

GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC
Form 424B1
June 10, 2004

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Filed Pursuant to
Rule 424(b)1
Registration No. 333-1116069

PROSPECTUS

\$1,900,000,000
\$500,000,000 LIBOR Floating Rate Notes due 2007
\$500,000,000 4.750% Notes due 2009
\$600,000,000 5.750% Notes due 2014
\$300,000,000 6.500% Notes due 2034

Interest on the notes due 2007 will be payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2004. Interest on the notes due 2009, 2014 and 2034 will be payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning December 15, 2004. The 2007 notes will mature on June 15, 2007, the 2009 notes will mature on June 15, 2009, the 2014 notes will mature on June 15, 2014 and the 2034 notes will mature on June 15, 2034. We may redeem some or all of the notes due 2009, 2014 or 2034 at any time before maturity at the "make-whole" prices discussed under the caption "Description of the Notes Optional Redemption."

The notes will be our senior obligations and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured senior debt.

Investing in the notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 14.

	Per 2007 Note	Total	Per 2009 Note	Total	Per 2014 Note	Total	Per 2034 Note	Total
Price to public (1)	100.000%	\$ 500,000,000	99.982%	\$ 499,910,000	99.857%	\$ 599,142,000	98.739%	\$ 296,217,000
Underwriting discounts and commissions	0.250%	\$ 1,250,000	0.350%	\$ 1,750,000	0.450%	\$ 2,700,000	0.875%	\$ 2,625,000
Proceeds to Genworth (before expenses)	99.750%	\$ 498,750,000	99.632%	\$ 498,160,000	99.407%	\$ 596,442,000	97.864%	\$ 293,592,000

(1) Plus accrued interest, if any, from June 15, 2004.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. Currently, there is no public market for the notes.

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The underwriters expect to deliver the notes in book-entry form only through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company, Clearstream, Luxembourg and the Euroclear System on or about June 15, 2004.

Citigroup

Deutsche Bank Securities

Lehman Brothers

June 9, 2004

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Prospectus Summary

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the information set forth in "Risk Factors," before making an investment decision.

We are a leading insurance company in the U.S., with an expanding international presence, serving the life and lifestyle protection, retirement income, investment and mortgage insurance needs of more than 15 million customers. We have leadership positions in key products that we expect will benefit from a number of significant demographic, governmental and market trends. We distribute our products and services through an extensive and diversified distribution network that includes financial intermediaries, independent producers and dedicated sales specialists. We conduct operations in 20 countries and have approximately 5,850 employees.

We have the following three operating segments:

Protection. We offer U.S. customers life insurance, long-term care insurance and, for companies with fewer than 1,000 employees, group life and health insurance. In Europe, we offer payment protection insurance, which helps consumers meet their payment obligations in the event of illness, involuntary unemployment, disability or death. In 2003, we were the leading provider of individual long-term care insurance and the sixth-largest provider of term life insurance in the U.S., according to LIMRA International (in each case based upon gross written premiums). We believe we are a leading provider of term life insurance through brokerage general agencies in the U.S. and that this channel is the largest and fastest-growing distribution channel for term life insurance. Our leadership in long-term care insurance is based upon almost 30 years of product underwriting and claims experience. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Protection segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$481 million and \$123 million, respectively.

Retirement Income and Investments. We offer U.S. customers fixed, variable and income annuities, variable life insurance, asset management, and specialized products, including guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreements and structured settlements. We are an established provider of these products and, in 2003, we were the leading provider of income annuities in the U.S., according to LIMRA International (based upon total gross written premiums and deposits). For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Retirement Income and Investments segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$93 million and \$32 million, respectively.

Mortgage Insurance. In the U.S., Canada, Australia and Europe, we offer mortgage insurance products that facilitate homeownership by enabling borrowers to buy homes with low-down-payment mortgages. According to *Inside Mortgage Finance*, we were the fourth-largest provider in 2003 of mortgage insurance in the U.S. and the fifth-largest provider in the first quarter of 2004 (based upon new insurance written). We also believe we are the largest provider of private mortgage insurance outside the U.S. The net premiums written in our international mortgage insurance business have increased by a compound annual growth rate of 46% for the three years ended December 31, 2003. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Mortgage Insurance segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$369 million and \$103 million, respectively.

We also have a Corporate and Other segment, which consists primarily of net realized investment gains (losses), most of our interest and other financing expenses, unallocated corporate income and expenses, and the results of several small, non-core businesses that are managed outside our operating segments. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Corporate and Other segment had pro forma segment net losses of \$51 million and \$2 million, respectively (including pro forma adjustments to give effect to the increased interest expense as a result of this offering).

We had \$12.3 billion of total stockholder's interest and \$100.2 billion of total assets as of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis, our revenues were \$9.8 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively, and our net earnings from continuing operations were \$892 million and \$256 million, respectively (including pro forma adjustments to give effect to the increased interest expense as a result of this offering). Our principal life insurance companies have financial strength ratings of "AA-" (Very Strong) from S&P, "Aa3" (Excellent) from Moody's, "A+" (Superior) from A.M. Best and "AA-" (Very Strong) from Fitch, and our rated mortgage insurance companies have financial strength ratings of "AA" (Very Strong) from S&P, "Aa2" (Excellent) from Moody's and "AA" (Very Strong) from Fitch. The "AA" and "AA-" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of S&P's 21 ratings categories, respectively. The "Aa2" and "Aa3" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of Moody's 21 ratings categories, respectively. The "A+" rating is the second-highest of A.M. Best's 15 ratings categories. The "AA" and "AA-" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of Fitch's 24 ratings categories, respectively.

Market Environment and Opportunities

We believe we are well positioned to benefit from a number of significant demographic, governmental and market trends, including the following:

Aging U.S. population with growing retirement income needs, resulting from large numbers of baby boomers approaching retirement and significant increases in life expectancy that heighten the risk that individuals will outlive their retirement savings.

Growing lifestyle protection gap, with individuals lacking sufficient financial resources, including insurance coverage, to maintain their desired lifestyle due to declining individual savings rates, rising healthcare and nursing home costs and a shifting of the burden for funding protection needs from governments and employers to individuals.

Increasing opportunities for mortgage insurance in the U.S. and other countries, resulting from increasing homeownership levels, expansion of low-down-payment mortgage loan offerings, favorable legislative and regulatory policies, and expansion of secondary mortgage markets that require credit enhancements.

Competitive Strengths

We believe the following competitive strengths will enable us to capitalize on opportunities in our targeted markets:

Leading positions in diversified targeted markets. We believe our leading positions in our targeted markets, including term life and individual long-term care insurance, retirement income and mortgage insurance, provide us with the scale necessary to compete effectively in these markets as they continue to grow. We also believe our strong presence in multiple markets provides balance to our business, reduces our exposure to adverse economic trends affecting any one market and provides stable cash flow to fund growth opportunities.

Product innovation and smart breadth. We offer a breadth of products that meet the needs of consumers throughout the various stages of their lives, thereby positioning us to benefit from the

current trend among distributors to reduce the number of insurers with whom they maintain relationships. We refer to our approach to product diversity as "smart" breadth because we are selective in the products we offer and strive to maintain appropriate return and risk thresholds when we expand the scope of our product offerings.

