

GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC
Form 10-Q
April 30, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-32195

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	80-0873306 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
6620 West Broad Street Richmond, Virginia (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	23230 (Zip Code)
(804) 281-6000 (Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)	

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

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

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

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

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

As of April 23, 2014, 496,280,815 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding.

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)**

	March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	\$ 60,244	\$ 58,629
Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	349	341
Commercial mortgage loans	5,894	5,899
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	227	233
Policy loans	1,438	1,434
Other invested assets	1,875	1,686
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities, at fair value	398	391
Total investments	70,425	68,613
Cash and cash equivalents	4,360	4,214
Accrued investment income	752	678
Deferred acquisition costs	5,177	5,278
Intangible assets	327	399
Goodwill	866	867
Reinsurance recoverable	17,234	17,219
Other assets	691	639
Separate account assets	9,933	10,138
Total assets	\$ 109,765	\$ 108,045
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Liabilities:		
Future policy benefits	\$ 34,076	\$ 33,705
Policyholder account balances	25,881	25,528
Liability for policy and contract claims	7,156	7,204
Unearned premiums	4,075	4,107
Other liabilities (\$50 other liabilities related to securitization entities)	3,777	4,096
Borrowings related to securitization entities (\$79 and \$75 at fair value)	239	242
Non-recourse funding obligations	2,030	2,038
Long-term borrowings	5,150	5,161

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Deferred tax liability	714	206
Separate account liabilities	9,933	10,138
Total liabilities	93,031	92,425
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value; 1.5 billion shares authorized; 585 million and 583 million shares issued as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively; 496 million and 495 million shares outstanding as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	12,124	12,127
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized investment gains (losses):		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired	1,606	914
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	18	12
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,624	926
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	1,538	1,319
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	321	297
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,483	2,542
Retained earnings	2,607	2,423
Treasury stock, at cost (88 million shares as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013)	(2,700)	(2,700)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	15,515	14,393
Noncontrolling interests	1,219	1,227
Total stockholders' equity	16,734	15,620
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 109,765	\$ 108,045

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)****(Unaudited)**

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Revenues:		
Premiums	\$ 1,307	\$ 1,261
Net investment income	805	814
Net investment gains (losses)	(17)	(61)
Insurance and investment product fees and other	227	289
Total revenues	2,322	2,303
Benefits and expenses:		
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,194	1,201
Interest credited	183	184
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	378	433
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	134	122
Interest expense	127	126
Total benefits and expenses	2,016	2,066
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	306	237
Provision for income taxes	87	76
Income from continuing operations	219	161
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(20)
Net income	219	141
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	35	38
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 184	\$ 103
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.25
Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.25

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Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:

Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.21
Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.21
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	495.8	492.5
Diluted	502.7	496.8
Supplemental disclosures:		
Total other-than-temporary impairments	\$ (1)	\$ (12)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)		
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(1)	(12)
Other investments gains (losses)	(16)	(49)
Total net investment gains (losses)	\$ (17)	\$ (61)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amounts in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net income	\$ 219	\$ 141
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired	706	(217)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	6	26
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	219	(110)
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(21)	(104)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	910	(405)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	1,129	(264)
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4	11
Total comprehensive income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 1,125	\$ (275)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Amounts in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total stockholders' equity
Balances as of December 31, 2013	\$ 1	\$ 12,127	\$ 2,542	\$ 2,423	\$ (2,700)	\$ 14,393	\$ 1,227	\$ 15,620
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income				184		184	35	219
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired			692			692	14	706
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities			6			6		6
Derivatives qualifying as hedges			219			219		219
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments			24			24	(45)	(21)
Total comprehensive income (loss)						1,125	4	1,129
Dividends to noncontrolling interests							(13)	(13)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other		(3)				(3)	1	(2)
Balances as of March 31, 2014	\$ 1	\$ 12,124	\$ 3,483	\$ 2,607	\$ (2,700)	\$ 15,515	\$ 1,219	\$ 16,734
	\$ 1	\$ 12,127	\$ 5,202	\$ 1,863	\$ (2,700)	\$ 16,493	\$ 1,288	\$ 17,781

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Balances as of
December 31, 2012

Comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income		103	103	38	141
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired	(221)		(221)	4	(217)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	26		26		26
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	(110)		(110)		(110)
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(73)		(73)	(31)	(104)
Total comprehensive income (loss)			(275)	11	(264)
Dividends to noncontrolling interests				(13)	(13)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other	4		4	1	5

Balances as of March 31,
2013

\$ 1 \$ 12,131 \$ 4,824 \$ 1,966 \$ (2,700) \$ 16,222 \$ 1,287 \$ 17,509

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Amounts in millions)****(Unaudited)**

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 219	\$ 141
Less loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		20
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Amortization of fixed maturity securities discounts and premiums and limited partnerships	(28)	(5)
Net investment losses (gains)	17	61
Charges assessed to policyholders	(187)	(202)
Acquisition costs deferred	(119)	(105)
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	134	122
Deferred income taxes	17	(182)
Net increase (decrease) in trading securities, held-for-sale investments and derivative instruments	26	(27)
Stock-based compensation expense	8	9
Change in certain assets and liabilities:		
Accrued investment income and other assets	(109)	(42)
Insurance reserves	550	541
Current tax liabilities	(182)	202
Other liabilities and other policy-related balances	(285)	(474)
Cash from operating activities discontinued operations		1
Net cash from operating activities	61	60
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of investments:		
Fixed maturity securities	1,135	1,212
Commercial mortgage loans	139	212
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	7	17
Proceeds from sales of investments:		
Fixed maturity and equity securities	708	1,310
Purchases and originations of investments:		
Fixed maturity and equity securities	(2,172)	(2,069)
Commercial mortgage loans	(132)	(203)
Other invested assets, net	111	(26)
Cash from investing activities discontinued operations		

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Net cash from investing activities	(204)	453
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Deposits to universal life and investment contracts	814	445
Withdrawals from universal life and investment contracts	(505)	(678)
Redemption of non-recourse funding obligations	(8)	(4)
Repayment of borrowings related to securitization entities	(7)	(17)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(13)	(13)
Other, net	(12)	(32)
Cash from financing activities discontinued operations		
Net cash from financing activities	269	(299)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	20	(48)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	146	166
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,214	3,653
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4,360	3,819
Less cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations at end of period		22
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations at end of period	\$ 4,360	\$ 3,797

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(1) Formation of Genworth and Basis of Presentation

Genworth Holdings, Inc. (Genworth Holdings) (formerly known as Genworth Financial, Inc.) 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. On April 1, 2013, Genworth Holdings completed a holding company reorganization pursuant to which Genworth Holdings became a direct, 100% owned subsidiary of a new public holding company that it had formed. The new public holding company was incorporated in Delaware on December 5, 2012, in connection with the reorganization, under the name Sub XLVI, Inc., and was renamed Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth Financial) upon the completion of the reorganization.

References to Genworth, the Company, we or our in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and these notes thereto have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

For periods prior to April 1, 2013: Genworth Holdings and its subsidiaries

For periods from and after April 1, 2013: Genworth Financial and its subsidiaries

The accompanying condensed financial statements include on a consolidated basis the accounts of Genworth and our affiliate companies in which we hold a majority voting interest or where we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (VIE). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

We have the following operating segments:

U.S. Life Insurance. We offer and manage a variety of insurance and fixed annuity products in the United States. Our primary products include life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities.

International Mortgage Insurance. We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products and related services in Canada and Australia and also participate in select European and other countries. Our products predominantly insure prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. We also selectively 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.

International Protection. We are a leading provider of payment protection coverages (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries and have operations in select other 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.

Runoff. The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. Our non-strategic products primarily include our variable annuity, variable life insurance, institutional, corporate-owned life insurance and other accident and health insurance products.

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Institutional products consist of funding agreements, funding agreements backing notes (FABNs) and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs). In January 2011, we discontinued new sales of retail and group variable annuities while continuing to service our existing blocks of business.

We also have Corporate and Other activities which include debt financing expenses that are incurred at the Genworth Holdings 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, including discontinued operations.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (including normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary by management to present a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results reported in these condensed consolidated financial statements should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(2) Accounting Changes

Accounting Pronouncement Recently Adopted

On January 1, 2014, we adopted new accounting guidance on the scope, measurement and disclosure requirements for investment companies. The new guidance clarified the characteristics of an investment company, provided comprehensive guidance for assessing whether an entity is an investment company, required investment companies to measure noncontrolling ownership interest in other investment companies at fair value rather than using the equity method of accounting and required additional disclosures. The adoption of this accounting guidance did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(3) Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings 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)	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2014	2013
Weighted-average shares used in basic earnings per common share calculations	495.8	492.5
Potentially dilutive securities:		
Stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights	6.9	4.3
Weighted-average shares used in diluted earnings per common share calculations	502.7	496.8
Income from continuing operations:		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 219	\$ 161
Less: income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	35	38
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 184	\$ 123
Basic per common share	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.25
Diluted per common share	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.25
Loss from discontinued operations:		
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$	\$ (20)
Less: income from discontinued operations, net of taxes, attributable to noncontrolling interests		
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$	\$ (20)
Basic per common share	\$	\$ (0.04)
Diluted per common share	\$	\$ (0.04)
Net income:		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 219	\$ 161
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(20)

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Net income	219	141
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	35	38
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 184	\$ 103
Basic per common share	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.21
Diluted per common share	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.21

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Fixed maturity securities taxable	\$ 648	\$ 656
Fixed maturity securities non-taxable	3	2
Commercial mortgage loans	83	82
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	4	7
Equity securities	4	4
Other invested assets	50	48
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	1	
Policy loans	31	32
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	5	7
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	829	838
Expenses and fees	(24)	(24)
Net investment income	\$ 805	\$ 814

(b) Net Investment Gains (Losses)

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Available-for-sale securities:		
Realized gains	\$ 7	\$ 40
Realized losses	(23)	(66)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(16)	(26)

Impairments:		
Total other-than-temporary impairments	(1)	(12)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)		
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(1)	(12)
Trading securities	12	10
Commercial mortgage loans	3	2
Net gains (losses) related to securitization entities	6	7
Derivative instruments ⁽¹⁾	(21)	(42)
Contingent consideration adjustment		1
Other		(1)
Net investment gains (losses)	\$ (17)	\$ (61)

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

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We generally intend to hold securities in unrealized loss positions until they recover. However, from time to time, our intent on an individual security may change, based upon market or other unforeseen developments. In such instances, we sell securities in the ordinary course of managing our portfolio to meet diversification, credit quality, yield and liquidity requirements. If a loss is recognized from a sale subsequent to a balance sheet date due to these unexpected developments, the loss is recognized in the period in which we determined that we have the intent to sell the securities or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the securities prior to recovery. The aggregate fair value of securities sold at a loss during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$265 million and \$577 million, respectively, which was approximately 92% and 90%, respectively, of book value.

The following represents the activity for credit losses recognized in net income on debt securities where an other-than-temporary impairment was identified and a portion of other-than-temporary impairments was included in other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) as of and for the three months ended March 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2014	2013
Beginning balance	\$ 101	\$ 387
Additions:		
Other-than-temporary impairments not previously recognized		2
Increases related to other-than-temporary impairments previously recognized		4
Reductions:		
Securities sold, paid down or disposed	(2)	(142)
Ending balance	\$ 99	\$ 251

(c) Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities:		
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 3,782	\$ 2,346
Equity securities	35	23
Other invested assets	(4)	(4)
Subtotal	3,813	2,365
	(1,221)	(869)

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Adjustments to deferred acquisition costs, present value of future profits, sales inducements and benefit reserves

Income taxes, net	(901)	(517)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,691	979
Less: net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	67	53
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to Genworth Financial, Inc.	\$ 1,624	\$ 926

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The change in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investment securities reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows as of and for the three months ended March 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2014	2013
Beginning balance	\$ 926	\$ 2,638
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	1,431	(427)
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs	(99)	16
Adjustment to present value of future profits	(52)	1
Adjustment to sales inducements	(13)	(3)
Adjustment to benefit reserves	(188)	91
Provision for income taxes	(378)	106
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	701	(216)
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of \$(6) and \$(13)	11	25
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	712	(191)
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	14	4
Ending balance	\$ 1,624	\$ 2,443

(d) Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

As of March 31, 2014, 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)	Gross unrealized gains		Gross unrealized losses		Fair value
	Amortized cost or cost	Not other-than-temporarily impaired	Other-than-temporarily impaired	Not other-than-temporarily impaired	
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 4,819	\$ 533	\$	\$ (138)	\$ 5,214
Tax-exempt	329	15	(27)		317

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Government non-U.S.	2,043	121		(11)		2,153
U.S. corporate	23,897	2,333	21	(191)		26,060
Corporate non-U.S.	14,337	888		(84)		15,141
Residential mortgage-backed	4,859	278	12	(44)	(3)	5,102
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,812	99	3	(33)		2,881
Other asset-backed	3,397	36		(57)		3,376
Total fixed maturity securities	56,493	4,303	36	(585)	(3)	60,244
Equity securities	315	42		(8)		349
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 56,808	\$ 4,345	\$ 36	\$ (593)	\$ (3)	\$ 60,593

Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)**

As of December 31, 2013, 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)	Gross unrealized gains		Gross unrealized losses		Fair value
	Amortized cost or cost	Not other-than-temporarily impaired	Other-than-temporarily impaired	Not other-than-temporarily impaired	
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 4,710	\$ 331	\$	\$ (231)	\$ 4,810
Tax-exempt	324	7		(36)	295
Government non-U.S.	2,057	104		(15)	2,146
U.S. corporate	23,614	1,761	19	(359)	25,035
Corporate non-U.S.	14,489	738		(156)	15,071
Residential mortgage-backed	5,058	232	9	(70)	5,225
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,886	75	2	(62)	2,898
Other asset-backed	3,171	35		(57)	3,149
Total fixed maturity securities	56,309	3,283	30	(986)	58,629
Equity securities	318	36		(13)	341
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 56,627	\$ 3,319	\$ 30	\$ (999)	\$ 58,970

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our investment securities, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of March 31, 2014:

(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 ⁽¹⁾	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises									
	\$ 472	\$ (49)	25	\$ 453	\$ (89)	15	\$ 925	\$ (138)	40
Tax-exempt	13	(1)	8	98	(26)	9	111	(27)	17
Government non-U.S.	364	(10)	39	6	(1)	4	370	(11)	43
U.S. corporate	3,030	(117)	464	677	(74)	82	3,707	(191)	546
Corporate non-U.S.	1,832	(58)	245	380	(26)	45	2,212	(84)	290
Residential mortgage-backed	756	(27)	98	140	(20)	87	896	(47)	185
Commercial mortgage-backed	506	(20)	62	292	(13)	51	798	(33)	113
Other asset-backed	968	(14)	122	146	(43)	17	1,114	(57)	139
Subtotal, fixed maturity securities	7,941	(296)	1,063	2,192	(292)	310	10,133	(588)	1,373
Equity securities	83	(8)	26				83	(8)	26
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 8,024	\$ (304)	1,089	\$ 2,192	\$ (292)	310	\$ 10,216	\$ (596)	1,399
% Below cost fixed maturity securities:									
<20% Below cost	\$ 7,919	\$ (288)	1,061	\$ 1,997	\$ (205)	260	\$ 9,916	\$ (493)	1,321
20%-50% Below cost	22	(8)	2	183	(72)	32	205	(80)	34
>50% Below cost				12	(15)	18	12	(15)	18
Total fixed maturity securities	7,941	(296)	1,063	2,192	(292)	310	10,133	(588)	1,373
% Below cost equity securities:									

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<20% Below cost	83	(8)	26				83	(8)	26
Total equity securities	83	(8)	26				83	(8)	26
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 8,024	\$ (304)	1,089	\$ 2,192	\$ (292)	310	\$ 10,216	\$ (596)	1,399
Investment grade	\$ 7,778	\$ (295)	1,026	\$ 1,842	\$ (256)	221	\$ 9,620	\$ (551)	1,247
Below investment grade ⁽²⁾	246	(9)	63	350	(36)	89	596	(45)	152
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 8,024	\$ (304)	1,089	\$ 2,192	\$ (292)	310	\$ 10,216	\$ (596)	1,399

(1) Amounts included \$3 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

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

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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 lower credit ratings since acquisition for corporate securities across various industry sectors and an increase in U.S. Treasury yields since these securities were purchased. For securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months, the average fair value percentage below cost was approximately 4% as of March 31, 2014.

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

Of the \$205 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 A+ and approximately 91% of the unrealized losses were related to investment grade securities as of March 31, 2014. These unrealized losses were attributable to the lower credit ratings for these securities since acquisition, primarily associated with corporate securities in the finance and insurance and utilities and energy sectors and structured securities, in addition to U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises securities resulting from an increase in U.S. Treasury yields since these securities were purchased. The average fair value percentage below cost for these securities was approximately 9% as of March 31, 2014. See below for additional discussion related to fixed maturity securities that have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more with a fair value that was more than 20% below cost.

