furnish to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, a copy of each instrument that defines the rights of holders of such long-term debt that is not filed or incorporated by reference as an exhibit to this Annual Report.

Genworth Financial, Inc. will furnish any exhibit upon the payment of a reasonable fee, which fee shall be limited to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s reasonable expenses in furnishing such exhibit.

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Computation of Ratio of Income to Fixed Charges

(Dollar amounts in millions)

	Years ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and accounting changes	\$ 314	\$ 76	\$ (792)	\$ (942)	\$1,606
Less: income attributable to noncontrolling interests before income taxes	190	199	87	—	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and accounting changes and excluding income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 124	\$ (123)	\$ (879)	\$ (942)	\$1,606
Fixed charges included in income from continuing operations:					
Interest expense	\$ 496	\$ 454	\$ 393	\$ 470	\$ 481
Interest portion of rental expense	16	15	14	18	15
Subtotal	512	469	407	488	496
Interest credited to investment contractholders	794	841	984	1,293	1,552
Total fixed charges from continuing operations	1,306	1,310	1,391	1,781	2,048
Fixed charges included in income from discontinued operations:					
Interest credited to investment contractholders	—	—	—	—	1
Total fixed charges from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	1
Total fixed charges	\$1,306	\$1,310	\$1,391	\$1,781	\$2,049
Income (loss) available for fixed charges (including interest credited to investment contractholders)	\$1,430	\$1,187	\$ 512	\$ 839	\$3,655
Ratio of income (loss) to fixed charges (including interest credited to investment contractholders)	1.09	0.91	0.37	0.47	1.78
Income (loss) available for fixed charges (excluding interest credited to contractholders)	\$ 636	\$ 346	\$ (472)	\$ (454)	\$2,102
Ratio of income (loss) to fixed charges (excluding interest credited to investment contractholders)	1.24	0.74	(1.16)	(0.93)	4.24

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, our deficiency in income necessary to cover fixed charges was \$123 million, \$879 million and \$942 million, respectively.

Certifications

I, Michael D. Fraizer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Genworth Financial, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 27, 2012

/s/ MICHAEL D. FRAIZER

Michael D. Fraizer
 Chairman of the Board, President and
 Chief Executive Officer
 (Principal Executive Officer)

Certifications

I, Martin P. Klein, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Genworth Financial, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 27, 2012

/s/ MARTIN P. KLEIN

Martin P. Klein
 Senior Vice President—Chief Financial Officer
 (Principal Financial Officer)

**Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
(As adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)**

I, Michael D. Fraizer, as Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Genworth Financial, Inc. (the “Company”), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002), that to my knowledge:

(1) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2011 (the “Report”), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 27, 2012

/s/ MICHAEL D. FRAIZER

Michael D. Fraizer
Chairman of the Board, President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 32.2

**Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
(As adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)**

I, Martin P. Klein, as Senior Vice President—Chief Financial Officer of Genworth Financial, Inc. (the “Company”), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002), that to my knowledge:

(1) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2011 (the “Report”), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 27, 2012

/s/ MARTIN P. KLEIN

Martin P. Klein
Senior Vice President—Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Stockholder Information

Corporate Headquarters

Genworth Financial, Inc.
6620 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23230
e-mail: contactus@genworth.com
804 484.3821
Toll free in the U.S.:
888 GENWORTH
888 436.9678

Stock Exchange Listing

Genworth Class A Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (Ticker symbol: GNW)

Transfer Agent

Computershare
Tel: 866 229.8413
Tel: 800 231.5469 (hearing impaired)
Tel: 201 680.6578 (outside the U.S. and Canada)
Tel: 201 680.6610 (hearing impaired outside the U.S. and Canada)

Address Genworth Stockholder

Inquiries to:
Computershare
P.O. Box 358015
Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8015
or
480 Washington Boulevard
Jersey City, NJ 07310-1900
www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/equityaccess
e-mail: shrrelations@bnymellon.com

BuyDIRECT Stock Purchase and Sale Plan

The BuyDIRECT plan provides shareholders of record and new investors with a convenient way to make cash purchases of Genworth's common stock and to automatically reinvest dividends. Inquiries should be made directly to Computershare.

To obtain plan enrollment materials, please call 866 353.7849 or visit www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/equityaccess

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

KPMG LLP
Suite 2000
1021 East Cary Street
Richmond, VA 23219-4023
Tel: 804 782.4200
Fax: 804 782.4300

Contacts

Board of Directors

For reporting complaints about Genworth's accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters or any other concerns to the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee, you may write to or call:

Board of Directors
Genworth Financial, Inc.
c/o Leon E. Roday, Secretary
6620 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23230
866 717.3594
e-mail: directors@genworth.com

Corporate Ombudsperson

To report concerns related to compliance with the law, Genworth policies or government contracting requirements, contact:

Genworth Ombudsperson
6620 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23230
888 251.4332
e-mail: ombudsoffice.genworth@genworth.com

Investor Relations

804 662.2248
e-mail: investorinfo@genworth.com
genworth.com/investor

Product/Service Information

For information about products offered by Genworth Financial companies, visit genworth.com. This Annual Report is also available online at genworth.com.

Genworth Financial, Inc.
6620 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23230
genworth.com

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