Extensive, multi-channel distribution network. We have extensive distribution reach and offer consumers access to our products through a broad network of financial intermediaries, independent producers and dedicated sales specialists. In addition, we maintain strong relationships with leading distributors by providing a high level of specialized and differentiated distribution support and by pursuing joint business improvement efforts.

Technology-enhanced, scalable, low-cost operating platform. We have pursued an aggressive approach to cost-management and continuous process improvement. We also have developed sophisticated technological tools that enhance performance by automating key processes and reducing response times and process variations. In addition, we have centralized our operations and have established scalable, low-cost operating centers in Virginia, North Carolina, India and Ireland.

Disciplined risk management with strong compliance practices. Risk management and regulatory compliance are critical parts of our business, and we are recognized in the insurance industry for our excellence in these areas. We employ comprehensive risk management processes in virtually every aspect of our operations, including product development, underwriting, investment management, asset-liability management and technology development programs. We have 130 dedicated risk management professionals supporting these efforts and approximately 200 additional professionals dedicated to legal and regulatory compliance.

Strong balance sheet and high-quality investment portfolio. We believe our size, ratings and capital strength provide us with a significant competitive advantage. We have a diversified, high-quality investment portfolio with \$61.7 billion of invested assets, as of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis. More than 93% of our fixed maturities had ratings equivalent to investment-grade, and less than 1% of our total investment portfolio consisted of equity securities, as of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis.

Experienced and deep management team. Our senior management team has an average of approximately 17 years of experience in the financial services industry. We have adopted GE's recognized practices for successfully developing managerial talent at all levels of our organization and have instilled a performance- and execution-oriented corporate culture that we will continue to foster as an independent company.

Growth Strategies

Our objective is to increase operating earnings and enhance returns on equity. We intend to pursue this objective by focusing on the following strategies:

Capitalize on attractive growth trends in three key markets. We have positioned our product portfolio and distribution relationships to capitalize on the attractive growth prospects in three key markets:

Retirement income, where we believe growth will be driven by a variety of favorable demographic trends and the approximately \$4.4 trillion of invested financial assets in the U.S. that are held by people within 10 years of retirement. Our products are designed to enable the growing retired population to convert their invested assets into reliable retirement income.

Protection, particularly long-term care insurance, where we believe growth will be driven by the increasing protection needs of the expanding aging population and a shifting of the burden for

funding these needs to individuals from governments and employers. For example, it is estimated that approximately 70% of individuals in the U.S. aged 65 and older will require long-term care at some time in their lives, but in 2001, only 7% of individuals in the U.S. aged 55 and older had long-term care insurance.

International mortgage insurance, where we continue to see attractive growth opportunities with the expansion of homeownership and low-down-payment loans. The net premiums written in our international mortgage insurance business have increased by a compound annual growth rate of 46% for the three years ended December 31, 2003.

Further strengthen and extend our distribution channels. We intend to further strengthen and extend our distribution channels by continuing to differentiate ourselves in areas where we believe we have distinct competitive advantages. These areas include:

Product and service innovations, as illustrated by new product introductions, such as the introduction in 2002 of our GE Retirement Answer®, our introduction of innovative private mortgage insurance products in the European market, and our service innovations, which include programs such as our policyholder wellness initiatives in our long-term care insurance business and our AU Central® Internet platform in our mortgage insurance business.

Collaborative approach to key distributors, which includes a joint business improvement program (originally developed by GE), called "At the Customer, For the Customer," or ACFC, and our platinum customer service desks, which have benefited our distributors and helped strengthen our relationships with them.

Technology initiatives, such as our GENIUS® underwriting system, which makes it easier for distributors to do business with us, improves our term life and long-term care insurance underwriting speed and accuracy, and lowers our operating costs.

Enhance returns on capital and increase margins. We believe we will be able to enhance our returns on capital and increase our margins through the following:

Rigorous product pricing and return discipline. We intend to maintain strict product pricing disciplines that are designed to achieve our target returns on capital. Over the past two years, we introduced restructured pricing on newly issued policies in each of our operating segments and exited products that were not achieving our target returns. We expect our returns on capital to improve as the benefits of these actions emerge and as we continue our focus on maintaining target returns.

Capital efficiency enhancements. We continually seek opportunities to use our capital more efficiently to support our business, while maintaining our ratings and strong capital position. For example, in 2003, we took actions to reduce the statutory capital required to support most of our new term and universal life insurance policies and to reduce excess capital at our mortgage insurance subsidiaries by operating at an "AA/Aa2" rating level.

Investment income enhancements. As part of GE, the yield on our investment portfolio has been affected by the practice in recent years of realizing investment gains through the sale of appreciated securities and other assets during a period of historically low interest rates. This strategy was pursued to offset impairments and losses in our investment portfolio, fund consolidations and restructurings in our business and provide current income. As we transition to being an independent public company, our investment strategy will be to optimize investment income without relying on realized investment gains. We will seek to improve our investment yield by continuously evaluating our asset class mix and pursuing additional investment classes.

Ongoing operating cost reductions and efficiencies. We will continually focus on reducing our cost base while maintaining strong service levels for our customers. We expect to accomplish this in each of our operating units through a wide range of cost management disciplines, including consolidating operations, using low-cost operating locations, reducing supplier costs, leveraging Six Sigma and other process improvement efforts, forming dedicated teams to identify opportunities for cost reductions and investing in new technology, particularly for web-based, digital end-to-end processes.

Pursue acquisitions opportunistically. We intend to continue to complement our core growth strategy through selective acquisitions designed to enhance our earnings and returns, the breadth of our product portfolio, or our distribution reach. We have successfully completed the acquisition and integration of 13 key businesses since 1993. As a public company, we will have direct access to capital markets, which we believe will enable us to raise external capital in an efficient manner to facilitate selective acquisitions.

Formation of Genworth Financial, Inc.

We were incorporated in Delaware on October 23, 2003 in preparation for our corporate reorganization and initial public offering, or IPO, which was completed on May 28, 2004.

In connection with the IPO, we acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc., or GEFAHI. GEFAHI is an indirect subsidiary of GE and prior to the IPO was a holding company for a group of companies that provide life insurance, long-term care insurance, group life and health insurance, annuities and other investment products and U.S. mortgage insurance. We also acquired certain other insurance businesses that were owned by other GE subsidiaries but managed by members of the Genworth management team. These businesses include international mortgage insurance, European payment protection insurance, a Bermuda reinsurer and mortgage contract underwriting.

In consideration for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization, we issued to GEFAHI the following securities:

489.5 million shares of our Class B Common Stock. For a description of the terms of our common stock, see "Description of Capital Stock Common Stock." GEFAHI sold 145.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock (which were converted from an equal number of shares of Class B Common Stock) in the IPO.

\$600 million of our 6.00% Equity Units, which we refer to in this prospectus as the Equity Units. For a description of the terms of our Equity Units, see "Description of Equity Units." GEFAHI sold all the Equity Units in a public offering concurrent with the IPO.