The following tables present the concentration of gross unrealized losses and fair values of fixed maturity securities that were more than 20% below cost and in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more by asset class as of March 31, 2014:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Investment Grade							
	Fair value	20% to 50% % of total Gross unrealized losses			Number of securities	Greater than 50% % of total Gross unrealized losses		
unrealized losses		unrealized losses	% of total	unrealized losses		unrealized losses	% of total	
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 37	\$ (9)	2%	1	\$	\$	%	
Tax-exempt	60	(19)	3	6				
Corporate non-U.S.	10	(3)	1	3				
Structured securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed					5	(5)	1	7
Other asset-backed	54	(33)	6	4				

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Total structured securities	54	(33)	6	4	5	(5)	1	7
Total	\$ 161	\$ (64)	12%	14	\$ 5	\$ (5)	1%	7

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Below Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
	Gross		% of		Gross		% of	
	Fair value	unrealized losses	unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	unrealized losses	unrealized losses	Number of securities
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. corporate	\$ 9	\$ (3)	1%	2	\$	\$		%
Structured securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed	4	(2)		11	1	(2)		10
Commercial mortgage-backed	9	(3)	1	5				
Other asset-backed					6	(8)	2	1
Total structured securities	13	(5)	1	16	7	(10)	2	11
Total	\$ 22	\$ (8)	2%	18	\$ 7	\$ (10)	2%	11

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 nor do we expect 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.

U. S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises

As indicated in the table above, \$9 million of gross unrealized losses were related to one U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises security that had been in a continuous loss position for more than 12 months and was greater than 20% below cost. The unrealized losses for the U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises security represented a long-term, zero coupon U.S. Treasury bond. An increase in U.S. Treasury yields since the security was purchased resulted in a decrease in fair value. We expect this security to accrete up to par value over time.

Structured Securities

Of the \$53 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, \$2 million related to other-than-temporarily impaired securities where the unrealized losses represented the portion of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in OCI. The extent and duration of the unrealized loss position on our structured securities was primarily due to credit spreads that have widened since acquisition. Additionally, the fair value of certain structured securities has been 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. economy.

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,

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

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 March 31, 2014.

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.

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(Unaudited)

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our investment securities, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of December 31, 2013:

(Dollar amounts in millions) Description of Securities	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 ⁽¹⁾	Number of securities
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 796	\$ (109)	32	\$ 335	\$ (122)	13	\$ 1,131	\$ (231)	45
Tax-exempt	82	(3)	26	97	(33)	9	179	(36)	35
Government non-U.S.	479	(15)	60				479	(15)	60
U.S. corporate	4,774	(260)	707	663	(99)	82	5,437	(359)	789
Corporate non-U.S.	3,005	(127)	379	287	(29)	34	3,292	(156)	413
Residential mortgage-backed	1,052	(55)	139	157	(19)	92	1,209	(74)	231
Commercial mortgage-backed	967	(42)	107	370	(23)	62	1,337	(65)	169
Other asset-backed	1,089	(17)	133	145	(40)	17	1,234	(57)	150
Subtotal, fixed maturity securities	12,244	(628)	1,583	2,054	(365)	309	14,298	(993)	1,892
Equity securities	95	(13)	41				95	(13)	41
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 12,339	\$ (641)	1,624	\$ 2,054	\$ (365)	309	\$ 14,393	\$ (1,006)	1,933
% Below cost fixed maturity securities:									
<20% Below cost	\$ 12,009	\$ (547)	1,571	\$ 1,575	\$ (163)	238	\$ 13,584	\$ (710)	1,809
20%-50% Below cost	235	(81)	12	466	(187)	51	701	(268)	63
>50% Below cost				13	(15)	20	13	(15)	20
Total fixed maturity securities	12,244	(628)	1,583	2,054	(365)	309	14,298	(993)	1,892
% Below cost equity securities:									

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<20% Below cost	87	(11)	40				87	(11)	40
20%-50% Below cost	8	(2)	1				8	(2)	1
Total equity securities	95	(13)	41				95	(13)	41
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 12,339	\$ (641)	1,624	\$ 2,054	\$ (365)	309	\$ 14,393	\$ (1,006)	1,933
Investment grade	\$ 11,896	\$ (616)	1,515	\$ 1,631	\$ (315)	208	\$ 13,527	\$ (931)	1,723
Below investment grade ⁽²⁾	443	(25)	109	423	(50)	101	866	(75)	210
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	\$ 12,339	\$ (641)	1,624	\$ 2,054	\$ (365)	309	\$ 14,393	\$ (1,006)	1,933

(1) Amounts included \$7 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

(2) Amounts that have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more included \$7 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

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The scheduled maturity distribution of fixed maturity securities as of March 31, 2014 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	\$ 3,089	\$ 3,118
Due after one year through five years	9,689	10,257
Due after five years through ten years	12,345	12,915
Due after ten years	20,302	22,595
Subtotal	45,425	48,885
Residential mortgage-backed	4,859	5,102
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,812	2,881
Other asset-backed	3,397	3,376
Total	\$ 56,493	\$ 60,244

As of March 31, 2014, \$6,076 million of our investments (excluding mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities) were subject to certain call provisions.

As of March 31, 2014, securities issued by utilities and energy, finance and insurance, and consumer non-cyclical industry groups represented approximately 24%, 19% and 13%, respectively, of our domestic and foreign corporate fixed maturity securities portfolio. 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 March 31, 2014, we did not hold any fixed maturity securities in any single issuer, other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, which exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity.

(e) Commercial Mortgage Loans

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Property type:				
Retail	\$ 2,103	36%	\$ 2,073	35%
Industrial	1,580	27	1,581	27
Office	1,509	25	1,558	26
Apartments	493	8	491	8
Mixed use/other	239	4	229	4
Subtotal	5,924	100%	5,932	100%
Allowance for losses	(30)		(33)	
Total	\$ 5,894		\$ 5,899	

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Geographic region:				
Pacific	\$ 1,601	27%	\$ 1,590	27%
South Atlantic	1,526	26	1,535	26
Middle Atlantic	823	14	828	14
Mountain	494	8	478	8
East North Central	399	7	404	7
West North Central	370	6	377	6
New England	335	6	337	6
West South Central	238	4	241	4
East South Central	138	2	142	2
Subtotal	5,924	100%	5,932	100%

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Allowance for losses	(30)	(33)
Total	\$ 5,894	\$ 5,899

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(Unaudited)

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014				Current	Total
	31 - 60 days past due	61 - 90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due	Total past due		
Property type:						
Retail	\$	\$ 2	\$ 10	\$ 12	\$ 2,091	\$ 2,103
Industrial			18	18	1,562	1,580
Office	2		9	11	1,498	1,509
Apartments					493	493
Mixed use/other					239	239
Total recorded investment	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 37	\$ 41	\$ 5,883	\$ 5,924
% of total commercial mortgage loans	%	%	1%	1%	99%	100%

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2013				Current	Total
	31 - 60 days past due	61 - 90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due	Total past due		
Property type:						
Retail	\$	\$	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 2,063	\$ 2,073
Industrial	2	2	16	20	1,561	1,581
Office			6	6	1,552	1,558
Apartments					491	491
Mixed use/other	1			1	228	229
Total recorded investment	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 32	\$ 37	\$ 5,895	\$ 5,932
% of total commercial mortgage loans	%	%	1%	1%	99%	100%

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had no commercial mortgage loans that were past due for more than 90 days and still accruing interest. We also did not have any commercial mortgage loans that were past due for less than 90 days on non-accrual status as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

We evaluate the impairment of commercial mortgage loans on an individual loan basis. As of March 31, 2014, our commercial mortgage loans greater than 90 days past due included loans with appraised values in excess of the recorded investment and the current recorded investment of these loans was expected to be recoverable.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013, we modified or extended 3 and 33 commercial mortgage loans, respectively, with a total carrying value of \$23 million and \$165 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.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2014	2013
Allowance for credit losses:		
Beginning balance	\$ 33	\$ 42
Charge-offs	(1)	
Recoveries		
Provision	(2)	(2)
Ending balance	\$ 30	\$ 40
Ending allowance for individually impaired loans	\$	\$
Ending allowance for loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	\$ 30	\$ 40
Recorded investment:		
Ending balance	\$ 5,924	\$ 5,904
Ending balance of individually impaired loans	\$ 17	\$
Ending balance of loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	\$ 5,907	\$ 5,904

As of March 31, 2014, we had individually impaired commercial mortgage loans included within the industrial property type with a recorded investment of \$15 million, an unpaid principal balance of \$16 million, charge-offs of \$1 million and an average recorded investment of \$15 million. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had individually impaired commercial mortgage loans included within the retail property type with a recorded investment of \$2 million, an unpaid principal balance of \$3 million, charge-offs of \$1 million, which were recorded in the second quarter of 2013, and an average recorded investment of \$2 million.

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 mortgage 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.

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014					Total
	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100% ⁽¹⁾	
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 597	\$ 451	\$ 947	\$ 86	\$ 22	\$ 2,103
Industrial	448	238	781	79	34	1,580
Office	406	172	726	145	60	1,509
Apartments	204	87	186	16		493
Mixed use/other	71	47	109	12		239
Total recorded investment	\$ 1,726	\$ 995	\$ 2,749	\$ 338	\$ 116	\$ 5,924
% of total	29%	17%	46%	6%	2%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.12	2.03	1.55	1.04	0.52	1.75

- (1) Included \$17 million of impaired loans, \$3 million of loans past due and not individually impaired and \$96 million of loans in good standing, where borrowers continued to make timely payments, with a total weighted-average loan-to-value of 119%.

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2013					Total
	0% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 75%	76% - 100%	Greater than 100% ⁽¹⁾	
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 596	\$ 336	\$ 1,024	\$ 95	\$ 22	\$ 2,073
Industrial	430	237	748	146	20	1,581
Office	397	191	716	191	63	1,558
Apartments	201	86	176	27	1	491
Mixed use/other	71	36	110	12		229
Total recorded investment	\$ 1,695	\$ 886	\$ 2,774	\$ 471	\$ 106	\$ 5,932

% of total	28%	15%	47%	8%	2%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.14	1.79	1.66	1.03	0.63	1.75

(1) Included \$2 million of impaired loans, \$5 millions of delinquent loans and \$99 million of loans in good standing, where borrowers continued to make timely payments, with a total weighted-average loan-to-value of 119%.

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014					Total
	Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.26 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Greater than 2.00	
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 103	\$ 322	\$ 437	\$ 759	\$ 381	\$ 2,002
Industrial	193	106	293	701	287	1,580
Office	124	186	220	640	332	1,502
Apartments	13	38	107	182	153	493
Mixed use/other	16	8	32	118	65	239
Total recorded investment	\$ 449	\$ 660	\$ 1,089	\$ 2,400	\$ 1,218	\$ 5,816
% of total	8%	11%	19%	41%	21%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	79%	67%	63%	60%	43%	59%

(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2013					Total
	Less than 1.00	1.00 - 1.25	1.26 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Greater than 2.00	
Property type:						
Retail	\$ 106	\$ 314	\$ 374	\$ 779	\$ 399	\$ 1,972
Industrial	195	100	270	721	295	1,581
Office	131	181	225	637	376	1,550
Apartments	3	31	107	187	163	491
Mixed use/other	16	9	32	106	66	229
Total recorded investment	\$ 451	\$ 635	\$ 1,008	\$ 2,430	\$ 1,299	\$ 5,823
% of total	8%	11%	17%	42%	22%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	80%	68%	63%	60%	43%	59%

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had floating rate commercial mortgage loans of \$108 million and \$109 million, respectively.

(f) Restricted Commercial Mortgage Loans Related To Securitization Entities

We have a consolidated securitization entity that holds commercial mortgage loans that are recorded as restricted commercial mortgage loans related to 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 comprise asset-backed securities, including residual interest in certain policy loan securitization entities and highly rated bonds that are primarily backed by credit card receivables.

Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****(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 the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative assets			Derivative liabilities		
	Balance sheet classification	Fair value March 31, 2014	Fair value December 31, 2013	Balance sheet classification	Fair value March 31, 2014	Fair value December 31, 2013
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Cash flow hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	\$ 159	\$ 121	Other liabilities	\$ 268	\$ 569
Inflation indexed swaps	Other invested assets			Other liabilities	63	60
Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets	3	4	Other liabilities	2	2
Forward bond purchase commitments	Other invested assets	4		Other liabilities		13
Total cash flow hedges		166	125		333	644
Fair value hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets		1	Other liabilities		
Total fair value hedges			1			
Total derivatives designated as hedges		166	126		333	644

Derivatives not**designated as hedges**

Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	339	314	Other liabilities	41	6
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	Restricted other invested assets			Other liabilities	19	16
Credit default swaps	Other invested assets	9	11	Other liabilities		
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	Restricted other invested assets			Other liabilities	25	32
Equity index options	Other invested assets	11	12	Other liabilities		
Financial futures	Other invested assets			Other liabilities		
Equity return swaps	Other invested assets			Other liabilities		1
Other foreign currency contracts	Other invested assets	5	8	Other liabilities	11	4
GMWB embedded derivatives	Reinsurance recoverable ⁽¹⁾	2	(1)	Policyholder account balances ⁽²⁾	138	96
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives	Other assets ⁽³⁾			Policyholder account balances ⁽³⁾	180	143
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		366	344		414	298
Total derivatives		\$ 532	\$ 470		\$ 747	\$ 942

(1) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) liabilities.

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

(3) Represents the embedded derivatives associated with our fixed index annuity liabilities.

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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 and fixed index annuity 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, 2013	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	March 31, 2014
Derivatives designated as hedges					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	\$ 13,926	\$	\$ (225)	\$ 13,701
Inflation indexed swaps	Notional	561	3	(2)	562
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	35			35
Forward bond purchase commitments	Notional	237		(39)	198
Total cash flow hedges		14,759	3	(266)	14,496
Fair value hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	6		(1)	5
Total fair value hedges		6		(1)	5
Total derivatives designated as hedges		14,765	3	(267)	14,501
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	4,822			4,822
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	Notional	91		(3)	88
Credit default swaps	Notional	639			639
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	Notional	312			312
Equity index options	Notional	777	140	(123)	794
Financial futures	Notional	1,260	1,332	(1,286)	1,306
Equity return swaps	Notional	110	112	(110)	112

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Other foreign currency contracts	Notional	487	58	(17)	528
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		8,498	1,642	(1,539)	8,601
Total derivatives		\$ 23,263	\$ 1,645	\$ (1,806)	\$ 23,102

(Number of policies)	Measurement	December 31, 2013	Additions	Maturities/ terminations	March 31, 2014
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
GMWB embedded derivatives	Policies	42,045		(729)	41,316
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives	Policies	7,705	1,954	(51)	9,608

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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) forward starting interest rate swaps to hedge against changes in interest rates associated with future fixed rate bond purchases and/or interest income; (v) forward bond purchase commitments to hedge against the variability in the anticipated cash flows required to purchase future fixed rate bonds; and (vi) 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 three months ended March 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
				net income (1)	
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ 357	\$ 15	Net investment income	\$ 4	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(20)		Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	(3)	(1)	Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	18		Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ 352	\$ 14		\$ 4	

(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 three months ended March 31, 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income from OCI		Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income ⁽¹⁾	
	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	OCI		Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ (153)	\$ 9	Net investment income	\$ (3)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities		1	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Inflation indexed swaps	9	3	Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	1		Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Forward bond purchase commitments	(14)		Net investment income		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ (157)	\$ 13		\$ (3)	

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

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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 periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2014	2013
Derivatives qualifying as effective accounting hedges as of January 1	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,909
Current period increases (decreases) in fair value, net of deferred taxes of \$(124) and \$55	228	(102)
Reclassification to net (income) loss, net of deferred taxes of \$5 and \$5	(9)	(8)
Derivatives qualifying as effective accounting hedges as of March 31	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,799

The total of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of \$1,538 million, net of taxes, recorded in stockholders' equity as of March 31, 2014 is expected to be reclassified to net income in the future, 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, \$43 million, net of taxes, is expected to be reclassified to net income in the next 12 months. Actual amounts may vary from this amount as a result of market conditions. All forecasted transactions associated with qualifying cash flow hedges are expected to occur by 2047. No amounts were reclassified to net income during the three months ended March 31, 2014 in connection with forecasted transactions that were no longer considered probable of occurring.

Fair Value Hedges

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

There were no pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income	Other impacts to net income	Classification of other impacts to net income	Gain (loss) recognized in net income	Classification of gain (losses) recognized in net income
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	\$ (8)	Net investment gains (losses)	\$ 8	Interest credited	\$ 8	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(31)	Net investment gains (losses)		Interest credited	31	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	\$ (39)		\$ 8		\$ 39	

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

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedges

We also enter into certain non-qualifying derivative instruments such as: (i) interest rate swaps 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 and fixed index annuities; (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 and options to mitigate currency risk associated with investments and future dividends and other cash flows from certain foreign subsidiaries to our holding company; and (vii) equity index options to mitigate certain macroeconomic risks associated with certain foreign subsidiaries. Additionally, we provide GMWBs on certain variable annuities that are required to be bifurcated as embedded derivatives. We also offer fixed index annuity products 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 for the effects of derivatives not designated as hedges for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31, Classification of gain (loss) recognized		
	2014	2013	in net income
Interest rate swaps	\$ (3)	\$ 1	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	(3)	2	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps		4	Net investment gains (losses)

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Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	7	8	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity index options	(7)	(16)	Net investment gains (losses)
Financial futures	27	(97)	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity return swaps	(1)	(10)	Net investment gains (losses)
Other foreign currency contracts	(9)		Net investment gains (losses)
GMWB embedded derivatives	(31)	82	Net investment gains (losses)
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives	(1)	(3)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	\$ (21)	\$ (29)	

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Derivative Counterparty Credit Risk

Most of our derivative arrangements with counterparties require the posting of collateral upon meeting certain net exposure thresholds. 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.

The following tables present additional information about derivative assets and liabilities subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014						
	Gross amounts		Gross amounts not offset		in the balance sheet		
	Gross amounts recognized	offset in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet	Financial instruments ⁽³⁾	Collateral pledged/received	Over collateralization	Net amount
Derivative assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 574	\$	\$ 574	\$ (210)	\$ (355)	\$ 20	\$ 29
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	410		410	(210)	(196)	10	14
Net derivatives	\$ 164	\$	\$ 164	\$	\$ (159)	\$ 10	\$ 15

- (1) Included \$44 million of accruals on derivatives classified as other assets and does not include amounts related to embedded derivatives.
- (2) Included \$25 million of accruals on derivatives classified as other liabilities and does not include amounts related to embedded derivatives and derivatives related to securitization entities.
- (3) Amounts represent derivative assets and/or liabilities that are presented gross within the balance sheet but are held with the same counterparty where we have a master netting arrangement. This adjustment results in presenting the net asset and net liability position for each counterparty.

December 31, 2013
Gross amounts not offset

(Amounts in millions)	Gross amounts		Net amounts		Collateral		Over	Net
	amounts recognized	offset in the balance sheet	balance presented in the sheet	Financial instruments ⁽³⁾	pledged/ received	collateralization amount		
Derivative assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 496	\$	\$ 496	\$ (286)	\$ (199)	\$	16	\$ 27
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	662		662	(286)	(394)		23	5
Net derivatives	\$ (166)	\$	\$ (166)	\$	\$ 195	\$	(7)	\$ 22

(1) Included \$25 million of accruals on derivatives classified as other assets and does not include amounts related to embedded derivatives.

(2) Included \$7 million of accruals on derivatives classified as other liabilities and does not include amounts related to embedded derivatives and derivatives related to securitization entities.

(3) Amounts represent derivative assets and/or liabilities that are presented gross within the balance sheet but are held with the same counterparty where we have a master netting arrangement. This adjustment results in presenting the net asset and net liability position for each counterparty.

Except for derivatives related to securitization entities, almost 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

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agreement. If the downgrade provisions had been triggered as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we could have been allowed to claim or required to disburse up to the net amounts shown in the last column of the charts above. The charts above exclude embedded derivatives and derivatives related to securitization entities as those derivatives are not subject to master netting arrangements.

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities
Investment grade						
Matures in less than one year	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Matures after one year through five years	39	1		39	1	
Total credit default swaps on single name reference entities	\$ 39	\$ 1	\$	\$ 39	\$ 1	\$

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities
Original index tranche attachment/detachment point and maturity:						
7% 15% matures after one year through five years ⁽¹⁾	\$ 100	\$ 2	\$	\$ 100	\$ 3	\$
9% 12% matures after one year through five years ⁽²⁾	250	4		250	5	
10% 15% matures in less than one year ⁽³⁾	250	2		250	2	
Total credit default swap index tranches	600	8		600	10	
Customized credit default swap index tranches related to securitization entities:						
Portion backing third-party borrowings maturing 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	12			12		1
Portion backing our interest maturing 2017 ⁽⁵⁾	300		25	300		31
Total customized credit default swap index tranches related to securitization entities	312		25	312		32
Total credit default swaps on index tranches	\$ 912	\$ 8	\$ 25	\$ 912	\$ 10	\$ 32

(1) The current attachment/detachment as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was 7% 15%.

(2) The current attachment/detachment as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was 9% 12%.

(3) The current attachment/detachment as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was 10% 15%.

(4) Original notional value was \$39 million.

(5) Original notional value was \$300 million.

(6) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Assets and liabilities that are reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at fair value are not included in the following disclosure of fair value. Such items include cash and cash equivalents, investment securities, separate accounts, securities held as collateral and derivative instruments. Other financial assets and liabilities those not carried at fair value are discussed below. Apart from certain of our borrowings and certain marketable securities, few of the instruments discussed below are actively traded and their fair values must often be determined using

models. The fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based upon available market information and judgments about the financial instruments, including estimates of the timing and amount of expected future cash flows and the credit standing of counterparties. Such estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time our entire holdings of a particular financial instrument, nor do they consider the tax impact of the realization of unrealized gains or losses. In many cases, the fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets.

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

Commercial mortgage loans. Based on recent transactions and/or discounted future cash flows, using current market rates. Given the limited availability of data related to transactions for similar instruments, we typically classify these loans as Level 3.

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Restricted commercial mortgage loans. Based on recent transactions and/or discounted future cash flows, using current market rates. Given the limited availability of data related to transactions for similar instruments, we typically classify these loans as Level 3.

Other invested assets. Primarily represents short-term investments and limited partnerships accounted for under the cost method. The fair value of short-term investments typically does not include significant unobservable inputs and approximate our amortized cost basis. As a result, short-term investments are classified as Level 2. Limited partnerships are valued based on comparable market transactions, discounted future cash flows, quoted market prices and/or estimates using the most recent data available for the underlying instrument. Cost method limited partnerships typically include significant unobservable inputs as a result of being relatively illiquid with limited market activity for similar instruments and are classified as Level 3.

Long-term borrowings. We utilize available market data when determining fair value of long-term borrowings issued in the United States and Canada, which includes data on recent trades for the same or similar financial instruments. Accordingly, these instruments are classified as Level 2 measurements. In cases where market data is not available such as our long-term borrowings in Australia, we use broker quotes for which we consider the valuation methodology utilized by the third party, but the valuation typically includes significant unobservable inputs. Accordingly, we classify these borrowings where fair value is based on our consideration of broker quotes as Level 3 measurements.

Non-recourse funding obligations. We use an internal model to determine fair value using the current floating rate coupon and expected life/final maturity of the instrument discounted using the floating rate index and current market spread assumption, which is estimated based on recent transactions for these instruments or similar instruments as well as other market information or broker provided data. Given these instruments are private and very little market activity exists, our current market spread assumption is considered to have significant unobservable inputs in calculating fair value and, therefore, results in the fair value of these instruments being classified as Level 3.

Borrowings related to securitization entities. Based on market quotes or comparable market transactions. Some of these borrowings are publicly traded debt securities and are classified as Level 2. Certain borrowings are not publicly traded and are classified as Level 3.

Investment contracts. Based on expected future cash flows, discounted at current market rates for annuity contracts or institutional products. Given the significant unobservable inputs associated with policyholder behavior and current market rate assumptions used to discount the expected future cash flows, we classify these instruments as Level 3 except for certain funding agreement-backed notes that are traded in the marketplace as a security and are classified as Level 2.

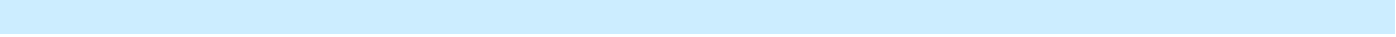
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The following represents our estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not required to be carried at fair value as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Notional amount	Carrying amount	March 31, 2014			
			Total	Fair value Level		
				Level 1	2	Level 3
Assets:						
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ (1)	\$ 5,894	\$ 6,261	\$	\$	\$ 6,261
Restricted commercial mortgage loans	(1)	227	255			255
Other invested assets	(1)	216	226		133	93
Liabilities:						
Long-term borrowings	(1)	5,150	5,708		5,574	134
Non-recourse funding obligations	(1)	2,030	1,454			1,454
Borrowings related to securitization entities	(1)	160	175		175	
Investment contracts	(1)	17,585	18,087		85	18,002
Other firm commitments:						
Commitments to fund limited partnerships	65					
Ordinary course of business lending commitments	95					

(Amounts in millions)	Notional amount	Carrying amount	December 31, 2013			
			Total	Fair value Level		
				Level 1	2	Level 3
Assets:						
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ (1)	\$ 5,899	\$ 6,137	\$	\$	\$ 6,137
Restricted commercial mortgage loans	(1)	233	258			258
Other invested assets	(1)	307	311		221	90
Liabilities:						
Long-term borrowings	(1)	5,161	5,590		5,460	130
Non-recourse funding obligations	(1)	2,038	1,459			1,459
Borrowings related to securitization entities	(1)	167	182		182	
Investment contracts	(1)	17,330	17,827		86	17,741
Other firm commitments:						
Commitments to fund limited partnerships	65					

Ordinary course of business lending
commitments



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

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. For all exchange-traded equity securities, the valuations are classified as Level 1.

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We utilize certain third-party data providers when determining fair value. We consider information obtained from third-party pricing services (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 pricing services and broker quotes to be of high quality, 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. For pricing services, we analyze the prices provided by our primary pricing services to other readily available pricing services and perform a detailed review of the assumptions and inputs from each pricing service to determine the appropriate fair value when pricing differences exceed certain thresholds. We also evaluate changes in fair value that are greater than 10% each month to further aid in our review of the accuracy of fair value measurements and our understanding of changes in fair value, with more detailed reviews performed by the asset managers responsible for the related asset class associated with the security being reviewed.

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 public or private fixed maturity securities. In certain instances, we utilize price caps for broker quoted securities where the estimated market yield results in a valuation that may exceed the amount that we believe would be received in a market transaction. 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 quotes 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. Additionally, on a monthly basis we review a sample of securities, examining the pricing service s assumptions to determine if we agree with the service s derived price. 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, which would result in the valuation being classified as Level 3.

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, which represents an unobservable input, 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. In certain instances, we utilize price caps for securities where the estimated market yield results in a valuation that may exceed the amount that would be received in a market transaction. When a security does not have an external rating, we assign the 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, any price caps utilized, liquidity premiums applied, and whether external ratings are available for our private placements to determine whether the spreads utilized would be considered observable inputs. We classify private securities without an external rating and public bond spread as Level 3. In general, increases (decreases) in credit spreads will decrease (increase) the fair value for our fixed maturity securities.

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For broker quotes, we consider the valuation methodology utilized by the third party, but the valuation typically includes significant unobservable inputs. Accordingly, we 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.

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.

Contingent consideration

We have certain contingent purchase price payments and receivables related to acquisitions and sales that are recorded at fair value each period. Fair value is determined using an income approach whereby we project the expected performance of the business and compare our projections of the relevant performance metric to the thresholds established in the purchase or sale agreement to determine our expected payments or receipts. We then discount these expected amounts to calculate the fair value as of the valuation date. We evaluate the underlying projections used in determining fair value each period and update these underlying projections when there have been significant changes in our expectations of the future business performance. The inputs used to determine the discount rate and expected payments or receipts are primarily based on significant unobservable inputs and result in the fair value of the contingent consideration being classified as Level 3. An increase in the discount rate or a decrease in expected payments or receipts will result in a decrease in the fair value of contingent consideration.

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

We consider counterparty collateral arrangements and rights of set-off when evaluating our net credit risk exposure to our derivative counterparties. Accordingly, we are permitted to include consideration of these arrangements when determining whether any incremental adjustment should be made for both the counterparty s

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and our non-performance risk in measuring fair value for our derivative instruments. As a result of these counterparty arrangements, we determined that any adjustment for credit risk would not be material and we do not record any incremental adjustment for our non-performance risk or the non-performance risk of the derivative counterparty for our derivative assets or liabilities. We determine fair value for our derivatives using an income approach with internal models based on relevant market inputs for each derivative instrument. We also compare the fair value determined using our internal model to the valuations provided by our derivative counterparties with any significant differences or changes in valuation being evaluated further by our derivatives professionals that are familiar with the instrument and market inputs used in the valuation.

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. The interest rate volatility input used to value these options would be considered a significant unobservable input and results in the fair value measurement of the derivative being classified as Level 3. These options to terminate the swap by the counterparty are based on forward interest rate swap curves and volatility. As interest rate volatility increases, our valuation of the derivative changes unfavorably.

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, the current consumer price index and the forward consumer price index curve, which are generally considered observable inputs, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

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. As credit spreads widen for the underlying issuers comprising the index, the change in our valuation of these credit default swaps will be unfavorable.

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

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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. As credit spreads widen for the underlying issuers comprising the customized index, the change in our valuation of these credit default swaps will be unfavorable.

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. As equity index volatility increases, our valuation of these options changes favorably.

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. As foreign currency exchange rate volatility and foreign equity index volatility increases, the change in our valuation of these options will be favorable for purchase options and unfavorable for options sold. 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.

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

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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. We determine fair value using an internal model based on the various inputs noted above. The resulting fair value measurement from the model is reviewed by the product actuarial, risk and finance professionals each reporting period with changes in fair value also being compared to changes in derivatives and other instruments used to mitigate changes in fair value from certain market risks, such as equity index volatility and interest rates.

For GMWB liabilities, non-performance risk is integrated into the discount rate. Our discount rate used to determine fair value of our GMWB liabilities includes market credit spreads above U.S. Treasury rates to reflect an adjustment for the non-performance risk of the GMWB liabilities. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the impact of non-performance risk resulted in a lower fair value of our GMWB liabilities of \$53 million and \$46 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. In determining the appropriate discount rate to incorporate non-performance risk of the GMWB liabilities, we also considered the impacts of state guarantees embedded in the related insurance product as a form of inseparable third-party guarantee. 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 equity market volatility with more significance being placed on projected near-term volatility and recent historical data. Given the different attributes and market characteristics of GMWB liabilities compared to equity index options in the derivative market, the equity index volatility assumption for GMWB liabilities may be different from the volatility assumption for equity index options, especially for the longer dated points on the curve.

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, with equity index volatility and non-performance risk being considered the more significant unobservable inputs. As equity index volatility increases, the fair value of the GMWB liabilities will increase. Any increase in non-performance risk would increase the discount rate and would decrease the fair value of the GMWB liability. Additionally, we consider lapse and utilization assumptions to be significant unobservable inputs. An increase in our lapse assumption would decrease the fair value of the GMWB liability, whereas an increase in our utilization rate would increase the fair value.

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Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives

We offer fixed indexed annuity products where interest is credited to the policyholder's account balance based on equity index changes. This feature is required to be bifurcated as an embedded derivative and recorded at fair value. Fair value is determined using an income approach where the present value of the excess cash flows above the guaranteed cash flows is used to determine the value attributed to the equity index feature. The inputs used in determining the fair value include policyholder behavior (lapses and withdrawals), near-term equity index volatility, expected future interest credited, forward interest rates and an adjustment to the discount rate to incorporate non-performance risk and risk margins. As a result of our assumptions for policyholder behavior and expected future interest credited being considered significant unobservable inputs, we classify these instruments as Level 3. As lapses and withdrawals increase, the value of our embedded derivative liability will decrease. As expected future interest credited decreases, the value of our embedded derivative liability will decrease.

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. Increases in the valuation of the underlying assets or decreases in the derivative liabilities will result in an increase in the fair value of these borrowings.

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 5,214	\$	\$ 5,210	\$ 4
Tax-exempt	317		317	
Government non-U.S.	2,153		2,129	24
U.S. corporate	26,060		23,692	2,368
Corporate non-U.S.	15,141		13,343	1,798
Residential mortgage-backed	5,102		5,009	93
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,881		2,868	13
Other asset-backed	3,376		2,223	1,153
Total fixed maturity securities	60,244		54,791	5,453
Equity securities	349	263	8	78
Other invested assets:				
Trading securities	247		216	31
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate swaps	498		498	
Foreign currency swaps	3		3	
Credit default swaps	9		1	8
Equity index options	11			11
Forward bond purchase commitments	4		4	
Other foreign currency contracts	5		4	1
Total derivative assets	530		510	20
Securities lending collateral	261		261	
Derivatives counterparty collateral	61		61	
Total other invested assets	1,099		1,048	51

Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	398		180	218
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽¹⁾	2			2
Separate account assets	9,933	9,933		
Total assets	\$ 72,025	\$ 10,196	\$ 56,027	\$ 5,802
Liabilities				
Policyholder account balances:				
GMWB embedded derivatives ⁽²⁾	\$ 138	\$	\$	\$ 138
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives	180			180
Total policyholder account balances	318			318
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	309		309	
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	19		19	
Inflation indexed swaps	63		63	
Foreign currency swaps	2		2	
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	25			25
Other foreign currency contracts	11		9	2
Total derivative liabilities	429		402	27
Borrowings related to securitization entities	79			79
Total liabilities	\$ 826	\$	\$ 402	\$ 424

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

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

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(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2013			Level 3
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 4,810	\$	\$ 4,805	\$ 5
Tax-exempt	295		295	
Government non-U.S.	2,146		2,123	23
U.S. corporate	25,035		22,635	2,400
Corporate non-U.S.	15,071		13,252	1,819
Residential mortgage-backed	5,225		5,120	105
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,898		2,892	6
Other asset-backed	3,149		1,983	1,166
Total fixed maturity securities	58,629		53,105	5,524
Equity securities	341	256	7	78
Other invested assets:				
Trading securities	239		205	34
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate swaps	436		436	
Foreign currency swaps	4		4	
Credit default swaps	11		1	10
Equity index options	12			12
Other foreign currency contracts	8		5	3
Total derivative assets	471		446	25
Securities lending collateral	187		187	
Derivatives counterparty collateral	70		70	
Total other invested assets	967		908	59
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	391		180	211
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽¹⁾	(1)			(1)
Separate account assets	10,138	10,138		
Total assets	\$ 70,465	\$ 10,394	\$ 54,200	\$ 5,871

Liabilities

Policyholder account balances:			
GMWB embedded derivatives ⁽²⁾	\$ 96	\$	\$ 96
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives	143		143
Total policyholder account balances	239		239
Derivative liabilities:			
Interest rate swaps	575		575
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	16		16
Inflation indexed swaps	60		60
Foreign currency swaps	2		2
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	32		32
Equity return swaps	1		1
Forward bond purchase commitments	13		13
Other foreign currency contracts	4		3 1
Total derivative liabilities	703		670 33
Borrowings related to securitization entities	75		75
Total liabilities	\$ 1,017	\$	\$ 670 \$ 347

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

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

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We review the fair value hierarchy classifications each reporting period. Changes in the observability of the valuation attributes may result in a reclassification of certain financial assets or liabilities. Such reclassifications are reported as transfers between levels at the beginning fair value for the reporting period in which the changes occur. Given the types of assets classified as Level 1, which primarily represents mutual fund investments, we typically do not have any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 measurement categories and did not have any such transfers during any period presented.