\$100 million of our 5.25% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock, which we refer to in this prospectus as the Series A Preferred Stock. The Series A Preferred Stock is mandatorily redeemable on June 1, 2011. For a description of the terms of our Series A Preferred Stock, see "Description of Capital Stock Preferred Stock Series A Preferred Stock." GEFAHI sold all the Series A Preferred Stock in a public offering concurrent with the IPO.

A \$2.4 billion note. We repaid this note with proceeds from the borrowings under a \$2.4 billion short-term credit facility with a syndicate of banks concurrently with the completion of the IPO. We intend to repay the borrowings under this short-term credit facility with the proceeds from this offering and from our expected issuance (at about the same time as this offering) of approximately \$500 million in commercial paper. For a description of the terms of the notes offered hereby, see "Description of the Notes." For a description of the short-term credit facility and the commercial paper facility, see "Description of Certain Indebtedness Commercial Paper Facility."

A \$550 million contingent non-interest-bearing note that matures on May 24, 2005. We refer to this note in this prospectus as the Contingent Note. This note will be repaid solely to the extent that statutory contingency reserves from our U.S. mortgage insurance business in excess of \$150 million are released and paid to us as a dividend. The release of these statutory reserves and payment of the dividend by our U.S. mortgage insurance business to us are subject to statutory limitations, regulatory approval and the absence of any impact on our financial ratings. If regulatory approval has been obtained by May 24, 2005 but our financial ratings have not been affirmed, the term of this note will be extended for a period of up to twelve months to obtain affirmation of our financial ratings. Any portion of the Contingent Note that is not repaid by May 24, 2005 or by the extended term, if applicable, will be canceled. We will record any portion of the Contingent Note that is canceled as a capital contribution. For a description of the terms of this note see "Description of Certain Indebtedness Contingent Note."

The liabilities we assumed from GEFAHI include ¥60 billion aggregate principal amount of 1.6% notes due 2011 that had been issued by GEFAHI, ¥3 billion of which GEFAHI owned and transferred to us. We refer to these notes in this prospectus as the Yen Notes. We have entered into arrangements to swap our obligations under the Yen Notes to a U.S. dollar obligation with a principal amount of \$491 million and bearing interest at a rate of 4.84% per annum.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, GEFAHI owned 100% of our outstanding common stock, which consisted solely of Class B Common Stock. Shares of Class B Common Stock convert automatically into shares of Class A Common Stock when they are held by any person other than GE or an affiliate of GE or when GE no longer beneficially owns at least 10% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, all the shares of common stock offered in the IPO consisted of Class A Common Stock. Upon the completion of the IPO, GE beneficially owned (through GEFAHI) approximately 70% of our outstanding common stock. GEFAHI granted the underwriters in the IPO an option until June 23, 2004 to purchase up to 21,750,000 additional shares of Class A Common Stock to cover over-allotments, and if they exercise that option in full, GE would beneficially own approximately 66% of our outstanding common stock. As of the date of this prospectus, the underwriters have exercised that option to purchase 1.44 million shares of Class A Common Stock. GE has informed us that it intends, subject to market conditions, to divest its remaining interest in us as soon as practicable. GE has also informed us that, in any event, it expects to reduce its interest to below 50% within two years of the completion of the IPO. GE currently expects to reduce its interest through one or more additional public offerings of our common stock, but it is not obligated to divest our shares in this or any other manner.

In connection with the IPO, we entered into a number of arrangements with GE governing our separation from GE and a variety of transition and other matters, including our relationship with GE while GE remains a significant stockholder in our company. These arrangements include several significant reinsurance transactions with Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, or UFLIC, an indirect subsidiary of GE. As part of these transactions, we ceded to UFLIC, effective as of January 1, 2004, all of our in-force structured settlement contracts, substantially all of our in-force variable annuity contracts, and a block of long-term care insurance policies that we reinsured in 2000 from The Travelers Insurance Company, a subsidiary of Citigroup Inc., which we refer to in this prospectus as Travelers. In the aggregate, these blocks of business did not meet our target return thresholds, and although we remain liable under these contracts and policies as the ceding insurer, the reinsurance transactions have the effect of transferring the financial results of the reinsured blocks to UFLIC. We are continuing new sales of structured settlement, variable annuity and long-term care insurance products, and we expect to achieve our targeted returns on these new sales. In addition, we continue to service the blocks of business that we reinsured, which preserves our operating scale and enables us to service and grow our new sales of these products. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company."

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The diagram below shows the relationships among GE, GEFAHI and Genworth that existed prior to the completion of our corporate reorganization and the IPO. The dotted lines indicate the businesses that were transferred to Genworth in connection with our corporate reorganization.

* The Partnership Marketing Group offers life and health insurance, auto club memberships and other financial products and services directly to consumers through affinity marketing arrangements with a variety of organizations. The Partnership Marketing Group historically included UFLIC, a subsidiary that offered the life and health insurance for these arrangements.

The diagram below shows the current relationships among GE, GEFAHI and Genworth after the completion of our corporate reorganization and the IPO.

In this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, "Genworth," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Genworth Financial, Inc. and its combined subsidiaries and include the operations of the businesses acquired from GEFAHI and other GE subsidiaries in connection with our corporate reorganization.

Risks Relating to Our Company

As part of your evaluation of our company, you should consider the risks associated with our business, our separation from GE and this offering. These risks include:

Risks relating to our businesses, including interest rate fluctuations, downturns and volatility in equity markets, defaults in portfolio securities, downgrades in our financial strength and credit ratings, insufficiency of reserves, legal constraints on dividend distributions by subsidiaries, illiquid investments, competition, inability to attract or retain independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists, defaults by counterparties, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, regulatory restrictions on our operations and changes in applicable laws and regulations, legal or regulatory actions, political or economic instability and the threat of terrorism;

Risks relating to our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments, including unexpected changes in mortality and morbidity rates, accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits, medical advances such as genetic mapping research, unexpected changes in persistency rates, increases in statutory reserve requirements and changes in tax and securities laws;

Risks relating to our Mortgage Insurance segment, including the influence of large mortgage lenders and investors, decreases in the volume of high loan-to-value mortgage originations, increases in mortgage insurance cancellations, increases in the use of simultaneous second mortgages and other alternatives to private mortgage insurance, unexpected increases in mortgage insurance default rates, deterioration in economic conditions, increases in the use of captive reinsurance in the mortgage insurance market, changes in the demand for mortgage insurance that could arise as a result of efforts of large mortgage investors and legal actions under the Real Estate Settlement Practices Act and the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act;

Risks relating to our separation from GE, including the loss of benefits associated with GE's brand and reputation, our need to establish our new Genworth brand identity quickly and effectively, our inability to present financial information in this prospectus that accurately represents the results we would have achieved as a stand-alone company, the possibility that we will not be able to replace services previously provided by GE on comparable terms, uncertainty of amounts and timing of payments that we have agreed to make to GE under our tax matters agreement and other matters relating to that agreement, potential conflicts of interest with GE and GE's engaging in the same type of business as we do in the future; and

Risks relating to this offering, including the possibility that an active trading market for the notes will not develop, the adverse effect on the price of the notes that changes in our credit rating or the debt market could have, the absence of financial covenants in the indenture governing the notes and the structural subordination of the notes to the debt and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

For a further discussion of these and other risks, see "Risk Factors."