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/or rating, 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.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)						Transfer into Level 3		Transfer out of Level 3		Total gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held	
	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2014	Included in net income	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Level 3	Level 3	March 31, 2014	held	
Fixed maturity securities:												
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ (1)	\$	\$	\$ 4	\$	
Government non-U.S.	23			2			(1)			24		
U.S. corporate ⁽¹⁾	2,400	5	29	90			(42)	14	(128)	2,368	5	
Corporate non-U.S. ⁽¹⁾	1,819	1	9	36			(35)		(32)	1,798	1	
Residential mortgage-backed	105		1		(23)		(3)	13		93		
Commercial mortgage-backed	6		2				(1)	6		13		
Other asset-backed ⁽¹⁾	1,166	1	(4)	16	(5)		(37)	36	(20)	1,153	1	
Total fixed maturity securities	5,524	7	37	144	(28)		(120)	69	(180)	5,453	7	
Equity securities	78										78	
Other invested assets:												
Trading securities	34						(3)				31	
Derivative assets:												
Credit default swaps	10						(2)				8	
Equity index options	12	(7)		6						11	(7)	
	3	(2)								1	(2)	

Other foreign currency contracts

Total derivative assets	25	(9)	6	(2)	20	(9)					
Total other invested assets	59	(9)	6	(5)	51	(9)					
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	211	7			218	7					
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽²⁾	(1)	2		1	2	2					
Total Level 3 assets	\$ 5,871	\$ 7	\$ 37	\$ 150	\$ (28)	\$ 1	\$ (125)	\$ 69	\$ (180)	\$ 5,802	\$ 7

(1) The transfers into and out of Level 3 for fixed maturity securities were related to changes in the primary pricing source and changes in the observability of external information used in determining the fair value, such as external ratings or credit spreads.

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

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	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)						Transfer		Ending		Total gains (losses) included in net income
	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2013	Included in net income	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Level 3	Level 3	balance as of March 31, 2013	to assets still held
(Amounts in millions)											
Fixed maturity securities:											
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 9	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ (4)	\$	\$	\$ 5	\$
Government non-U.S.	9						(1)			8	
U.S. corporate ⁽¹⁾	2,683	2	18	56	(97)		(51)	62	(29)	2,644	(1)
Corporate non-U.S. ⁽¹⁾	1,983	1	9	53			(23)		(53)	1,970	1
Residential mortgage-backed	157	(1)	1				(11)		(16)	130	(1)
Commercial mortgage-backed	35	(2)	(2)				(10)	5		26	(2)
Other asset-backed	864	(1)	11	65	(44)		(30)	86		951	
Total fixed maturity securities	5,740	(1)	37	174	(141)		(130)	153	(98)	5,734	(3)
Equity securities	99					(7)				92	
Other invested assets:											
Trading securities	76	3			(11)		(1)			67	2
Derivative assets:											
Interest rate swaps	2						(1)			1	
Credit default swaps	7	3					(3)			7	2
Equity index options	25	(15)		7						17	(15)
Total derivative assets	34	(12)		7			(4)			25	(13)

Total other invested assets	110	(9)	7	(11)	(5)	92	(11)				
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	194	5				199	5				
Other assets ⁽²⁾	9	1				10	1				
Reinsurance recoverable ⁽³⁾	10	(5)		1		6	(5)				
Total Level 3 assets	\$ 6,162	\$ (9)	\$ 37	\$ 181	\$ (159)	\$ 1	\$ (135)	\$ 153	\$ (98)	\$ 6,133	\$ (13)

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

(2) Represents contingent receivables associated with recent business dispositions.

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

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The following table presents the gains and losses included in net income from assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value and the related income statement line item in which these gains and losses were presented for the three months ended March 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2014	2013
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in net income:		
Net investment income	\$ 8	\$ 9
Net investment gains (losses)	(1)	(18)
Total	\$ 7	\$ (9)
Net gains (losses) included in net income attributable to assets still held:		
Net investment income	\$ 8	\$ 7
Net investment gains (losses)	(1)	(20)
Total	\$ 7	\$ (13)

The amount presented for unrealized gains (losses) included in net income for available-for-sale securities represents impairments and accretion on certain fixed maturity securities.

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, 2014	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses Included in net (income)	OC Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer out into Level 3	Transfer of Level 3	Ending balance as of March 31, 2014	Total (gains) losses included in net (income) attributable to liabilities still held

Policyholder account balances:																		
GMWB embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	\$	96	\$	33	\$		\$		\$	9	\$		\$		\$	138	\$	34
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives		143		2					36		(1)					180		2
Total policyholder account balances		239		35					45		(1)					318		36
Derivative liabilities:																		
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities		32		(7)												25		(7)
Other foreign currency contracts		1		1												2		1
Total derivative liabilities		33		(6)												27		(6)
Borrowings related to securitization entities		75		4												79		4
Total Level 3 liabilities	\$	347	\$	33	\$		\$		\$	45	\$	(1)	\$		\$	424	\$	34

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

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(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2013	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses Included in net income	OCIP Purchases	Sales	Issuance	Settlements	Transfer		Ending balance as of March 31, 2013	Total (gains) losses included in net (income) attributable to liabilities still held
							out of Level 3	into Level 3		
Policyholder account balances:										
GMWB embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	\$ 350	\$(87)	\$	\$	\$ 9	\$	\$	\$	\$ 272	\$(83)
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives	27	3			4				34	3
Total policyholder account balances	377	(84)			13				306	(80)
Derivative liabilities:										
Credit default swaps	1	(1)								(1)
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	104	(8)		1					97	(8)
Equity index options		1							1	1
Total derivative liabilities	105	(8)		1					98	(8)
Borrowings related to securitization entities	62	9							71	9
Total Level 3 liabilities	\$ 544	\$(83)	\$	\$ 1	\$ 13	\$	\$	\$	\$ 475	\$(79)

⁽¹⁾ Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance. The following table presents the gains and losses included in net (income) from liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value and

the related income statement line item in which these gains and losses were presented for the three months ended March 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2014	2013
Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses included in net (income):		
Net investment income	\$	\$
Net investment (gains) losses	33	(83)
Total	\$ 33	\$ (83)
Total (gains) losses included in net (income) attributable to liabilities still held:		
Net investment income	\$	\$
Net investment (gains) losses	34	(79)
Total	\$ 34	\$ (79)

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

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

Certain classes of instruments classified as Level 3 are excluded below as a result of not being material or due to limitations in being able to obtain the underlying inputs used by certain third-party sources, such as broker quotes, used as an input in determining fair value. The following table presents a summary of the significant unobservable inputs used for certain fair value measurements that are based on internal models and classified as Level 3 as of March 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Valuation technique	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range (weighted-average)
Assets				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. corporate	Internal models	\$ 2,160	Credit spreads	55bps - 503bps (178bps)
Corporate non-U.S.	Internal models	1,521	Credit spreads	66bps - 240bps (154bps)
Derivative assets:				
Credit default swaps	Discounted cash flows	8	Credit spreads	6bps - 23bps (12bps)
Equity index options	Discounted cash flows	11	Equity index volatility	15% - 23% (21%)
Other foreign currency contracts	Discounted cash flows	1	Foreign exchange rate volatility	39%
Liabilities				
Policyholder account balances:				
			Withdrawal utilization rate	% - 98%
			Lapse rate	% - 15%
			Non-performance risk	
			(credit spreads)	45bps - 85bps (73bps)
GMWB embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	Stochastic cash flow model	138	Equity index volatility	15% - 24% (21%)
			Expected future	
Fixed index annuity embedded derivatives	Option budget method	180	interest credited	1% - 3% (2%)
Derivative liabilities:				

Other foreign currency contracts	Discounted cash flows	2	Foreign exchange rate volatility	31%
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⁽¹⁾ Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

(7) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation and Regulatory Matters

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, 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,

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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 mortgage insurance policy rescissions and curtailments, and breaching fiduciary or other duties to customers, including but not limited to breach of customer information. 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.

In April 2014, Genworth Financial, Inc., and a former and current officer were named in a putative class action lawsuit captioned *City of Hialeah Employees Retirement System v. Genworth Financial, Inc., et al.*, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Plaintiff alleges securities law violations involving certain disclosures in 2012 concerning Genworth's Australian mortgage insurance business, including our plans for an initial public offering of the business. The lawsuit seeks unspecified damages, costs and attorneys' fees and such equitable/injunctive relief as the court may deem proper. We intend to vigorously defend this action.

As previously disclosed, in December 2009, one of our former non-insurance subsidiaries, one of the former subsidiary's officers and Genworth Financial, Inc. (now known as Genworth Holdings, 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 former subsidiary on behalf of certain of its Private Client Group clients. The lawsuit seeks unspecified monetary other relief. Oral argument on plaintiffs' motion to certify a class action was conducted on January 30, 2013. On April 15, 2014, the court issued its decision denying the plaintiffs' motion to certify a class.

As previously disclosed, in April 2012, two of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries were named as respondents in two arbitrations, one brought by Bank of America, N.A. and one brought by Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A. as claimants. Claimants alleged breach of contract and breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing and seek a declaratory judgment relating to our denial, curtailment and rescission of mortgage insurance coverage. Subject to approval by the government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), we reached an agreement on December 31, 2013 to resolve that portion of both arbitrations involving rescission practices. In addition to GSE approval, which remains outstanding, consummation of the settlement was also conditioned upon the parties' prior negotiation and execution of a definitive agreement requiring submission of curtailment and denial disputes to a binding alternative dispute proceeding (Curtailment ADR Agreement). In March 2014, the parties executed the

Curtailment ADR Agreement. Genworth plans to continue to vigorously defend its practices in the arbitrations.

As previously disclosed, beginning in December 2011 and continuing through January 2013, one of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries was named along with several other mortgage insurers and mortgage lenders as a defendant in twelve putative class action lawsuits alleging that certain captive reinsurance arrangements were

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in violation of RESPA. On February 5, 2014, the court in *Menichino* denied the motions to dismiss without prejudice to the defendants re-raising the affirmative defense of the statute of limitations on a more fully developed record at summary judgment. On March 5, 2014 the *Ba* case was stayed, pending the outcome of the *Riddle* appeal by plaintiff of the court's decision granting our motion for summary judgment dismissing the case as time barred. On March 26, 2014 the *Menichino* action was stayed pending the outcome of the *Riddle* appeal. We intend to vigorously defend the remaining actions.

At this time, we cannot determine or predict the ultimate outcome of any of the pending legal and regulatory matters specifically identified above or the likelihood of potential future legal and regulatory matters against us. In light of the inherent uncertainties involved in these matters, no amounts have been accrued. We also are not able to provide an estimate or range of possible losses related to these matters.

(b) Commitments

As of March 31, 2014, we were committed to fund \$65 million in limited partnership investments, \$73 million in U.S. commercial mortgage loans and \$22 million in private placement investments.

(8) Borrowings and Other Financings

Subsequent to the end of the first quarter of 2014, on April 1, 2014, Genworth MI Canada Inc. (Genworth Canada), our majority-owned subsidiary, issued CAD\$160 million of 4.24% senior notes due 2024. The senior notes are redeemable at the option of Genworth Canada, in whole or in part, at any time. The net proceeds of the offering will be used to redeem, in full, its existing senior notes due December 2015 with a principal amount of CAD\$150 million and bearing a fixed annual interest rate of 4.59%. In conjunction with the redemption, Genworth Canada will make an early redemption payment to existing noteholders of approximately CAD\$7 million in the second quarter of 2014.

(9) Segment Information

We operate through three divisions: U.S. Life Insurance, Global Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Other. Under these divisions, there are five operating business segments. The U.S. Life Insurance Division includes the U.S. Life Insurance segment. The Global Mortgage Insurance Division includes the International Mortgage Insurance and U.S. Mortgage Insurance segments. The Corporate and Other Division includes the International Protection and Runoff segments and Corporate and Other activities. Our operating business segments are as follows: (1) U.S. Life Insurance, which includes our life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities businesses; (2) International Mortgage Insurance, which includes mortgage insurance-related products and services; (3) U.S. Mortgage Insurance, which includes mortgage insurance-related products and services; (4) International Protection, which includes our lifestyle protection insurance business; and (5) Runoff, which includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. Our non-strategic products primarily include our variable annuity, variable life insurance, institutional, corporate-owned life insurance and other accident and health 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 the Genworth Holdings level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, eliminations of inter-segment transactions and the results of other businesses that are managed outside of our operating segments, including discontinued operations.

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We use the same accounting policies and procedures to measure segment income (loss) and assets as our consolidated net income and assets. Our chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of net operating income (loss). We define net operating income (loss) as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), goodwill impairments, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, gains (losses) on insurance block transactions and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. Gains (losses) on insurance block transactions are defined as gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of non-recourse funding obligations, early termination fees for other financing restructuring and/or resulting gains (losses) on reinsurance restructuring for certain blocks of business. We exclude net investment gains (losses) and infrequent or unusual non-operating items because we do not consider them to be related to the operating performance of our segments and Corporate and Other activities. A component of our net investment gains (losses) is the result of impairments, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. Goodwill impairments and gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, the early extinguishment of debt and insurance block transactions are also excluded from net operating income (loss) because, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. Other non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income (loss) if, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, we revised our definition of net operating income (loss) to exclude gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt and gains (losses) on insurance block transactions to better reflect the basis on which the performance of our business is internally assessed and to reflect management's opinion that they are not indicative of overall operating trends. All prior periods have been re-presented to reflect this new definition.

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), 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. Management also uses net operating income (loss) as a basis for determining awards and compensation for senior management and to evaluate performance on a basis comparable to that used by analysts. However, the items excluded from net operating income (loss) have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Net operating income (loss) 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) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2014	2013
Revenues:		
U.S. Life Insurance segment:		
Life insurance	\$ 480	\$ 494
Long-term care insurance	856	775
Fixed annuities	257	252
U.S. Life Insurance segment's revenues	1,593	1,521
International Mortgage Insurance segment:		
Canada	168	192
Australia	131	143
Other Countries	9	10
International Mortgage Insurance segment's revenues	308	345
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment's revenues	155	154
International Protection segment's revenues	207	205
Runoff segment's revenues	73	43
Corporate and Other's revenues	(14)	35
Total revenues	\$ 2,322	\$ 2,303

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The following is a summary of net operating income (loss) for our segments and Corporate and Other activities and a reconciliation of net operating income (loss) for our segments and Corporate and Other activities to net income for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
U.S. Life Insurance segment:		
Life insurance	\$ 21	\$ 36
Long-term care insurance	46	20
Fixed annuities	27	29
U.S. Life Insurance segment's net operating income	94	85
International Mortgage Insurance segment:		
Canada	41	42
Australia	62	46
Other Countries	(4)	(7)
International Mortgage Insurance segment's net operating income	99	81
U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment's net operating income	33	21
International Protection segment's net operating income	7	6
Runoff segment's net operating income	12	16
Corporate and Other's net operating loss	(51)	(58)
Net operating income	194	151
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(10)	(28)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(20)
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	184	103
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	35	38
Net income	\$ 219	\$ 141

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

(Amounts in millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets:		
U.S. Life Insurance	\$ 79,387	\$ 77,261
International Mortgage Insurance	9,038	9,194
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	2,305	2,361
International Protection	2,104	2,061
Runoff	14,216	14,062
Corporate and Other	2,715	3,106
 Total assets	 \$ 109,765	 \$ 108,045

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(10) Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables show the changes in accumulated OCI, net of taxes, by component as of and for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses) (1)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges (2)	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2014	\$ 926	\$ 1,319	\$ 297	\$ 2,542
OCI before reclassifications	701	228	(21)	908
Amounts reclassified from (to) OCI	11	(9)		2
Current period OCI	712	219	(21)	910
Balances as of March 31, 2014 before noncontrolling interests	1,638	1,538	276	3,452
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	14		(45)	(31)
Balances as of March 31, 2014	\$ 1,624	\$ 1,538	\$ 321	\$ 3,483

(1) Net of adjustments to deferred acquisition costs, present value of future profits, sales inducements and benefit reserves. See note 4 for additional information.

(2) See note 5 for additional information.

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized investment gains (losses) (1)	Derivatives qualifying as hedges (2)	Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	Total
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Balances as of January 1, 2013	\$ 2,638	\$ 1,909	\$ 655	\$ 5,202
OCI before reclassifications	(216)	(102)	(104)	(422)
Amounts reclassified from (to) OCI	25	(8)		17
Current period OCI	(191)	(110)	(104)	(405)
Balances as of March 31, 2013 before noncontrolling interests	2,447	1,799	551	4,797
Less: change in OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	4		(31)	(27)
Balances as of March 31, 2013	\$ 2,443	\$ 1,799	\$ 582	\$ 4,824

(1) Net of adjustments to deferred acquisition costs, present value of future profits, sales inducements and benefit reserves. See note 4 for additional information.