Additional Information

Our corporate headquarters and principal executive offices are located at 6620 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230. Our telephone number at that address is (804) 281-6000. We maintain a variety of websites to communicate with our distributors and customers and to provide information about various insurance and investment products to the general public. None of the information on our websites is part of this prospectus.

The Offering

Issuer	Genworth Financial, Inc.
Notes offered	<p>\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of LIBOR floating rate notes due 2007</p> <p>\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.750% notes due 2009</p> <p>\$600,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.750% notes due 2014</p> <p>\$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.500% notes due 2034</p> <p>We refer to the LIBOR floating rate notes due 2007 as the 2007 notes, the 4.750% notes due 2009 as the 2009 notes, the 5.750% notes due 2014 as the 2014 notes and the 6.500% notes due 2034 as the 2034 notes, and we refer to the 2007 notes, 2009 notes, 2014 notes and 2034 notes collectively as the notes.</p>
Interest rate	<p>In the case of the 2007 notes, three-month LIBOR, reset on a quarterly basis, plus 0.15% per year</p> <p>4.750% per year in the case of the 2009 notes</p> <p>5.750% per year in the case of the 2014 notes</p> <p>6.500% per year in the case of the 2034 notes</p>
Maturity date	<p>2007 notes will mature on June 15, 2007</p> <p>2009 notes will mature on June 15, 2009</p> <p>2014 notes will mature on June 15, 2014</p> <p>2034 notes will mature on June 15, 2034</p>
Interest payment dates	Interest on the 2007 notes will be payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2004. Interest on the 2009 notes, the 2014 notes and the 2034 notes will be payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning December 15, 2004.
Ranking	The notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The notes will not be obligations of or guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. As a result, the notes will be structurally subordinated to all debt and other liabilities of our subsidiaries (including liabilities to policyholders and contractholders), which means that creditors of our subsidiaries will be paid from their assets before holders of the notes would have any claims to those assets. As of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis, our subsidiaries had outstanding \$82,057 million of total liabilities, including \$1,573 million of debt (excluding, in each case, intercompany liabilities). The indenture under which the notes will be issued will not limit our ability, or the ability of our subsidiaries, to issue or incur other debt or issue preferred stock. As a holding company, we depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us to meet our obligations, including our obligations to pay interest on the notes. See "Risk Factors Risk Relating to Our Business As a holding company, we depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us to pay dividends and to meet our obligations" and "Description of the Notes."

Optional Redemption	We may redeem all or a portion of the 2009 notes, the 2014 notes and the 2034 notes at any time, at our option, at "make-whole" redemption prices equal to the greater of (1) 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes being redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption and (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest in respect of the notes being redeemed (not including any portion of the payments of interest accrued as of the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date, on a semi-annual basis, at the treasury rate plus (i) 12.5 basis points with respect to the 2009 notes, (ii) 15 basis points with respect to the 2014 notes or (iii) 20 basis points with respect to the 2034 notes, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption. See "Description of the Notes Optional Redemption."
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Sinking Fund	None.
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Denominations	Each series of the notes will be issued in denominations of \$1,000 or integral multiples thereof.
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Form of Notes	Each series of the notes will be issued as fully registered notes (to be deposited with the depository), represented by one or more global notes deposited with The Depository Trust Company, or DTC. Investors may elect to hold interests in the global notes through any of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or the Euroclear System.
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Use of Proceeds	The net proceeds from the offering will be approximately \$1.9 billion. GE will reimburse us for all underwriting discounts and commissions and substantially all of our other offering expenses, and we estimate that the total offering expenses will be approximately \$2 million, not including underwriting discounts and commissions. We intend to apply the net proceeds from this offering, together with the net proceeds of our expected issuance of approximately \$500 million in commercial paper, to the repayment of a \$2.4 billion 180-day credit facility entered into with a syndicate of banks, including certain affiliates of the underwriters, in connection with our corporate reorganization. See "Underwriting."
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Trustee	JPMorgan Chase Bank
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Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information

The following table sets forth summary historical combined and pro forma financial information. You should read this information in conjunction with the information under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our combined financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In connection with the IPO, we acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of GEFAHI. We also acquired certain other insurance businesses that were owned by other GE subsidiaries but managed by members of the Genworth management team. These businesses include international mortgage insurance, European payment protection insurance, a Bermuda reinsurer and mortgage contract underwriting. In consideration for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization, we issued to GEFAHI 489.5 million shares of our Class B Common Stock, \$600 million of our Equity Units, \$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock, a \$2.4 billion note and the \$550 million Contingent Note.

We have prepared our combined financial statements as if Genworth had been in existence throughout all relevant periods. Our historical combined financial information and statements include all businesses that were owned by GEFAHI, including those that were not transferred to us, as well as the other insurance businesses that we acquired from other GE subsidiaries, each in connection with our corporate reorganization.

The unaudited pro forma information set forth below reflects our historical combined financial information, as adjusted to give effect to the transactions described under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information" as if each had occurred as of January 1, 2003, in the case of earnings information, and March 31, 2004, in the case of financial position information. The following transactions are reflected in the pro forma financial information:

the removal of certain businesses of GEFAHI that were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization, including the Partnership Marketing Group business, an institutional asset management business and several other small businesses;

the removal of certain liabilities that we did not assume, including an aggregate of \$1.696 billion of commercial paper issued by GEFAHI and short-term borrowings from General Electric Capital Corporation of \$800 million that were outstanding as of March 31, 2004;

the reinsurance transactions with UFLIC, including a capital contribution of \$1.836 billion to UFLIC;

the issuance of equity and debt securities to GEFAHI in exchange for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization;

the issuance and sale of the notes offered hereby and \$500 million of commercial paper and the application of the proceeds therefrom as described under "Use of Proceeds;" and

the other adjustments described in the notes to the unaudited pro forma financial statements under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information."

The unaudited pro forma information below is based upon available information and assumptions that we believe are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma financial information is for illustrative and informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or be indicative of what our financial condition or results of operations would have been had the transactions described above occurred on the dates indicated. The unaudited pro forma information also should not be considered representative of our future financial condition or results of operations.