(2) See note 5 for additional information.

The foreign currency translation and other adjustments balance included \$6 million and \$26 million, respectively, net of taxes of \$1 million and \$13 million, respectively, related to a net unrecognized postretirement benefit obligation as of March 31, 2014 and 2013. Amount also included taxes of \$33 million and \$52 million, respectively, related to foreign currency translation adjustments as of March 31, 2014 and 2013.

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The following table shows reclassifications in (out) of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, for the periods presented:

(Amounts in millions)	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income Three months ended March 31,		Affected line item in the consolidated statements of income
	2014	2013	
Net unrealized investment (gains) losses:			
Unrealized (gains) losses on investments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17	\$ 38	Net investment (gains) losses
Provision for income taxes	(6)	(13)	Provision for income taxes
Total	\$ 11	\$ 25	
Derivatives qualifying as hedges:			
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	\$ (15)	\$ (9)	Net investment income
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities		(1)	Interest expense
Inflation indexed swaps	1	(3)	Net investment income
Provision for income taxes	5	5	Provision for income taxes
Total	\$ (9)	\$ (8)	

⁽¹⁾ Amounts exclude adjustments to deferred acquisition costs, present value of future profits, sales inducements and benefit reserves.

(11) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Genworth Financial provides a full and unconditional guarantee to the trustee of Genworth Holdings' outstanding senior notes and the holders of the senior notes, on an unsecured unsubordinated basis, of the full and punctual payment of the principal of, premium, if any and interest on, and all other amounts payable under, each outstanding series of senior notes, and the full and punctual payment of all other amounts payable by Genworth Holdings under the senior notes indenture in respect of such senior notes. Genworth Financial also provides a full and unconditional guarantee to the trustee of Genworth Holdings' outstanding subordinated notes and the holders of the subordinated notes, on an unsecured subordinated basis, of the full and punctual payment of the principal of, premium, if any and

interest on, and all other amounts payable under, the outstanding subordinated notes, and the full and punctual payment of all other amounts payable by Genworth Holdings under the subordinated notes indenture in respect of the subordinated notes.

The following condensed consolidating financial information of Genworth Financial and its direct and indirect subsidiaries have been prepared pursuant to rules regarding the preparation of consolidating financial information of Regulation S-X. The condensed consolidating financial information has been prepared as if the guarantee had been in place during the periods presented herein.

The condensed consolidating financial information presents the condensed consolidating balance sheet information as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and the condensed consolidating income statement information, the condensed consolidating comprehensive income statement information and the condensed consolidating cash flow statement information for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

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The condensed consolidating financial information reflects Genworth Financial (Parent Guarantor), Genworth Holdings (Issuer) and each of Genworth Financial 's other direct and indirect subsidiaries (the All Other Subsidiaries) on a combined basis, none of which guarantee the senior notes or subordinated notes, as well as the eliminations necessary to present Genworth Financial 's financial information on a consolidated basis and total consolidated amounts.

The accompanying condensed consolidating financial information is presented based on the equity method of accounting for all periods presented. Under this method, investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost and adjusted for the subsidiaries ' cumulative results of operations, capital contributions and distributions, and other changes in equity. Elimination entries include consolidating and eliminating entries for investments in subsidiaries and intercompany activity.

Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)**

The following table presents the condensed consolidating balance sheet information as of March 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	All Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Investments:					
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	\$	\$ 151	\$ 60,293	\$ (200)	\$ 60,244
Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value			349		349
Commercial mortgage loans			5,894		5,894
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities			227		227
Policy loans			1,438		1,438
Other invested assets		44	1,831		1,875
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities, at fair value			398		398
Investments in subsidiaries	15,494	16,048		(31,542)	
Total investments	15,494	16,243	70,430	(31,742)	70,425
Cash and cash equivalents		1,118	3,242		4,360
Accrued investment income			752		752
Deferred acquisition costs			5,177		5,177
Intangible assets			327		327
Goodwill			866		866
Reinsurance recoverable			17,234		17,234
Other assets	(5)	241	457	(2)	691
Intercompany notes receivable	2	259	332	(593)	
Separate account assets			9,933		9,933
Total assets	\$ 15,491	\$ 17,861	\$ 108,750	\$ (32,337)	\$ 109,765
Liabilities and stockholders' equity					
Liabilities:					
Future policy benefits	\$	\$	\$ 34,076	\$	\$ 34,076
Policyholder account balances			25,881		25,881
Liability for policy and contract claims			7,156		7,156

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Unearned premiums			4,075		4,075
Other liabilities	(9)	377	3,410	(1)	3,777
Intercompany notes payable		535	258	(793)	
Borrowings related to securitization entities			239		239
Non-recourse funding obligations			2,030		2,030
Long-term borrowings		4,636	514		5,150
Deferred tax liability	(15)	(888)	1,617		714
Separate account liabilities			9,933		9,933
Total liabilities	(24)	4,660	89,189	(794)	93,031
Stockholders' equity:					
Common stock		1			1
Additional paid-in capital	12,124	9,291	17,209	(26,500)	12,124
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,483	3,447	3,467	(6,914)	3,483
Retained earnings	2,607	463	(2,339)	1,876	2,607
Treasury stock, at cost	(2,700)				(2,700)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders equity	15,515	13,201	18,337	(31,538)	15,515
Noncontrolling interests			1,224	(5)	1,219
Total stockholders' equity	15,515	13,201	19,561	(31,543)	16,734
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 15,491	\$ 17,861	\$ 108,750	\$ (32,337)	\$ 109,765

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The following table presents the condensed consolidating balance sheet information as of December 31, 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	All Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Investments:					
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	\$	\$ 150	\$ 58,679	\$ (200)	\$ 58,629
Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value			341		341
Commercial mortgage loans			5,899		5,899
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities			233		233
Policy loans			1,434		1,434
Other invested assets		91	1,595		1,686
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities, at fair value			391		391
Investments in subsidiaries	14,358	14,929		(29,287)	
Total investments	14,358	15,170	68,572	(29,487)	68,613
Cash and cash equivalents		1,219	2,995		4,214
Accrued investment income			682	(4)	678
Deferred acquisition costs			5,278		5,278
Intangible assets			399		399
Goodwill			867		867
Reinsurance recoverable			17,219		17,219
Other assets	(2)	276	367	(2)	639
Intercompany notes receivable	8	248	393	(649)	
Separate account assets			10,138		10,138
Total assets	\$ 14,364	\$ 16,913	\$ 106,910	\$ (30,142)	\$ 108,045
Liabilities and stockholders' equity					
Liabilities:					
Future policy benefits	\$	\$	\$ 33,705	\$	\$ 33,705
Policyholder account balances			25,528		25,528
Liability for policy and contract claims			7,204		7,204

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Unearned premiums			4,107		4,107
Other liabilities	(3)	365	3,739	(5)	4,096
Intercompany notes payable		601	248	(849)	
Borrowings related to securitization entities			242		242
Non-recourse funding obligations			2,038		2,038
Long-term borrowings		4,636	525		5,161
Deferred tax liability	(26)	(796)	1,028		206
Separate account liabilities			10,138		10,138
Total liabilities	(29)	4,806	88,502	(854)	92,425
Stockholders' equity:					
Common stock		1			1
Additional paid-in capital	12,127	9,297	17,215	(26,512)	12,127
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	2,542	2,507	2,512	(5,019)	2,542
Retained earnings	2,423	303	(2,551)	2,248	2,423
Treasury stock, at cost	(2,700)				(2,700)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity	14,393	12,107	17,176	(29,283)	14,393
Noncontrolling interests			1,232	(5)	1,227
Total stockholders' equity	14,393	12,107	18,408	(29,288)	15,620
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 14,364	\$ 16,913	\$ 106,910	\$ (30,142)	\$ 108,045

Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)**

The following table presents the condensed consolidating income statement information for the three months ended March 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	All Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$	\$	\$ 1,307	\$	\$ 1,307
Net investment income			809	(4)	805
Net investment gains (losses)		(4)	(13)		(17)
Insurance and investment product fees and other			227		227
Total revenues		(4)	2,330	(4)	2,322
Benefits and expenses:					
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves			1,194		1,194
Interest credited			183		183
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	7		371		378
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles			134		134
Interest expense		84	47	(4)	127
Total benefits and expenses	7	84	1,929	(4)	2,016
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in income of subsidiaries	(7)	(88)	401		306
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	10	(46)	123		87
Equity in income of subsidiaries	201	202		(403)	
Income from continuing operations	184	160	278	(403)	219
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes					
Net income	184	160	278	(403)	219
			35		35

Less: net income attributable to
noncontrolling interests

Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	\$ 184	\$ 160	\$ 243	\$ (403)	\$ 184
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Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)**

The following table presents the condensed consolidating income statement information for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	All Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$	\$	\$ 1,261	\$	\$ 1,261
Net investment income			818	(4)	814
Net investment gains (losses)		(4)	(57)		(61)
Insurance and investment product fees and other			290	(1)	289
Total revenues		(4)	2,312	(5)	2,303
Benefits and expenses:					
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves			1,201		1,201
Interest credited			184		184
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals			433		433
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles			122		122
Interest expense		80	51	(5)	126
Total benefits and expenses		80	1,991	(5)	2,066
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in income of subsidiaries		(84)	321		237
Provision (benefit) for income taxes		(39)	115		76
Equity in income of subsidiaries	103	122		(225)	
Income from continuing operations	103	77	206	(225)	161
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(5)	(15)		(20)
Net income	103	72	191	(225)	141
			38		38

Less: net income attributable to
noncontrolling interests

Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	\$ 103	\$ 72	\$ 153	\$ (225)	\$ 103
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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table presents the condensed consolidating comprehensive income statement information for the three months ended March 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	All Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net income	\$ 184	\$ 160	\$ 278	\$ (403)	\$ 219
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired	692	675	707	(1,368)	706
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	6	6	6	(12)	6
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	219	219	232	(451)	219
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	24	40	(21)	(64)	(21)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	941	940	924	(1,895)	910
Total comprehensive income (loss)	1,125	1,100	1,202	(2,298)	1,129
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests			4		4
Total comprehensive income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,198	\$ (2,298)	\$ 1,125

The following table presents the condensed consolidating comprehensive income statement information for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	All Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net income	\$ 103	\$ 72	\$ 191	\$ (225)	\$ 141
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired	(221)	(227)	(217)	448	(217)
	26	26	26	(52)	26

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Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities					
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	(110)	(110)	(110)	220	(110)
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(73)	(55)	(104)	128	(104)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(378)	(366)	(405)	744	(405)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(275)	(294)	(214)	519	(264)
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests			11		11
Total comprehensive income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	\$ (275)	\$ (294)	\$ (225)	\$ 519	\$ (275)

Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)**

The following table presents the condensed consolidating cash flow statement information for the three months ended March 31, 2014:

	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	All Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net income	\$ 184	\$ 160	\$ 278	\$ (403)	\$ 219
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:					
Equity in income from subsidiaries	(201)	(202)		403	
Dividends from subsidiaries		31	(31)		
Amortization of fixed maturity discounts and premiums and limited partnerships			(28)		(28)
Net investment losses (gains)		4	13		17
Charges assessed to policyholders			(187)		(187)
Acquisition costs deferred			(119)		(119)
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles			134		134
Deferred income taxes	11	(84)	90		17
Net increase (decrease) in trading securities, held-for-sale investments and derivative instruments		1	25		26
Stock-based compensation expense	5		3		8
Change in certain assets and liabilities:					
Accrued investment income and other assets	3	50	(158)	(4)	(109)
Insurance reserves			550		550
Current tax liabilities	4	16	(202)		(182)
Other liabilities and other policy-related balances	(10)		(279)	4	(285)
Net cash from operating activities	(4)	(24)	89		61
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of investments:					
Fixed maturity securities			1,135		1,135
Commercial mortgage loans			139		139
			7		7

Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities					
Proceeds from sales of investments:					
Fixed maturity and equity securities			708		708
Purchases and originations of investments:					
Fixed maturity and equity securities			(2,172)		(2,172)
Commercial mortgage loans			(132)		(132)
Other invested assets, net			111		111
Intercompany notes receivable	6	(11)	61	(56)	
Net cash from investing activities	6	(11)	(143)	(56)	(204)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Deposits to universal life and investment contracts			814		814
Withdrawals from universal life and investment contracts			(505)		(505)
Redemption of non-recourse funding obligations			(8)		(8)
Repayment of borrowings related to securitization entities			(7)		(7)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests			(13)		(13)
Proceeds from intercompany notes payable		(66)	10	56	
Other, net	(2)		(10)		(12)
Net cash from financing activities	(2)	(66)	281	56	269
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			20		20
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(101)	247		146
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,219	2,995		4,214
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	\$ 1,118	\$ 3,242	\$	\$ 4,360

Table of Contents**GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)**

The following table presents the condensed consolidating cash flow statement information for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	All Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net income	\$ 103	\$ 72	\$ 191	\$ (225)	\$ 141
Less loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		5	15		20
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:					
Equity in income from subsidiaries	(103)	(122)		225	
Dividends from subsidiaries		11	(11)		
Amortization of fixed maturity discounts and premiums and limited partnerships			(5)		(5)
Net investment losses (gains)		4	57		61
Charges assessed to policyholders			(202)		(202)
Acquisition costs deferred			(105)		(105)
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles			122		122
Deferred income taxes		(47)	(135)		(182)
Net increase (decrease) in trading securities, held-for-sale investments and derivative instruments		(3)	(24)		(27)
Stock-based compensation expense			9		9
Change in certain assets and liabilities:					
Accrued investment income and other assets		74	(120)	4	(42)
Insurance reserves			541		541
Current tax liabilities		43	159		202
Other liabilities and other policy-related balances		17	(485)	(6)	(474)
Cash from operating activities discontinued operations		(5)	6		1
Net cash from operating activities		49	13	(2)	60
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of investments:					

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Fixed maturity securities		1,212		1,212
Commercial mortgage loans		212		212
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities		17		17
Proceeds from sales of investments:				
Fixed maturity and equity securities		1,310		1,310
Purchases and originations of investments:				
Fixed maturity and equity securities		(2,069)		(2,069)
Commercial mortgage loans		(203)		(203)
Other invested assets, net		(28)	2	(26)
Capital contributions to subsidiaries	(22)	22		
Intercompany notes receivable	8	70	(78)	
Cash from investing activities discontinued operations				
Net cash from investing activities	(14)	543	(76)	453
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Deposits to universal life and investment contracts		445		445
Withdrawals from universal life and investment contracts		(678)		(678)
Redemption of non-recourse funding obligations		(4)		(4)
Repayment of borrowings related to securitization entities		(17)		(17)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests		(13)		(13)
Proceeds from intercompany notes payable	(70)	(8)	78	
Other, net	(3)	(29)		(32)
Cash from financing activities discontinued operations				
Net cash from financing activities	(73)	(304)	78	(299)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(48)		(48)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(38)	204		166
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	843	2,810		3,653
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	805	3,014		3,819
Less cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations at end of period		22		22
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations at end of period	\$	\$ 805	\$ 2,992	\$ 3,797

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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 and contractholders, not stockholders. Any dividends in excess of limits are deemed extraordinary and require approval. Based on estimated statutory results as of December 31, 2013, in accordance with applicable dividend restrictions, our subsidiaries could pay dividends of approximately \$1.0 billion to us in 2014 without obtaining regulatory approval, and the remaining net assets are considered restricted. While the \$1.0 billion is unrestricted, we do not expect our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends to us in 2014 at this level as they retain capital for growth and to meet capital requirements and desired thresholds. As of March 31, 2014, Genworth Financial's and Genworth Holdings' subsidiaries had restricted net assets of \$14.5 billion and \$15.0 billion, respectively.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included herein and with our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as expects, intends, anticipates, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, will 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, but not limited to, the following:

Risks relating to our businesses, including downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets; downgrades or potential downgrades in our financial strength or credit ratings; interest rate fluctuations and levels; adverse capital and credit market conditions; the valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities; defaults or other events impacting the value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio; defaults on our commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying our investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance; availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance; defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; an adverse change in risk-based capital and other regulatory requirements; insufficiency of reserves and required increases to reserve liabilities; legal and regulatory constraints on dividend distributions by our subsidiaries; competition, including from government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) offering mortgage insurance; loss of key distribution partners; regulatory restrictions on our operations and changes in applicable laws and regulations; legal or regulatory investigations or actions; the failure of or any compromise of the security of our computer systems and confidential information contained therein; the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic; the effect of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; ineffective or inadequate risk management program; changes in accounting and reporting standards; goodwill impairments; impairments of or valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets; significant deviations from our assumptions in our insurance policies and annuity contracts; accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits; ability to increase premiums on in-force and future long-term care insurance products, including any current rate actions and any future rate actions; the failure of demand for life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuity products to increase; medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation; ability to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of statutory reserve requirements; political and economic instability or changes in government policies; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and international securities markets; the significant portion of our international mortgage insurance risk in-force with high loan-to-value ratios; increases in U.S. mortgage insurance default rates; failure to meet, or have waived to the extent needed, our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries' minimum statutory capital requirements and hazardous financial condition standards; the influence of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and a small number of large mortgage lenders and investors and changes to the role or structure of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; failure to meet the revised GSE eligibility standards (the MI Eligibility Standards); ability to

realize the benefits of our rescissions and curtailments; the extent to which loan modifications and other similar programs may provide benefits to us; deterioration in economic conditions or a decline in home prices in the United States; problems associated with foreclosure process defects in the United States that may defer claim payments; decreases in the volume of high loan-to-value mortgage originations or increases in mortgage insurance cancellations in the United States; increases in the use of alternatives to private

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mortgage insurance in the United States and reductions by lenders in the level of coverage they select; the impact of the use of reinsurance with reinsurance companies affiliated with our U.S. mortgage lending customers; and potential liabilities in connection with our U.S. contract underwriting services;

Other risks, including the risk that the anticipated benefits of the announced expense reduction are not realized and we may lose key personnel related to actions like this as well as general uncertainty in the timing of our turnaround; adverse market or other conditions might further delay or impede the planned initial public offering (IPO) of our mortgage insurance business in Australia (the IPO may not be completed due to, among other factors, lack of sufficient investor interest at a price level acceptable to us or at all, and if the IPO is completed, the amount of the net proceeds to be received by our Australian mortgage insurance business and us depends on, among other things, the number of shares issued in the IPO, the final offering price, the number of ordinary shares designated as over-allocation shares and reacquired by us as a result of market stabilization activities (if any), and the amount of commissions and expenses of the IPO); the possibility that in certain circumstances we will be obligated to make payments to General Electric Company (GE) under the tax matters agreement with GE even if our corresponding tax savings are never realized and payments could be accelerated in the event of certain changes in control; and provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the tax matters agreement with GE may discourage takeover attempts and business combinations that stockholders might consider in their best interests; and

Risks relating to our common stock, including the suspension of dividends and stock price fluctuations. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Overview

Our business

We are a leading financial services company dedicated to providing insurance, investment and financial solutions to our customers, with a presence in more than 25 countries. We operate through three divisions: U.S. Life Insurance, Global Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Other. Under these divisions, there are five operating business segments. The U.S. Life Insurance Division includes the U.S. Life Insurance segment. The Global Mortgage Insurance Division includes the International Mortgage Insurance and U.S. Mortgage Insurance segments. The Corporate and Other Division includes the International Protection and Runoff segments and Corporate and Other activities. We have the following operating segments:

U.S. Life Insurance. We offer and manage a variety of insurance and fixed annuity products in the United States. Our primary products include life insurance, long-term care insurance and fixed annuities.