In addition to the pro forma adjustments to our historical combined financial statements, various other factors will have an effect on our financial condition and results of operations, including those discussed under "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

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(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Historical						Pro forma			
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,				Three months ended March 31,	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003(1)	2002	2001	2000(2)	1999	2004	2003	2003
Combined Statement of Earnings Information										
Revenues:										
Premiums	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,587	\$ 6,703	\$ 6,107	\$ 6,012	\$ 5,233	\$ 4,534	\$ 1,619	\$ 1,478	\$ 6,252
Net investment income	1,020	992	4,015	3,979	3,895	3,678	3,440	755	721	2,928
Net realized investment gains	16	21	10	204	201	262	280	15	20	38
Policy fees and other income	263	231	943	939	993	1,053	751	166	135	557
Total revenues	3,021	2,831	11,671	11,229	11,101	10,226	9,005	2,555	2,354	9,775
Benefits and expenses:										
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,348	1,253	5,232	4,640	4,474	3,586	3,286	1,086	996	4,191
Interest credited	396	409	1,624	1,645	1,620	1,456	1,290	330	343	1,358
Underwriting, acquisition, and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	508	488	1,942	1,808	1,823	1,813	1,626	414	404	1,614
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles(3)	345	300	1,351	1,221	1,237	1,394	1,136	286	251	1,144
Interest expense	47	27	140	124	126	126	78	61	43	205
Total benefits and expenses	2,644	2,477	10,289	9,438	9,280	8,375	7,416	2,177	2,037	8,512
Earnings from continuing operations										
before income taxes	377	354	1,382	1,791	1,821	1,851	1,589	378	317	1,263
Provision for income taxes	117	100	413	411	590	576	455	122	88	371
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 260	\$ 254	\$ 969	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,134	\$ 256	\$ 229	\$ 892
Pro forma earnings from continuing operations per share:										
Basic	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.98					\$ 0.52	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.82
Diluted	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.98					\$ 0.52	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.82
Pro forma shares outstanding:										
Basic	489.5	489.5	489.5					489.5	489.5	489.5
Diluted	490.0	490.0	490.0					490.0	490.0	490.0

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Historical

Pro forma

Selected Segment Information

Total revenues:

Protection	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,472	\$ 6,153	\$ 5,605	\$ 5,443	\$ 4,917	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,393	\$ 5,839
Retirement Income and Investments	976	958	3,781	3,756	3,721	3,137	725	689	2,707
Mortgage Insurance	263	227	982	946	965	895	263	227	982
Affinity(4)	139	137	566	588	687	817			
Corporate and Other	77	37	189	334	285	460	78	45	247
Total	\$ 3,021	\$ 2,831	\$ 11,671	\$ 11,229	\$ 11,101	\$ 10,226	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,354	\$ 9,775

Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations:

Protection	\$ 124	\$ 131	\$ 487	\$ 554	\$ 538	\$ 492	\$ 123	\$ 124	\$ 481
Retirement Income and Investments	31	42	151	186	215	250	32	26	93
Mortgage Insurance	103	85	369	451	428	414	103	85	369
Affinity(4)	(2)		16	(3)	24	(13)			
Corporate and Other	4	(4)	(54)	192	26	132	(2)	(6)	(51)
Total	\$ 260	\$ 254	\$ 969	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,275	\$ 256	\$ 229	\$ 892

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(Dollar amounts in millions)	Historical						Pro forma
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,
	2004	2003(1)	2002	2001	2000(2)	1999	2004
Combined Statement of Financial Position Information							
Total investments	\$ 81,466	\$ 78,693	\$ 72,080	\$ 62,977	\$ 54,978	\$ 48,341	\$ 61,749
All other assets	25,070	24,738	45,277	41,021	44,598	27,758	38,467
Total assets	\$ 106,536	\$ 103,431	\$ 117,357	\$ 103,998	\$ 99,576	\$ 76,099	\$ 100,216
Policyholder liabilities	\$ 67,346	\$ 66,545	\$ 63,195	\$ 55,900	\$ 48,291	\$ 45,042	\$ 66,841
Non-recourse funding obligations(5)	600	600					600
Short-term borrowings	2,496	2,239	1,850	1,752	2,258	990	500
Long-term borrowings	516	529	472	622	175	175	2,416(6)
All other liabilities	18,153	17,718	35,088	31,559	35,865	18,646	17,601
Total liabilities	\$ 89,111	\$ 87,631	\$ 100,605	\$ 89,833	\$ 86,589	\$ 64,853	\$ 87,958
Accumulated nonowner changes in stockholder's interest	\$ 2,976	\$ 1,672	\$ 835	\$ (664)	\$ (424)	\$ (862)	\$ 1,987
Total stockholder's interest	17,425	15,800	16,752	14,165	12,987	11,246	12,258
U.S. Statutory Information							
Statutory capital and surplus(7)	7,129	7,021	7,207	7,940	7,119	6,140	
Asset valuation reserve	453	413	390	477	497	500	

(1) On August 29, 2003, we sold our Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses for aggregate cash proceeds of approximately \$2.1 billion, consisting of \$1.6 billion paid to us and \$0.5 billion paid to other GE affiliates, plus pre-closing dividends. See note 4 to our combined financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(2) During 2000, we consummated three significant business combinations:

In July 2000, we reinsured 90% of Travelers' long-term care insurance portfolio and acquired certain related assets for \$411 million;

In April 2000, we acquired Phoenix American Life Insurance Company for \$284 million; and

Effective March 2000, we acquired the insurance policies and related assets of Toho Mutual Life Insurance Company. Our Japanese life insurance business assumed \$21.6 billion of policyholder liabilities and \$0.3 billion of accounts payable and accrued expenses and acquired \$20.3 billion in cash, investments and other tangible assets through this transaction. We sold this business on August 29, 2003, and its results have been presented as discontinued operations.

(3)

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As of January 1, 2002, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and, in accordance with its provisions, discontinued amortization of goodwill. Goodwill amortization was \$84 million, \$70 million and \$53 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, excluding goodwill amortization included in discontinued operations.

- (4) Reflects the results of businesses that were owned by GEFAHI but were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization, including (a) the Partnership Marketing Group business, (b) an institutional asset management business, and (c) several other small businesses that were not part of our core ongoing business. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview Our historical and pro forma financial information."
- (5) Reflects non-recourse funding obligations. These obligations are represented by notes that bear a floating rate of interest and mature in 2033. The floating rate notes were issued by a wholly-owned captive reinsurance subsidiary of our company to fund certain statutory reserves. The floating rate notes have been deposited into a series of trusts that have issued money market securities. Both principal and interest payments on the money market securities are guaranteed by a third-party insurance company.
- (6) Includes the Yen Notes and the notes offered hereby.
- (7) Includes statutory capital and surplus and statutorily required contingency reserves held by our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risks before investing in our notes. These risks could materially affect our business, results of operations or financial condition and cause the trading price of our notes to decline. You could lose part or all of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Businesses

Interest rate fluctuations could adversely affect our business and profitability.

Our insurance and investment products are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations and expose us to the risk that falling interest rates will reduce our "spread," or the difference between the returns we earn on the investments that support our obligations under these products and the amounts that we must pay policyholders and contractholders. Because we may reduce the interest rates we credit on most of these products only at limited, pre-established intervals, and because some of them have guaranteed minimum crediting rates, declines in interest rates may adversely affect the profitability of those products. For example, interest rates declined to unusually low levels from 2001 to 2003. During this period, our net earnings from spread-based products, such as fixed and income annuities and guaranteed investment contracts, declined from \$207 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 to \$138 million for the year ended December 31, 2003.

During periods of increasing market interest rates, we must offer higher crediting rates on interest-sensitive products, such as universal life insurance and fixed annuities, and we must increase crediting rates on in-force products to keep these products competitive. In addition, increases in market interest rates may cause increased policy surrenders, withdrawals from life insurance policies and annuity contracts and requests for policy loans, as policyholders and contractholders seek to shift assets to products with perceived higher returns. Increases in crediting rates, as well as surrenders and withdrawals, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. An increase in policy surrenders and withdrawals also may require us to accelerate amortization of deferred acquisition costs or other intangibles or cause an impairment of goodwill, which would reduce our net earnings.