International Mortgage Insurance. We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products and related services in Canada and Australia and also participate in select European and other countries. Our products predominantly insure prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. We also selectively 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.

International Protection. We are a leading provider of payment protection coverages (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries and have operations in select other countries. Our

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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.

Runoff. The Runoff segment includes the results of non-strategic products which are no longer actively sold. Our non-strategic products primarily include our variable annuity, variable life insurance, institutional, corporate-owned life insurance and other accident and health insurance products. Institutional products consist of funding agreements, funding agreements backing notes (FABNs) and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs). In January 2011, we discontinued new sales of retail and group variable annuities while continuing to service our existing blocks of business.

We also have Corporate and Other activities which include debt financing expenses that are incurred at Genworth Holdings, Inc. (Genworth Holdings) 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, including discontinued operations.

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. While equity and credit markets generally improved during 2013, equity and credit market volatility continued into January 2014 and credit spreads continued to compress further during the first quarter of 2014. Although the U.S. and several international financial markets experienced improvement during 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014, there are still concerns regarding global economies and the rate and strength of recovery.

The U.S. housing market showed signs of recovery during 2012 and 2013 with home prices rising in a number of regions and cities, but ongoing weakness in the U.S. economy continued to impact the rate of recovery. Unemployment and underemployment levels in the United States remained elevated in 2013. The March 2014 unemployment rate in the United States remained constant with the December 2013 rate. We expect unemployment and underemployment levels in the United States to remain elevated relative to those levels prevailing before 2009 and gradually decrease over time. In Canada, stable economic conditions have persisted with housing affordability benefiting from low interest rates and employment growth and average home prices increased modestly during 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014. The unemployment rate in Canada decreased slightly during 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014 and remains near its lowest level since December 2008. In Australia, the overall housing market generally improved as modest economic growth and low interest rates persisted, coupled with average home prices increasing across most regions during 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014. While unemployment in Australia increased slightly during 2013, reaching its highest level in three years, the March 2014 unemployment rate remained consistent with the December 2013 level. The Chinese economy had experienced significant growth over the past decade, but this growth slowed during 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014 and the new Chinese administration began to implement economic and credit market reforms. Gross domestic product growth in China in 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 was close to that of 2012, but significantly lower from growth over the last decade. Given the relative size of the Chinese economy, the impact of a significant change in the pace of economic expansion in China could impact global economies, partly as a result of lower commodity imports, particularly those from the Asia Pacific region, including Australia. Europe remained a challenging region with slow growth or a declining economic

environment with lower lending activity and reduced consumer spending, particularly in Greece, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Italy, in part as a result of actual or anticipated austerity measures, but certain areas within Europe have shown a modest level of improvement during the second half of 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014. See Trends and conditions affecting our segments below for a discussion regarding the impacts the financial markets and global economies have on our businesses.

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Declining, 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. and international governments, Federal Reserve, other central banks 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 and central banks have taken and continue to take actions to stimulate economies, stabilize financial systems and improve market liquidity. In aggregate, these actions had a positive effect in the short term 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, liquidity, capital, 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.

Credit and investment markets. The Federal Reserve continued to taper its asset purchases to \$55.0 billion per month and could end its Long-Term Securities Asset Purchases Program in 2014. In addition, the Federal Reserve also shifted away from quantitative unemployment thresholds to qualitative guidance after the latest Open Market Committee meeting in March 2014. Despite this push by the Federal Reserve to withdraw stimulus and normalize monetary policy, global interest rates nonetheless fell, driven primarily by weather-related dampening in the growth of the U.S. gross domestic product coupled with generally subdued inflation expectations.

After a very brief period of volatility in late January 2014 mostly from emerging market political uncertainty, credit spreads for most fixed income asset classes recovered quickly and continued to compress further throughout the first quarter of 2014. The performance was supported by stable credit fundamentals and demand for fixed income products.

We recorded net other-than-temporary impairments of \$1 million during the first quarter of 2014 compared to \$12 million during the first quarter of 2013. Impairments have decreased across all asset classes due to improving economic conditions. Declines in interest rates and credit spreads have increased the value of our investments and derivatives, resulting in increases in net unrealized investment gains on securities of \$712 million and derivatives qualifying as hedges of \$219 million in other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Economic conditions will continue to impact the valuation of our investment portfolios and the amount of other-than-temporary impairments.

Looking ahead, while we view the current credit environment as stable and corporate defaults are expected to remain low, company-specific spread widening could occur given an environment in which companies are rewarded to increase debt and return funds to shareholders. In addition, uncertainty relating to developments in

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emerging markets could continue to result in spread volatility in emerging market bonds. We believe the current credit environment provides us with opportunities to invest across a variety of asset classes, but our returns will continue to be pressured because of low interest rates. The current environment will also provide opportunities 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, competitor actions, 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, underwriting, distribution and customer service. Shifts in consumer demand, competitors' actions, relative pricing, return on capital or reinsurance decisions and other factors, such as regulatory matters affecting life insurance policy reserve levels, can also affect our sales levels.

Life insurance sales increased 31% during the first quarter of 2014 compared to the first quarter of 2013 largely attributable to our term life insurance products. Sales of our term life insurance products increased from modified pricing and improved service platforms. Sales levels were in line with expected results as the business is transitioning to term and new universal life insurance product offerings. This transition is expected to result in a broader set of profitable and competitive product offerings and we expect sales to increase further over time.

Throughout 2013, we experienced favorable mortality results in our universal life, term universal life and term life insurance products as compared to priced mortality assumptions. In the first quarter of 2014, we experienced higher mortality results for our universal life and term life insurance products. Mortality levels may deviate each period from historical trends. We experienced lower persistency in 2013 as compared to pricing assumptions for our 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 approach their post-level rate period and then moderate thereafter. As our 15-year term life insurance policies written in 1999 and 2000 approach their post-level rate period, if this block experiences lower persistency compared to pricing, we could expect additional amortization of deferred acquisition costs and lower profitability in our term life insurance products.

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. We have committed funding sources for approximately 95% of our anticipated peak level reserves currently required under Regulations XXX and AXXX. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) adopted revised statutory reserving requirements for new and in-force secondary guarantee universal life business subject to Actuarial Guideline 38 (AG 38) provisions, which became effective December 31, 2012. These requirements reflected an agreement reached and developed by a NAIC Joint Working Group which included regulators from several states, including New York. The financial impact related to the revised statutory reserving requirements on our in-force reserves subject to the new guidance was not significant as of December 31, 2012. On September 11, 2013, the New York Department of Financial Services (the NYDFS) announced that it no longer supported the agreement reached by the NAIC Working Group and that it would require New York licensed companies, including our New York domiciled insurance subsidiary, to use an alternative interpretation of AG 38 for universal life insurance products with secondary guarantees. We have been in discussions with the NYDFS about its alternative interpretation and recorded \$80 million of additional statutory reserves as of December 31, 2013. We continue to work with the NYDFS to determine potential future impacts, if any. The NYDFS

has not finalized a permanent update to the regulation. Depending on the final regulation, our New York domiciled insurance subsidiary's statutory reserves could increase significantly over time.

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Uncertainties associated with our continued use of U.S.-domiciled captive life reinsurance subsidiaries are primarily related to potential regulatory changes. During 2012, the NAIC began a review of the insurance industry's use of captive life reinsurance subsidiaries and is considering changes to its model regulations. We are currently unable to predict the ultimate outcome of the NAIC's review.

Although we do not believe it to be likely, a potential outcome of the NAIC review is that the life insurance industry may be prohibited from continuing to use captive life reinsurance subsidiaries. The expected effect of such prohibition would depend on the specific changes to state regulations that are adopted as a result of the NAIC review, including whether current captive life reinsurance structures would be allowed to continue in existence or, if not, the method and timing of their dissolution, as well as the cost and availability of alternative financing. At this time, given the uncertainty around these matters, we are unable to estimate the expected effects on our consolidated operations and financial position of the discontinuance of the use of captive life reinsurance subsidiaries to finance statutory reserves subject to Regulations XXX and AXXX and AG 38 in the future. If we were to discontinue our use of captive life reinsurance subsidiaries to finance statutory reserves in response to regulatory changes on a prospective basis, the reasonably likely impact would be increased costs related to alternative financing, such as third-party reinsurance, and potential reductions in or discontinuance of new term or universal life insurance sales, all of which would adversely impact our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we cannot be certain that affordable alternative financing would be available, if at all.

Long-term care insurance. Results of our long-term care insurance business are influenced by sales, competitor actions, morbidity, mortality, persistency, investment yields, expenses, changes in regulations and reinsurance. Additionally, sales of our products are impacted by the relative competitiveness of our offerings based on product features, pricing and commission levels, including the impact of in-force rate actions on distribution and consumer demand. 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.

Our long-term care insurance sales decreased 45% during the first quarter of 2014 compared to the first quarter of 2013 and decreased 15% from the fourth quarter of 2013. The lower sales in part reflected changes to our ability to generate consumer leads through affinity relationships, including the fact that effective June 1, 2013, we no longer offer AARP-branded long-term care insurance products. In 2013, we also took steps to improve our profit and risk profile with the introduction of a new product. As of March 31, 2014, this new product, which includes gender distinct pricing for single applicants and blood and lab underwriting requirements for all applicants, has been launched in 47 states. In addition, in the fourth quarter of 2013, we began filing for regulatory approval of a new product, scheduled to be launched in July 2014. As of March 31, 2014, this new product has been filed in 49 states and we have received approvals from 43 states.

We also manage risk and limit capital allocated to our long-term care insurance business through utilization of internal and external reinsurance in the form of coinsurance. We have a portion of our long-term care insurance business reinsured internally by one of our Bermuda-domiciled captive life reinsurance subsidiaries. One of our strategic priorities is to repatriate our long-term care insurance business into our U.S.-domiciled life insurance company which we are seeking to complete in the second half of 2014. There will be no impact on our U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) consolidated results of operations and financial condition as the financial impact of this reinsurance eliminates in consolidation and we anticipate a small impact on our U.S. life insurance company risk-based capital ratio. In the first quarter of 2014, we executed an external reinsurance agreement reinsuring 20% of all sales of the product introduced in early 2013. External new business reinsurance levels vary and are dependent on a number of factors, including price, risk tolerance and capital levels. Over time, there can be no assurance that affordable reinsurance will continue to be available, if at all.

The annual loss ratios of our long-term care insurance business have ranged from 63% to 68% over the last five years and have been increasing over the past several years. We experience volatility in our loss ratios on a quarterly basis, which has produced loss ratios outside of the annual range, from period-to-period caused by

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variances in terminations, claim severity and changes in claim counts. Our rate actions may cause fluctuations in our loss ratios mainly when policyholders choose a reduced benefit option and reserves are adjusted during the period to reflect the policy modification. In addition, we evaluate claim reserves (including the underlying assumptions, e.g., morbidity) and refine our estimates from time to time which may also cause volatility in our operating results and loss ratios.

In spite of the rise in interest rates in 2013, continued low interest rates have put pressure on the profitability and returns of our long-term care insurance business as higher yielding investments have matured and been replaced with lower yielding investments. We seek to manage the impact of low interest rates through asset-liability management and hedging long-term care insurance product cash flows. We recently expanded our hedging strategy in connection with our new long-term care insurance product launched on April 15, 2013 in order to help mitigate interest rate risk.

As a result of ongoing challenges in our long-term care insurance business, we continue pursuing initiatives to improve the risk and profitability profile of our business including: price increases on our in-force liabilities; product refinements; changes to our current product offerings in certain states; investing in care coordination capabilities and service offerings; refining underwriting requirements; maintaining tight expense management; actively exploring additional reinsurance strategies; executing effective investment strategies; and considering other actions to improve the performance of the overall block. These efforts have included evaluating the need for future in-force premium rate increases on issued policies. In the third quarter of 2012, we initiated a round of long-term care insurance in-force premium rate increases with an expectation of achieving an average premium increase in excess of 50% on the older generation policies and an average premium increase in excess of 25% on an earlier series of new generation policies. Subject to regulatory approval, this premium rate increase is expected to generate approximately \$250 million to \$300 million of additional annual premiums when fully implemented over the next several years. We also expect our reserve levels, and thus our expected profitability, to be impacted by policyholder behavior which could include taking reduced benefits or non-forfeiture options within their policy coverage. The goal of our rate actions is to mitigate losses on the older generation products and help offset higher than priced-for loss ratios due to unfavorable business mix and lower lapse rates than expected on certain newer generation products which remain profitable but with returns lower than original expectations. While we did not receive any additional state approvals during the first quarter of 2014, we remain on track with our expected \$250 million to \$300 million of additional premiums when fully implemented in 2017. In the third quarter of 2013, we began filing for regulatory approval for premium rate increases ranging between 6% and 13% on more than \$800 million in annualized in-force premiums on another series of new generation policies. As of March 31, 2014, we have received approvals in 11 states. The premium rate increases on these policies will help offset higher than priced-for loss ratios, which have been caused by lower than anticipated lapse rates and improvements in life expectancy. The approval process of an in-force rate increase and the amount and timing of the rate increase approved varies by state. In certain states, the decision to approve or disapprove a rate increase can take several years. Upon approval, insureds are provided with written notice of the increase and increases are generally applied on the insured's policy anniversary date. Therefore, the benefits of any rate increase are not fully realized until the implementation cycle is complete.

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, expense and commission levels, new product sales, competitor actions 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, competitor actions, changes in interest rates, credit spreads, relative pricing, return on capital decisions and our approach to managing risk. We monitor and change prices and crediting rates on fixed annuities to maintain spreads and targeted returns. We have targeted distributors

and producers and maintained sales capabilities that align with our strategy. We expect to continue to manage these distribution relationships while selectively adding or shifting towards other product offerings, including fixed indexed annuities.

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Refinements of product offerings and related pricing, including ongoing evaluation of commission structures and changes in investment strategies, support our objective of achieving appropriate risk-adjusted returns. Sales of fixed annuities increased \$413 million during the first quarter of 2014 compared to the first quarter of 2013. The increase in sales was a function of relatively low sales in the first quarter of 2013 driven by competitive pricing, increased penetration in the indexed annuity market and an increase in overall interest rate levels.

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, including lender servicing practices, and other economic and housing market influences, including interest rate trends, home price appreciation or depreciation, mortgage origination volume, levels and aging 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. These established markets will continue to be key drivers of revenues and earnings in our international mortgage insurance business. During 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, foreign currencies continued weakening against the U.S. dollar, which negatively impacted the underlying reported results of our international mortgage insurance business. Further weakening of foreign currencies could negatively impact future results.

In Canada, stable economic conditions have persisted with housing affordability benefiting from low interest rates and employment growth. The unemployment rate decreased slightly during 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014 and remained near its lowest level since December 2008. We expect the unemployment rate to stay near current levels throughout 2014. Additionally, average home prices increased modestly during 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014 and we expect home prices to remain flat or increase modestly in 2014, as a balanced housing market persists. However, some market observers have expressed concerns about the strength of the Canadian housing market, and we will continue to closely monitor the market. The Bank of Canada has maintained the overnight rate at 1.0% during recent years and we expect this rate to be maintained at or near this level in 2014.