Our long-term care insurance products also expose us to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. The pricing and expected future profitability of these products are based in part on expected investment returns. Over time, long-term care insurance products generally produce positive cash flows as customers pay periodic premiums, which we invest as we receive them. Declining interest rates may reduce our ability to achieve our targeted investment margins and may adversely affect the profitability of our long-term care insurance products.

In our mortgage insurance business, rising interest rates generally reduce the volume of new mortgages, resulting in a decrease in the volume of new insurance written. Rising interest rates also can increase the monthly mortgage payments for insured homeowners with adjustable rate mortgages, or ARMs, which could have the effect of increasing default rates on ARM loans and thereby increasing our exposure on our mortgage insurance policies. This is particularly relevant in our non-U.S. mortgage insurance business, where ARMs are the predominant mortgage product. Declining interest rates increase the rate at which insured borrowers refinance their existing mortgages, thereby resulting in cancellations of the mortgage insurance covering the refinanced loans. Declining interest rates also generally are associated with home price appreciation, which may provide insured borrowers the option of canceling their mortgage insurance coverage earlier than we anticipated in pricing that coverage. These cancellations could have an adverse effect on our results from our mortgage insurance business.

Interest rate fluctuations also could have an adverse effect on the results of our investment portfolio. During periods of declining market interest rates, the interest we receive on variable interest rate investments decreases. In addition, during those periods, we are forced to reinvest the cash we receive as interest or return of principal on our investments in lower-yielding high-grade instruments or in lower-credit instruments to maintain comparable returns. Issuers of fixed-income securities also may decide to prepay their obligations in order to borrow at lower market rates, which exacerbates the risk

that we may have to invest the cash proceeds of these securities in lower-yielding or lower-credit instruments. Declining interest rates from 2001 to 2003 contributed to a decrease in our weighted average investment yield from 6.5% for the year ended December 31, 2001 to 5.2% for the year ended December 31, 2003. For additional information regarding our investment portfolio, see "Business Investments." For additional information regarding the sensitivity of the fixed maturities in our investment portfolio to interest rate fluctuations, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Sensitivity analysis."

Downturns and volatility in equity markets could adversely affect our business and profitability.

Significant downturns and volatility in equity markets could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations in three principal ways. First, market downturns and volatility may cause potential new purchasers of our products to refrain from purchasing products, such as variable annuities and variable life insurance, that have returns linked to the performance of the equity markets and may cause current policyholders and contractholders to withdraw cash values from those products. The sharp declines in the equity markets during 2001 and 2002 have had adverse impacts on our sales of variable annuities and other products linked to equity markets. For example, our deposits for variable annuities decreased by 28% from \$2,309 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 to \$1,667 million for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Second, downturns and volatility in equity markets can have an adverse effect on the revenues and returns from our separate account and private asset management products and services. Because these products depend on fees related primarily to the value of assets under management, declines in the equity markets have reduced our revenues by reducing the value of the investment assets we manage. For example, the recent equity market downturn caused a reduction in the value of the separate account assets underlying our variable life insurance policies, variable annuities and assets under management. As a result, our policy fees and other income in our Retirement Income and Investments segment decreased by 7% from \$243 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$225 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition, some of our variable annuity products contain guaranteed minimum death benefits and guaranteed minimum income payments tied to the investment performance of the assets held within the variable annuity. A significant market decline could result in declines in account values which could increase our payments under the guaranteed minimum death benefits and certain income payments in connection with variable annuities, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Third, we are exposed to equity risk on our holdings of common stock and other equities. An economic downturn, corporate malfeasance or a variety of other factors could cause declines in the value of our equity portfolio and cause our net earnings to decline. For additional information regarding the sensitivity of the equity securities in our investment portfolio to equity market fluctuations, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Sensitivity analysis."

Defaults in our fixed-income securities portfolio may reduce our earnings.

Issuers of the fixed-income securities that we own may default on principal and interest payments. As of each of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 and 2002, 93% of our fixed maturities had ratings equivalent to investment-grade. Nevertheless, as a result of the economic downturn and recent corporate malfeasance, the number of companies defaulting on their debt obligations increased dramatically in 2001 and 2002. As of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 and 2002, we had fixed maturities in or near default (where the issuer has missed payment of principal or interest or entered bankruptcy) with a fair value of \$177 million, \$190 million and \$181 million, respectively. An economic downturn, further events of corporate malfeasance or a variety of other factors could cause declines in the value of our fixed maturities portfolio and cause our net earnings to decline.

We recognized gross capital gains of \$27 million, \$181 million, \$473 million, \$790 million and \$814 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. We realized these capital gains in part to offset default-related losses during those periods. However, capital gains may not be available in the future, and if they are, we may elect not to recognize capital gains to offset losses.

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

Financial strength ratings, which various ratings organizations publish as measures of an insurance company's ability to meet contractholder and policyholder obligations, are important to maintaining public confidence in our products, the ability to market our products and our competitive position. A downgrade in our financial strength ratings, or the announced potential for a downgrade, could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations in many ways, including:

reducing new sales of insurance products, annuities and other investment products;

adversely affecting our relationships with independent sales intermediaries and our dedicated sales specialists;

materially increasing the number or amount of policy surrenders and withdrawals by contractholders and policyholders;

requiring us to reduce prices for many of our products and services to remain competitive; and

adversely affecting our ability to obtain reinsurance or obtain reasonable pricing on reinsurance.

In connection with the IPO and our separation from GE, our principal life insurance companies were downgraded from financial strength ratings of "AA" (Very Strong) by S&P and "Aa2" (Excellent) by Moody's, to "AA-" (Very Strong) and "Aa3" (Excellent), respectively. In addition, as a result of our 2003 decision to reduce excess capital at our mortgage insurance subsidiaries, our mortgage insurance companies were downgraded from financial strength ratings of "AAA" (Extremely Strong) by S&P and Fitch and "Aaa" (Exceptional) by Moody's to "AA" (Very Strong) by S&P and Fitch and "Aa2" (Excellent) by Moody's. Although we do not believe that these downgrades have negatively affected our business overall in any material respect, we cannot assure you that they will not have an adverse effect over time or that our ratings will not be further downgraded in the future. The "AA" and "AA-" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of S&P's 21 ratings categories, respectively. The "Aa2" and "Aa3" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of Moody's 21 ratings categories, respectively. The "AA" rating is the third-highest of Fitch's 24 ratings categories.

The charters of the Federal National Mortgage Corporation, or Fannie Mae, and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Freddie Mac, only permit them to buy high loan-to-value mortgages that are insured by a "qualified insurer," as determined by each of them. Their current rules effectively provide that they will accept mortgage insurance only from private mortgage insurers with financial strength ratings of at least "AA-" by S&P and "Aa3" by Moody's. If our mortgage insurance companies' financial strength ratings decrease below the thresholds established by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, we would not be able to insure mortgages purchased by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. Approximately 69% and 68% of the loans we insured in the U.S. during the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively, were sold to either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. An inability to insure mortgage loans sold to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or their transfer of our existing policies to an alternative mortgage insurer, would have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In 2003, the U.S. Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight announced a risk-based capital rule that treats credit enhancements issued by private mortgage insurers with financial strength ratings of "AAA" more favorably than those issued by "AA" rated insurers. Neither Fannie Mae nor Freddie Mac has adopted policies that distinguish between "AA" rated and "AAA" rated mortgage insurers.