We believe the favorable macroeconomic factors in Canada are supportive of a relatively stable housing market, including the high loan-to-value mortgage market. Going forward, we expect the growth rate of the high loan-to-value market to keep pace with the growth in the overall housing resale market. We expect that the 2014 residential mortgage insurance premium opportunity for high loan-to-value mortgages will be modestly higher than in 2013, in line with the expected increase in housing resale activity and an increase in mortgage insurance premium rates by an average of 15%, which will become effective May 1, 2014.

In the 2013 federal budget, the Canadian government proposed to gradually limit the insurance of low loan-to-value mortgages to only those mortgages that will be used in the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) securitization programs. In addition, the Canadian government intends to prohibit the use of any taxpayer-backed insured mortgage, both high and low loan-to-value, as collateral in securitization vehicles that are not sponsored by CMHC. We are in ongoing discussions with the Canadian government as it designs the structure to implement the proposed changes. The final impact of these proposed changes on our business cannot be assessed at this time, but could impact our bulk business.

Flow new insurance written in Canada in 2013 decreased modestly primarily due to a smaller mortgage origination market, particularly for high loan-to-value refinance transactions, as a result of recent revisions to mortgage insurance eligibility rules. During the first quarter of 2014, flow new insurance written decreased compared to the fourth quarter of 2013 primarily from a harsh and prolonged winter that we believe delayed home sales in the first quarter of 2014.

Flow new insurance written in the first quarter of 2014 was lower than the first quarter of 2013 primarily due to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and more severe winter weather in the current year. As our large 2007 and 2008 book years are mostly past their peak earnings period, earned premiums in Canada declined in 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014.

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During 2013, losses in Canada decreased from previous levels as the total number of delinquencies and the proportion of new higher severity delinquencies declined, and we continued to realize benefits from our loss mitigation activities. Losses decreased sequentially during each of the four quarters of 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014 due to fewer new delinquencies as a result of strong credit quality of recent books and a stable economic environment, and a lower average reserve per delinquency due to a higher proportion of delinquencies in provinces where severity has been lower and home price appreciation.

In Australia, the overall economy continued to expand during 2013 and into the first quarter of 2014, though at a more modest pace than in prior years, with ongoing evidence of variation in economic activity across sectors and regions. At the same time, housing activity improved primarily from sustained low interest rates. The unemployment rate increased slightly during 2013, remaining close to its highest level in three years. The unemployment rate is expected to increase modestly from current levels through 2014. The overall housing market in Australia improved during 2013 and through the first quarter of 2014. During 2013, average home prices improved across all regions and during the first quarter of 2014 grew at the highest rate since early 2010. We expect average national home prices to increase modestly throughout the remainder of 2014. During recent years, the Reserve Bank of Australia has gradually lowered the official cash rate to 2.50%, with the latest interest rate cut occurring in August 2013, as Australian and global economic conditions were somewhat weaker than expected. This historically low level of interest rates is now below the low point reached during the global financial crisis when rates were lowered to 3.00%. While we do not expect cash rates to be reduced significantly from the current level in 2014, the Reserve Bank of Australia has indicated that it will continue to monitor the outlook and adjust monetary policy as needed to support the broader economy.

Total mortgage market activity in Australia improved during 2013 as consumer confidence improved and affordability rose to its highest level in recent years. In the first quarter of 2014, home price appreciation reduced housing affordability, but demand for housing activity was driven by low interest rates, limited new supply and population growth. This growth was also reflected in the higher loan-to-value mortgage origination market, and has underpinned improving levels of flow new insurance written throughout 2013. Earned premiums in Australia increased during 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 (excluding foreign exchange impacts) as a result of higher written premiums and the seasoning of our in-force block of business.

The overall delinquency rate continued to decrease during 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, ending the first quarter of 2014 at its lowest level since the end of 2008. The level and number of paid claims in 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 continued to decline due to increased borrower sales activity as well as improved severity. Losses declined sequentially throughout 2013 driven by fewer claims paid, increased borrower sales activity and improved severity. During the first quarter of 2014, losses were lower compared to the first quarter of 2013 due to a strong housing market, an elevated cure rate driven by lower interest rates and stable macroeconomic conditions.

We previously announced a plan to pursue a sale of up to 40% of our Australian mortgage insurance business, which is a strategic priority for 2014. Executing the planned sale through an IPO remains a key priority in reducing our exposure to mortgage insurance risk, rebalancing the capital among our three main mortgage insurance platforms and generating capital. As previously announced, on April 8, 2014, institutional investor education activities were commenced in Australia ahead of a possible IPO, and on April 23, 2014, our Australian mortgage insurance business filed a prospectus related to the IPO with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. We are seeking to complete the IPO during the first half of 2014, but its execution is subject to market conditions and valuation considerations, including business performance.

This document is not intended for circulation or distribution in Australia and does not constitute a prospectus or an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any shares in Australia, the United States or any other jurisdiction. A prospectus has been filed with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. The shares referred to in this

document will not be and have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements.

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The overall economic environment in Europe began recovering in the second quarter of 2013 and is expected to continue to improve in 2014, but remains fragile. As a result of the lingering economic recession, we have seen an elevated number of delinquencies and lower cures, most notably in Ireland, contributing to losses in our European mortgage insurance business. In Ireland, we experienced increased delinquencies and reserves at the beginning of 2013 but more recently have observed a moderate improvement primarily driven by our loss mitigation efforts and lower number of new delinquencies. In the fourth quarter of 2013, lender settlements, primarily in Ireland, reduced delinquencies by approximately 2,400 and the outstanding risk in-force in Ireland by approximately 50%. For the remainder of 2014, we expect to continue our strategy of only writing new business in Italy, Finland, Germany and the United Kingdom.

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 keep borrowers in their homes. These efforts include lender mortgage-related strategies, such as 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, these types of 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 the following factors: competitor actions; unemployment; underemployment; other economic and housing market trends, including interest rates, home prices, mortgage origination volume mix and practices; the levels and aging of mortgage delinquencies, which may be affected by seasonal variations, the inventory of unsold homes, lender modification and other servicing efforts; and resolution of pending or any future litigation among other items. The impact of prior years' weakness and uncertainty in the domestic economy, related levels of unemployment and underemployment and resulting increase in foreclosures, the number of borrowers seeking loan modifications and the level of housing inventories with the related impact on home values, all combined to contribute adversely to the performance of our insured portfolio relating to our 2005 through 2008 book years. Going forward, we expect moderate economic growth characterized by ongoing modest improvement in home values coupled with an expectation that unemployment and underemployment levels will continue to gradually decrease over time. Our profitability expectations are subject to the continued recovery of the U.S. housing market, the extent of seasonality that has been historically experienced in the second half of the year, and certain other items such as the cost of resolution of pending litigation.

Prior to 2012, the convergence of 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, came together to drive a smaller mortgage origination market. During this same period, the private mortgage insurance penetration rate was driven down by growth in the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) originations, associated with multiple pricing, underwriting and loan size factors, and the negative impact of GSE guarantee fees and loan level pricing which made private mortgage insurance solutions less competitive with FHA solutions. Driven by lower interest rates and a strong refinancing market, the mortgage originations market recovered and strengthened during 2012 and 2013. During this same period, the private mortgage insurance industry saw its market penetration rate improve as the private mortgage insurance industry became more competitive versus the FHA alternative driven in part by FHA price, risk management and cancelability actions. In the first quarter of 2014, mortgage originations were lower as a result of expected seasonal trends, lower refinance activity and adverse weather conditions throughout much of the United States while the private mortgage insurance penetration rate was flat quarter over quarter. In

addition, the most recent FHA price increase, which was effective April 1, 2013, continues to have a favorable impact on private mortgage insurance

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competitiveness going forward. The positive impact to private mortgage insurance demand caused by this pattern has been offset in part by the increase in the cost of loans sold to the GSEs, which are insured by private mortgage insurance, that has resulted from increased GSE loan level fees compared to FHA insured loans which are not subject to GSE fees. In early 2014, the newly appointed director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) announced that the FHFA was considering proposed increases to GSE loan level fees. Further GSE guarantee or loan level fee increases could limit the demand for or competitiveness of private mortgage insurance. Considering both of these trends, as the mortgage originations market moves from a higher level of refinancing activities to that of a higher purchase origination market, we continue to believe the private mortgage insurance industry is likely to regain market share over time.

Our U.S. mortgage insurance market share in the first quarter of 2014 remained flat with the fourth quarter of 2013 driven in part by the impact of competitor pricing and underwriting guidelines. Our recent principal sources of competition include other private mortgage guaranty insurers, but we cannot predict the impact on our business of the change in the mix of private mortgage guaranty insurer competition following the financial crisis when certain legacy competitors ceased writing new business while other new entrants began writing business in recent periods. Even though home affordability is above historical levels in certain regions of the United States, an ongoing rise in interest rates may slow the housing recovery. Conversely, rising interest rates and resulting slowing down of refinance activity levels improves the persistency levels of our insured portfolio as fewer loans pay off and corresponding mortgage insurance coverage remains in force. The positive effect on home prices caused by recent investor purchases of existing housing may also abate, further slowing housing recovery momentum. 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 a manner we expect will limit the amount of coverage we write on riskier loans. In October 2013, and in addition to the pricing and guideline changes that we announced in September 2013, we announced further reduced pricing and expanded underwriting guidelines that are more in line with industry prices and guideline standards, which we believe over time will increase our competitiveness in the mortgage insurance market while maintaining what we believe will be a profitable book of business. As of March 31, 2014, loans modified through the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP), accounted for approximately \$0.6 billion of insurance in the first quarter of 2014, and are treated as a modification of the coverage on existing insurance in-force rather than new insurance written. Loans modified through HARP have extended amortization periods and reduced interest rates, which reduce borrower s monthly payments. Over time, these modified loans are expected to result in extended premium streams and a lower incidence of default.

In June 2013, the Federal Housing Finance Agency announced strategic priorities for the GSEs and indicated that there could be changes to the MI Eligibility Standards. We expect these changes could increase capital or asset requirements for mortgage insurers, including our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Currently, we understand that these new eligibility standards are under review by certain state regulatory insurance commissioners. While we have no clarity with respect to when these new eligibility standards will be effective and implemented, we do expect that these new standards may be released to the mortgage guaranty industry for review during 2014. The NAIC is also reviewing the current Mortgage Guaranty Model Act, including minimum capital and surplus requirements for mortgage insurers through the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Working Group (the MGIWG). The MGIWG has not established a date by which it must make proposals to change such requirements. However, as we learn more specific information about these activities, we continue to assess the potential impact, if any, that these new standards and requirements may have on our U.S. mortgage insurance business and evaluate the options potentially available to meet these new GSE requirements and any legislative or regulatory measures adopted as a result of the NAIC recommendations.

Effective July 2013, Fannie Mae no longer purchases loans with down payments of less than 5% (subject to certain limited exceptions). Freddie Mac has had a similar policy in place since June 2011. We believe this will limit the

demand for private mortgage insurance on loans with down payments below 5%. In addition, FHFA issued for comment a proposal to reduce GSE loan limits. Comments on that proposal were due in March 2014 and the FHFA has not yet issued a final determination. If implemented, these actions could also limit demand for

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mortgage loans with private mortgage insurance coverage. In August 2013, U.S. federal regulators issued a notice of revised proposed rules to implement the credit risk retention provision under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The revised rules propose to define qualified residential mortgages to include low-down-payment mortgage loans, which is consistent with the definition of qualified mortgages that is already adopted by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). If finalized, this rule would have the effect of including many low-down-payment mortgage loans within the definition of qualified residential mortgage, which could increase the demand for mortgage loans with private mortgage insurance coverage. We also continue to believe that 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, loan limits or related reforms.

While we continue to experience an ongoing decrease in the level of new delinquencies, the performance of our portfolio continues to be adversely affected by our 2005 through 2008 book years, although we believe these loans peaked in their delinquency development during the first quarter of 2010. While this amount has declined from prior years, delinquencies for these book years continue as the principal source of new delinquencies reported to us. Beginning in 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. While foreclosure starts continue at a pace higher than foreclosure start levels in periods before mid-2010, we are seeing a decline in the number of foreclosure starts currently, which we believe is in part a result of the implementation of a new CFPB mortgage servicing rule (the CFPB Rule) that requires lenders and servicers to defer foreclosure starts until a borrower is at least 120-days delinquent to permit possible loan modification or workout solutions. We believe the deferral of the foreclosure start date, coupled with the CFPB Rule's early intervention provisions that require a lender or servicer to utilize good faith efforts to establish live contact with delinquent borrowers and provide written notice of available loss mitigation options, may result in additional loan workout or modification solutions that would ultimately reduce the number of foreclosure actions from these early stage delinquencies. This decrease in the number of foreclosure starts, along with the declining rate at which foreclosures are initiated, were consistent with the current lower level of early stage or pre-foreclosure delinquencies within our delinquency inventory. In addition, we saw differences in performance among loan servicers regarding the ability to modify loans and avoid foreclosure. Moreover, a lengthening of the foreclosure process itself particularly in judicial foreclosure states has led to increased claims expense relative to foreclosures conducted in the pre-financial crisis environment. Depending on how experience evolves, we may need to adjust our reserve frequency or severity assumptions which could either increase or decrease reserves over time as experience from these programs emerges.

Expanded efforts in the mortgage servicing market to modify loans and improved performance of our 2009 through 2013 book years compared with the performance of prior book years, coupled with the diminished impact of our 2005 through 2008 book years as those loans are resolved, resulted in continued reductions in overall delinquency levels through 2013 and through the three months ended March 31, 2014. As the aging of delinquencies continued to increase through the three months ended March 31, 2014, loan modification efforts have continued to remain more difficult to complete. Both foreclosures and liquidations remained elevated through the same period, thereby resulting in ongoing elevated levels of loss reserves and claims. We believe that the ability to cure delinquent loans is dependent upon such things as employment levels, home values and mortgage interest rates. In addition, while we continue to execute on our loan modification strategy, which cures the underlying delinquencies and improves the ability of borrowers to meet the debt service on the mortgage loans going forward, we have seen the level of ongoing loan modification actions moderating during 2011 through the first quarter of 2014 compared with the levels we experienced during preceding periods. We expect our level of loan modifications to continue to decline going forward in line with the expected reduction in delinquent loans. However, we further expect the rate at which we modify delinquent loans to remain steady as new programs take effect and the overall economy continues improving over time.

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

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reinstatements or adjustments, resulted in an estimated reduction of expected losses of \$114 million and \$159 million, respectively, including \$83 million and \$85 million, respectively, from workouts and loan modifications during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Since 2010, benefits from loss mitigation activities have shifted from rescissions to loan modification activities and reviews of loan servicing and claims administration compliance from which we expect a majority of our loss mitigation benefits to arise 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 result in fewer modifications as alternative programs have gained momentum. With lower benefits from government-sponsored programs and the impact from alternative programs to date, we have experienced higher levels of loss reserves and/or paid claims. Recently, the Obama Administration announced that it would extend HAMP through December 31, 2015, and expand borrower eligibility by adjusting 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. However, to date, the GSEs are not participating in this program. While the impact of these program extensions to date has remained positive, there can be no assurance that the increase in the number of loans that are modified under HAMP, including mortgage loans we insure currently, is sustainable over time or that any such modifications will succeed in avoiding foreclosure. In addition, while borrowers who benefitted from loan modifications under HAMP were provided mortgage payment relief through substantial interest rate reductions, beginning in the third quarter of 2014, those same borrowers will begin to experience a gradual interest rate increase of up to 1% a year until their mortgage interest rate adjusts to the market rate at the time of their loan modification. These interest rate resets are in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed to at the time of the underlying HAMP loan modification. While the government and the mortgage services industry remain committed to working with borrowers under this program, we cannot predict how these HAMP interest rate resets will affect the successes achieved under this program or if the resulting effect of avoiding foreclosure is sustainable over time once the impact of the rate reset process evolves. 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 have lender captive reinsurance programs in place 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. We have exhausted certain captive reinsurance tiers for our 2004 through 2008 book years based on loss development trends. While we continue to receive cash benefits from these captive arrangements at the time of claim payment, the level of benefit is expected to continue to decline going forward due to exhaustion of reinsurance as more reinsurers satisfy their contractual obligations such that remaining risk is borne by Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation (GEMICO), our primary U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiary. All of our captive reinsurance arrangements are in runoff with no new books of business being added going forward. However, while we have no plans currently to expand our lender captive reinsurance program, we will continue to consider appropriate new third-party reinsurance arrangements.

As of March 31, 2014, GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio was below the maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25:1 established under North Carolina law and enforced by the North Carolina Department of Insurance (NCDOI), which is GEMICO's domestic insurance regulator. Fifteen other states maintain similar risk-to-capital requirements. As of March 31, 2014, GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio was approximately 18.4:1, compared with a risk-to-capital ratio

of approximately 19.3:1 as of December 31, 2013. GEMICO's ongoing risk-to-capital ratio will depend principally on the magnitude of future losses incurred by GEMICO, the effectiveness of ongoing loss mitigation activities, new business volume and profitability, as well as the amount

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of policy lapses 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. We expect to continue to manage GEMICO's risk-to-capital ratio to be below the maximum regulatory requirement.