However, if Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac adopts policies that treat "AAA" rated insurers more favorably than "AA" rated insurers, our competitive position may suffer.

Our mortgage insurance subsidiaries in Canada and Australia are also subject to local regulations that require them to maintain specified financial strength ratings to continue their operations.

In addition to the financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries, ratings agencies also publish credit ratings for our company. The credit ratings have an impact on the interest rates we pay on the money we borrow. Therefore, a downgrade in our credit ratings could increase our cost of borrowing and have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The ratings of our insurance subsidiaries are not evaluations directed to the protection of investors in our securities.

The ratings of our insurance subsidiaries described under "Business Financial Strength Ratings" reflect each rating agency's current opinion of each subsidiary's financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet obligations to policyholders and contractholders. These factors are of concern to policyholders, contractholders, agents, sales intermediaries and lenders. Ratings are not evaluations directed to the protection of investors in our securities, including the notes. They are not ratings of our securities and should not be relied upon when making a decision to buy, hold or sell our securities. In addition, the standards used by rating agencies in determining financial strength are different from capital requirements set by state insurance regulators. We may need to take actions in response to changing standards set by any of the ratings agencies, as well as statutory capital requirements, which could cause our business and operations to suffer.

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

We establish reserve liabilities to provide for future obligations under our insurance policies, annuities and other investment products, and mortgage insurance contract underwriting arrangements. Reserves do not represent an exact calculation of liability, but rather are estimates of expected net policy and contract benefits and claims payments over time. Our reserving assumptions and estimates require significant judgments and, therefore, are inherently uncertain. We cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts that we will pay for actual benefit and claim payments, the timing of those payments, or whether the assets supporting our policy and contract liabilities will increase to the levels we estimate before payment of benefits or claims. We continually monitor our reserves. If we conclude that our reserves are insufficient to cover actual or expected policy and contract benefits and claims payments, we would be required to increase our reserves and incur income statement charges for the period in which we make the determination, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. For more information on how we set our reserves, see "Business Reserves."

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

We act as a holding company for our insurance subsidiaries and do not have any significant operations of our own. Dividends from our subsidiaries and permitted payments to us under our tax sharing arrangements with our subsidiaries are our principal sources of cash to pay stockholder dividends and to meet our obligations. These obligations include our operating expenses, interest and principal on the notes and other borrowings and contract adjustment payments on our Equity Units. These obligations also include amounts we owe to GE under the tax matters agreement that we and GE entered into in connection with the IPO. If the cash we receive from our subsidiaries pursuant to dividend payment and tax sharing arrangements is insufficient for us to fund any of these obligations, we may be required to raise cash through the incurrence of debt, the issuance of additional equity or the sale of assets.

The payment of dividends and other distributions to us by our insurance subsidiaries is regulated by insurance laws and regulations. In general, dividends in excess of prescribed limits are deemed "extraordinary" and require insurance regulatory approval. See "Regulation." During the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, we received dividends from our insurance subsidiaries of \$1,472 million (\$1,400 million of which were deemed "extraordinary"), \$840 million (\$375 million of which were deemed "extraordinary") and \$410 million (none of which were deemed "extraordinary"), respectively. In addition, during the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, we received dividends from insurance subsidiaries related to discontinued operations of \$495 million, \$62 million and \$0, respectively. Based on statutory results as of December 31, 2003, our subsidiaries could pay dividends of \$1,121 million to us in 2004 without obtaining regulatory approval. However, as a result of the dividends we paid in connection with our corporate reorganization and the IPO, most of our insurance subsidiaries will not be able to pay us any additional dividends for the twelve months following the completion of the IPO without prior regulatory approval. As part of our corporate reorganization, we retained cash at the holding company level which we believe will be adequate to fund our dividend payments, debt service, obligations under the tax matters agreement and other obligations until our subsidiaries can resume paying dividends to us. In addition, the ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends to us, and our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders, are subject to various conditions imposed by the rating agencies for us to maintain our ratings.

Some of our investments are relatively illiquid.

Our investments in privately placed fixed maturities, mortgage loans, policy loans, limited partnership interests, real estate and restricted investments held by securitization entities are relatively illiquid. These asset classes represented approximately 30% of the carrying value of our total cash and invested assets as of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis. If we require significant amounts of cash on short notice in excess of our normal cash requirements, we may have difficulty selling these investments in a timely manner, be forced to sell them for less than we otherwise would have been able to realize, or both. For example, our floating rate funding agreements generally contain "put" provisions through which a contractholder may terminate the funding agreement for any reason after giving notice within the contract's specified notice period, which is generally 90 days but can be less than 30 days. As of March 31, 2004, the aggregate amount of our outstanding funding agreements with put option features was approximately \$2.4 billion, and the aggregate amount of funding agreements with put option notice periods of 30 days or less was \$450 million. If an unexpected number of contractholders exercise this right and we are unable to access other liquidity sources, we may have to liquidate assets quickly. Our inability to quickly dispose of illiquid investments could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

Our businesses are subject to intense competition. We believe the principal competitive factors in the sale of our products are product features, price, commission structure, marketing and distribution arrangements, brand, reputation, financial strength ratings and service.

Many other companies actively compete for sales in our protection and retirement income and investments markets, including other major insurers, banks, other financial institutions and specialty providers. The principal direct and indirect competitors for our mortgage insurance business include other private mortgage insurers, as well as federal and state governmental and quasi-governmental agencies in the U.S., including the Federal Housing Administration, or FHA, and to a lesser degree, the Veterans Administration, or VA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, as well as local and state housing finance agencies. We also compete in our mortgage insurance business with structured transactions in the capital markets and with other financial instruments designed to manage credit risk, such as credit default swaps and credit linked notes, with lenders who forego mortgage insurance, or self-insure, on loans held in their portfolios, and with lenders that provide mortgage reinsurance through captive

mortgage reinsurance programs. In Canada and some European countries, our mortgage insurance business competes directly with government entities, which provide comparable mortgage insurance. Government entities with which we compete typically do not have the same capital requirements and do not have the same profit objectives as we do. Although private companies, such as our company, establish pricing terms for their products to achieve targeted returns, these government entities may offer products on terms designed to accomplish social or political objectives or reflect other non-economic goals.

In many of our product lines, we face competition from competitors that have greater market share or breadth of distribution, offer a broader range of products, services or features, assume a greater level of risk, have lower profitability expectations or have higher financial strength ratings than we do. Many competitors offer similar products and use similar distribution channels. The substantial expansion of banks' and insurance companies' distribution capacities and expansion of product features in recent years have intensified pressure on margins and production levels and have increased the level of competition in many of our business lines.

We may be unable to attract and retain independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists.