As previously disclosed, Genworth Financial contributed \$300 million of cash to our U.S. mortgage holding company in the fourth quarter of 2013. We anticipate the \$300 million currently held by our U.S. mortgage holding company will be further contributed to GEMICO, to the extent needed, for the benefit of its capital position after the changes to the asset and capital requirements in the revised GSE MI Eligibility Standards are finalized. We will also evaluate the overall performance of our U.S. mortgage insurance business and conditions existing in the U.S. mortgage insurance industry at the time we decide to make the contribution. If the \$300 million had been contributed to GEMICO, its risk-to-capital ratio as of March 31, 2014 would have been lower by approximately four points under the current risk-to-capital framework. In addition to the available funds held at the U.S. mortgage holding company, we have various potential alternatives available to us to manage GEMICO's future capital position, including organic earnings growth; utilization of a portion of available deferred tax assets; reinsurance transactions; use of proceeds from the planned Australian IPO; issuance of convertible or exchangeable securities at the Genworth Financial and/or the Genworth Holdings levels; and other options that may be available. While there is no assurance that our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries would meet any revised GSE capital-related requirements by their effective date, we currently believe that we could implement one or more of these alternatives so that we would continue to be an eligible provider of mortgage insurance after any new GSE capital-related requirements would be in effect.

While it is our expectation that our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries will continue to meet their regulatory capital requirements, should GEMICO in the future exceed required risk-to-capital levels, we would pursue required regulatory and GSE forbearance and approvals or pursue approval for the utilization of alternative insurance vehicles. However, there can be no assurance if, and on what terms, such forbearance and approvals may be obtained.

International Protection

Growth and performance of our lifestyle protection insurance business is dependent in part on economic conditions and other factors, including competitor actions, 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.

Consumer lending levels in Europe remain challenged particularly given concerns regarding various European economies and the lingering effect of the European debt crisis. Unemployment rates in the first quarter of 2014 remained at levels experienced in the fourth quarter of 2013 with regional variation; however, in aggregate, European gross domestic product continued to grow in the first quarter of 2014, building on the growth in the second half of 2013 and reversing the negative trend experienced in the first half of 2013.

Net operating income of our lifestyle protection insurance business in the three months ended March 31, 2014 increased slightly from the three months ended March 31, 2013 as favorable taxes and higher premiums were partially offset by higher losses and lower net investment income. New claim registrations decreased 17% in the three months ended March 31, 2014 from 2013 levels. We could experience higher losses if claim registrations increase, particularly with continued high unemployment in Europe. Our loss ratio for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was 26% compared to 24% for three months ended March 31, 2013 as premiums and losses increased.

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In Southern Europe, stressed economies have resulted in a decline in consumer lending where most of our insurance coverages attach as banks tightened lending criteria and consumer demand declined, while in Northern Europe consumer lending levels have stabilized. We have strengthened our focus in Europe on key strategic client relationships and are de-emphasizing our distribution with some other distributors where we are not expecting to achieve desired sales and profitability levels. This focus should enable us to better serve our strategic clients and promote improved profitability and a lower cost structure over time. Additionally, we continue to pursue expanding our geographical distribution into Latin America and China and have secured agreements with large insurance partners in both of these regions. We are currently working with these partners to establish product, distribution and servicing capabilities and are now actively selling products in Peru, Colombia and Mexico.

Assuming the economies and lending environment in Europe are stable and do not improve in the near term, we expect our lifestyle protection insurance business to produce only slightly positive earnings in 2014. With our focus on enhanced distribution capabilities in Europe and growth in select new markets, we anticipate these efforts, coupled with sound risk and cost management disciplines, should, over time, improve profitability and help offset the impact of economic or employment pressures as well as lower levels of consumer lending in Europe. However, depending on the economic situation in Europe, we could experience declines in sales and operating results.

Distributor conduct associated with the sale of payment protection insurance products is currently under regulatory scrutiny in Ireland and Italy. While the outcome of these reviews is unknown at this time and our distributors are not Genworth employees, the outcome could impact how the product is distributed and could have a negative impact on our sales.

Runoff

Results of our Runoff segment are affected by investment performance, interest rate levels, net interest spreads, equity market conditions, mortality, policyholder loan activity, policyholder surrenders and scheduled maturities. In addition, the results of our Runoff segment can significantly impact our operating performance, 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. Since then, equity market volatility has caused fluctuations in the results of our variable annuity products and regulatory capital requirements. In the future, equity and interest rate market performance and volatility could result in additional gains or losses in our variable annuity products although associated hedging activities are expected to partially mitigate these impacts. Volatility in the results of our variable annuity products can result in favorable or unfavorable impacts on earnings and statutory capital. In addition to the use of hedging activities to help mitigate impacts related to equity market volatility and interest rate risks, in the future, we may pursue reinsurance opportunities to further mitigate volatility in results and manage capital.

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 mitigate this risk. While we do not actively sell institutional products, we may periodically issue funding agreements for asset-liability matching purposes.

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

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The following is a discussion of our consolidated results of operations and should be read in conjunction with

Business trends and conditions. For a discussion of our segment results, see Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2014	2013	2014 vs. 2013	
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 1,307	\$ 1,261	\$ 46	4%
Net investment income	805	814	(9)	(1)%
Net investment gains (losses)	(17)	(61)	44	72%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	227	289	(62)	(21)%
Total revenues	2,322	2,303	19	1%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,194	1,201	(7)	(1)%
Interest credited	183	184	(1)	(1)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	378	433	(55)	(13)%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	134	122	12	10%
Interest expense	127	126	1	1%
Total benefits and expenses	2,016	2,066	(50)	(2)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	306	237	69	29%
Provision for income taxes	87	76	11	14%
Income from continuing operations	219	161	58	36%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(20)	20	100%
Net income	219	141	78	55%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	35	38	(3)	(8)%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	\$ 184	\$ 103	\$ 81	79%

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

protection insurance and mortgage insurance.

Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$52 million primarily attributable to our long-term care insurance business largely related to \$22 million of increased premiums from in-force rate actions, \$16 million of unfavorable adjustments in the prior year that did not recur and growth of our in-force block from new sales in the current year.

Our International Protection segment increased \$10 million, including an increase of \$3 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily due to higher volume driven by growth in France from a new client in the current year and a favorable adjustment of \$4 million related to German premium taxes, partially offset by lower premiums from our runoff clients.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$3 million mainly attributable to higher average flow insurance in-force and lower ceded premiums in the current year.

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Our International Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$19 million, including a decrease of \$27 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. In Australia, premiums decreased \$4 million, including a decrease of \$16 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, premiums increased in Australia primarily as a result of the seasoning of our in-force blocks of business as larger, newer books reach their peak earnings period and higher premiums resulting from policy cancellations, partially offset by higher ceded reinsurance premiums in the current year. This increase was partially offset by \$14 million of lower premiums in Canada primarily driven by the seasoning of our larger 2007 and 2008 in-force blocks of business, which are past their peak earnings period.

Net investment income. Net investment income represents the income earned on our investments. Annualized weighted-average investment yields were 4.6% and 4.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Annualized weighted-average investment yields decreased primarily attributable to lower reinvestment yields, partially offset by \$9 million of higher gains related to limited partnerships in the current year. The three months ended March 31, 2014 included a decrease of \$10 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

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

We recorded \$1 million of net other-than-temporary impairments during the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to \$12 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, we recorded \$1 million of impairments related to commercial mortgage loans. Of total impairments during the three months ended March 31, 2013, \$6 million related to structured securities, including \$3 million related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Impairments related to corporate securities as a result of bankruptcies, receivership or concerns about the issuer's ability to continue to make contractual payments or where we have intent to sell were \$6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Net investment losses related to derivatives of \$21 million during the three months ended March 31, 2014 were primarily associated with guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit (GMWB) losses, including decreases in the values of instruments used to protect statutory surplus from equity market fluctuation, which were partially offset by non-derivative investment gains on trading securities. In addition, there were losses related to derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risk associated with assets held and expected dividend payments from certain foreign subsidiaries, as well as losses related to a non-qualified derivative strategy to mitigate interest rate risk with our statutory capital positions. These losses were partially offset by gains related to hedge ineffectiveness from our cash flow hedge programs for our long-term care insurance business due to a decrease in long-term interest rates. Net investment losses related to derivatives of \$42 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 were primarily attributable to GMWB losses due to decreases in the values of instruments used to protect statutory surplus from declines in the Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC (S&P) index and policyholder funds underperforming underlying variable annuity funds as compared to market indices.

Net losses related to the sale of available-for-sale securities decreased \$10 million during the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2013. We also recorded \$2 million of

higher net gains related to trading securities during the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2013.

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

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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.

Corporate and Other activities decreased \$43 million attributable to the sale of our reverse mortgage business on April 1, 2013.

Our U.S. Life Insurance segment decreased \$17 million predominately from our life insurance business related to unfavorable mortality and a decrease in our universal life insurance in-force block in the current year.

Our International Mortgage Insurance segment increased \$2 million from non-functional currency transactions attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in the current year related to a reinsurance transaction in Canada.

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 accident and health insurance, structured settlements and single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies, lifestyle protection insurance and claim costs incurred related to mortgage insurance products.

Our International Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$53 million, including a decrease of \$5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. In Australia, losses decreased \$31 million primarily driven by improved aging of our existing delinquencies and lower new delinquencies, net of cures, in the current year. Paid claims also decreased in the current year as a result of a decrease in both the number of claims and the average claim payment. In Canada, losses decreased \$18 million primarily driven by lower losses incurred as a result of improved performance of our newer in-force blocks of business in the current year and lower severity of claims due to a higher proportion of delinquencies in provinces where severity has been lower and home price appreciation. Other Countries decreased \$4 million primarily from lower delinquencies, net of cures, and improved aging on our existing delinquencies in the current year.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$21 million primarily driven by fewer new delinquencies and improvements in net cures and aging on existing delinquencies, partially offset by a net reserve strengthening of \$17 million in the current year. In the first quarter of 2014, we strengthened reserves to reflect the expectation in future periods of increased claim severity primarily for late-stage delinquencies, partially offset by lower claim rates for early-stage delinquencies. However, overall delinquencies continued to decline from factors such as increased cure rates resulting from improvements in the overall housing market, fewer new delinquencies and ongoing loss mitigation efforts. Reserves for prior year delinquencies benefitted \$11 million during the current year from improvements in net cures and aging.

Our U.S. Life Insurance segment increased \$56 million. Our long-term care insurance business increased \$36 million primarily from the aging and growth of our in-force block, \$25 million of favorable adjustments

in the prior year that did not recur, lower claim terminations and higher reserves related to certain policies with survivorship benefits in the current year. These increases were partially offset by reduced benefits of \$42 million from in-force rate actions in the current year. In addition, reserves for prior year claims increased \$8 million mainly from a decrease in claim terminations in the current year. Our life insurance business increased \$17 million primarily related to higher mortality experience resulting in an increase in frequency in our term life insurance products and higher severity of claims in our term universal and universal life insurance products in the current year. Our term life insurance mortality, while still favorable to pricing, was unfavorable to the prior year. Mortality in our term universal and universal life insurance products was unfavorable to pricing and to the prior year. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the growth of our term universal life insurance reserves as we no longer offer this product. Our fixed annuities business increased \$3 million largely attributable to unfavorable mortality in the current year.

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Our International Protection segment increased \$7 million, including an increase of \$1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, primarily driven by higher reserves in France from a new client in the current year, partially offset by a decline in new claim registrations in the current year.

Our Runoff segment increased \$4 million primarily attributable to an increase in our guaranteed minimum death benefit (GMDB) reserves in our variable annuity products due to less favorable equity market performance in the current year.

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

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 costs and expenses that are related directly to the successful acquisition of new or renewal insurance policies and investment contracts, such as first-year commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions and other policy issuance expenses.

Corporate and Other activities decreased \$43 million primarily attributable to \$46 million as a result of the sale of our reverse mortgage business on April 1, 2013, partially offset by higher net expenses after allocations to our operating segments in the current year.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased \$6 million decreased primarily from a settlement of approximately \$4 million with the CFPB to end its review of industry captive reinsurance arrangements in the prior year that did not recur.

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

Our Runoff segment increased \$24 million related to our variable annuity products mostly from lower net investment losses and less favorable equity performance in the current year.

Our U.S. Life Insurance segment decreased \$12 million principally related to our life insurance business mostly attributable to unfavorable mortality in our universal life insurance products in the current year.

Interest expense. Interest expense represents interest related to our borrowings that are incurred at Genworth Holdings or subsidiaries and our non-recourse funding obligations and interest expense related to the Tax Matters Agreement and certain reinsurance arrangements being accounted for as deposits.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate decreased to 28.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 from 32.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to favorable tax adjustments of \$15 million recorded in the current year, including changes in valuation allowances, and tax favored investments. These decreases were partially offset by the tax effects of stock-based

compensation expense and lower taxed foreign income in the current year. The three months ended March 31, 2014 included a decrease of \$6 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests represents the portion of income in a subsidiary attributable to third parties.

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Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders. We had higher net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders primarily related to lower losses in our international mortgage and U.S. mortgage insurance businesses from lower new delinquencies. The increase was also attributable to lower net investment losses, higher tax benefits and \$40 million of increased premiums and reduced benefits from in-force rate actions in our long-term care insurance business in the current year. The prior year also included \$20 million of a loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, related to the sale of our wealth management business that was sold in August 2013. These increases were partially offset by overall lower net investment income and higher mortality in our life insurance business in the current year. 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 three months ended March 31, 2014 was a decrease of \$16 million, net of taxes, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Reconciliation of net income to net operating income

Net operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$194 million and \$151 million, respectively. We define net operating income (loss) as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), goodwill impairments, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, gains (losses) on insurance block transactions and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. Gains (losses) on insurance block transactions are defined as gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of non-recourse funding obligations, early termination fees for other financing restructuring and/or resulting gains (losses) on reinsurance restructuring for certain blocks of business. We exclude net investment gains (losses) and infrequent or unusual non-operating items because we do not consider them to be related to the operating performance of our segments and Corporate and Other activities. A component of our net investment gains (losses) is the result of impairments, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. Goodwill impairments and gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, the early extinguishment of debt and insurance block transactions are also excluded from net operating income (loss) because, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. Other non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income (loss) if, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, we revised our definition of net operating income (loss) to exclude gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt and gains (losses) on insurance block transactions to better reflect the basis on which the performance of our business is internally assessed and to reflect management's opinion that they are not indicative of overall operating trends. All prior periods have been re-presented to reflect this new definition.

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), 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. Management also uses net operating income (loss) as a basis for determining awards and compensation for senior management and to evaluate performance on a basis comparable to that used by analysts. However, the items excluded from net operating income (loss) have occurred in the past and could, and in some cases will, recur in the future. Net operating income (loss) 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) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

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The following table includes a reconciliation of net income to net operating income for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net income	\$ 219	141
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	35	38
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders	184	103
Adjustments to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders:		
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	10	28
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		20
Net operating income	\$ 194	\$ 151

Earnings per share

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

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Income from continuing operations available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.25
Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.25
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.21
Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.21
Net operating income per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.31
Diluted	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.30
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	495.8	492.5
Diluted	502.7	496.8

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

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

Our chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of net operating income (loss). See note 9 in our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of net operating income (loss) of our segments and Corporate and Other activities to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders.

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Management's discussion and analysis by segment contains selected operating performance measures including sales and insurance in-force or risk in-force which are commonly used in the insurance industry as measures of operating performance.

Management regularly monitors and reports sales metrics as a measure of volume of new and renewal business generated in a period. Sales refer to: (1) annualized first-year premiums for term life and long-term care insurance products; (2) annualized first-year deposits plus 5% of excess deposits for universal and term universal life insurance products; (3) 10% of premium deposits for linked-benefits products; (4) new and additional premiums/deposits for fixed annuities; (5) new insurance written for mortgage insurance; and (6) net premiums written for our lifestyle protection insurance business. Sales do not include renewal premiums on policies or contracts written during prior periods. We consider annualized first-year premiums/deposits, premium equivalents, new premiums/deposits, new insurance written and net premiums 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 insurance in-force and risk in-force. 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 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 and Australia. 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 insurance in-force and risk in-force to be measures of our operating performance because they represent measures of the size of our business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than measures 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. Estimated savings related to claims mitigation activities represent amounts deducted or curtailed from claims due to acts or omissions by the insured or the servicer with respect to the servicing of an insured loan that is not in compliance with obligations under our master policy. For non-cure related actions, including pre-sales, the estimated savings represent the difference between the full claim obligation and the actual amount paid. Loans subject to our loss mitigation actions, the results of which have been included in our reported estimated loss mitigation savings, are subject to re-default and may result in a potential claim in future periods, as well as potential future loss mitigation savings depending on the resolution of the re-defaulted loan. 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.

Management also regularly monitors and reports a loss ratio for our businesses. For our long-term care insurance business, the loss ratio is the ratio of benefits and other changes in reserves less tabular interest on reserves less loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. For our mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance businesses, the loss ratio is the ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. We consider the loss ratio to be a measure of underwriting performance in these businesses and helps to enhance the understanding of the operating performance of our businesses.

An assumed tax rate of 35% is utilized in certain adjustments to net operating income and in the explanation of specific variances of operating performance.

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

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

U.S. Life Insurance Division***Division results of operations******Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2013***

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our U.S. Life Insurance Division. See below for a discussion by segment.

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Increase (decrease) and percentage change	
	2014	2013	2014 vs. 2013	
Net operating income:				
U.S. Life Insurance segment:				
Life insurance	\$ 21	\$ 36	\$ (15)	(42)%
Long-term care insurance	46	20	26	130%
Fixed annuities	27	29	(2)	(7)%
U.S. Life Insurance segment	94	85	9	11%
Total net operating income	94	85	9	11%
Adjustment to net operating income:				