We distribute our products through financial intermediaries, independent producers and dedicated sales specialists. We compete with other financial institutions to attract and retain commercial relationships in each of these channels, and our success in competing for sales through these sales intermediaries depends upon factors such as the amount of sales commissions and fees we pay, the breadth of our product offerings, the strength of our brand, our perceived stability and our financial strength ratings, the marketing and services we provide to them and the strength of the relationships we maintain with individuals at those firms. From time to time, due to competitive forces, we have experienced unusually high attrition in particular sales channels for specific products. An inability to recruit productive independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists, or our inability to retain strong relationships with the individual agents at our independent sales intermediaries, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

Prior to the completion of the IPO, we ceded to UFLIC, effective as of January 1, 2004, policy obligations under our structured settlement contracts, which had reserves of \$12.0 billion, and our variable annuity contracts, which had general account reserves of \$2.8 billion and separate account reserves of \$7.9 billion, in each case as of December 31, 2003. These contracts represent substantially all of our contracts that were in force as of December 31, 2003 for these products. In addition, effective as of January 1, 2004, we ceded to UFLIC policy obligations under a block of long-term care insurance policies that we reinsured from Travelers, which had reserves of \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2003. UFLIC has established trust accounts for our benefit to secure its obligations under the reinsurance arrangements, and General Electric Capital Corporation, an indirect subsidiary of GE, or GE Capital, has agreed to maintain UFLIC's risk-based capital above a specified minimum level. If UFLIC becomes insolvent notwithstanding this agreement, and the amounts in the trust accounts are insufficient to pay UFLIC's obligations to us, our financial condition and results of

operations could be materially adversely affected. See "Arrangements between GE and our Company Reinsurance Transactions."

In addition, we use derivative instruments to hedge various business risks. We enter into a variety of derivative instruments, including options, forwards, interest rate and currency swaps and options to enter into interest rate and currency swaps with a number of counterparties. If our counterparties fail to honor their obligations under the derivative instruments, our hedges of the related risk will be ineffective. That failure could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

Our international operations generate revenues denominated in local currencies. For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, 20%, 16%, 18%, 14% and 14% of our revenues, and 32%, 23%, 26%, 12% and 11% of our net earnings from continuing operations were generated by our international operations. We generally invest cash generated by our international operations in securities denominated in local currencies. As of each of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 and 2002, approximately 5% of our invested assets were held by our international operations and were invested primarily in non-U.S.-denominated securities. Although investing in securities denominated in local currencies limits the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuation on local operating results, we remain exposed to the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates as we translate the operating results of our foreign operations into our combined financial statements. We currently do not hedge this exposure, and as a result, period-to-period comparability of our results of operations is affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. For example, our net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, included approximately \$12 million and \$25 million, respectively, due to the favorable impact of changes in foreign exchange rates. In addition, because we derive a significant portion of our earnings from non-U.S.-denominated revenue, our results of operations could be adversely affected to the extent the dollar value of non-U.S.-denominated revenue is reduced due to a strengthening U.S. dollar.

In addition, our investments in non-U.S.-denominated securities are subject to fluctuations in non-U.S. securities and currency markets, and those markets can be volatile. Non-U.S. currency fluctuations also affect the value of any dividends paid by our non-U.S. subsidiaries to their parent companies in the U.S. For additional information regarding the sensitivity of our net earnings to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Sensitivity analysis."

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

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

State laws in the U.S. grant insurance regulatory authorities broad administrative powers with respect to, among other things:

- licensing companies and agents to transact business;
- calculating the value of assets to determine compliance with statutory requirements;
- mandating certain insurance benefits;
- regulating certain premium rates;

reviewing and approving policy forms;

regulating unfair trade and claims practices, including through the imposition of restrictions on marketing and sales practices, distribution arrangements and payment of inducements;

establishing statutory capital and reserve requirements and solvency standards;

fixing maximum interest rates on insurance policy loans and minimum rates for guaranteed crediting rates on life insurance policies and annuity contracts;

approving changes in control of insurance companies;

restricting the payment of dividends and other transactions between affiliates; and

regulating the types, amounts and valuation of investments.

State insurance regulators and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or NAIC, regularly re-examine existing laws and regulations applicable to insurance companies and their products. Changes in these laws and regulations are often made for the benefit of the consumer at the expense of the insurer and thus could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our mortgage insurance business is subject to additional laws and regulations. For a discussion of the risks associated with those laws and regulations, see "Risks Relating to Our Mortgage Insurance Business Changes in regulations that affect the mortgage insurance business could affect our operations significantly and could reduce the demand for mortgage insurance."

Currently, the U.S. federal government does not regulate directly the business of insurance. However, federal legislation and administrative policies in several areas can significantly and adversely affect insurance companies. These areas include financial services regulation, securities regulation, pension regulation, privacy, tort reform legislation and taxation. In addition, legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Senate, which, if enacted, would establish comprehensive and exclusive federal regulation over all "interstate insurers." This legislation would repeal the McCarran-Ferguson antitrust exemption for the business of insurance. It would also establish a Federal Insurance Regulatory Commission within the Department of Commerce that would have exclusive regulatory jurisdiction over life and property and casualty insurers that do business in more than one U.S. jurisdiction. The legislation would establish comprehensive federal regulatory oversight over such insurers, including licensing, solvency supervision, accounting and auditing practices, form and rate approval, and market conduct examination. In particular, the legislation would provide for price regulation of life insurance products, which is not now a feature of state regulation of life insurance and could affect the profitability of this business. The legislation also would establish a National Insurance Guaranty Fund which may be empowered to collect pre-funded assessments that are different from, and potentially greater than, current state guaranty fund assessment levels.

The Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Communications Commission have promulgated regulations governing telemarketing practices, including the implementation of a national Do-Not-Call Registry. These regulations require telemarketers under the jurisdiction of either agency to consult the Do-Not-Call Registry periodically and to remove from telemarketing lists any telephone numbers on that registry before making telemarketing calls. Under the McCarran-Ferguson Act, insurers are not subject to these regulations to the extent that their telemarketing activities constitute the "business of insurance" regulated by state law. Nevertheless, we believe it is not clear whether either agency will attempt to assert jurisdiction over any insurer that engages in telemarketing activities. We believe these regulations already have had an adverse effect, and may have a further adverse effect, on our sales of insurance products, such as long-term care insurance, that we market partly through telemarketing calls.

Our international operations are subject to regulation in the relevant jurisdictions in which they operate, which in many ways is similar to that of the state regulation outlined above. See "Regulation International Regulation."

Many of our customers and independent sales intermediaries also operate in regulated environments. Changes in the regulations that affect their operations also may affect our business relationships with them and their ability to purchase or to distribute our products. Accordingly, these changes could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations is time consuming and personnel-intensive, and changes in these laws and regulations may increase materially our direct and indirect compliance and other expenses of doing business, thus having an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. For a further discussion of the regulatory framework in which we operate, see "Regulation."

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

We face significant risks of litigation and regulatory investigations and actions in connection with our activities as an insurer, financial services provider, employer, investment adviser, securities issuer, investor and taxpayer. These lawsuits and regulatory actions may be difficult to assess or quantify and may seek recovery of very large or indeterminate amounts, including punitive and treble damages, which may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. A substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action against us could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail in the litigation, regulatory action or investigation, we could suffer significant reputational harm, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

Life insurance companies historically have been subject to substantial litigation resulting from policy disputes and other matters. Most recently, they have faced extensive claims, including class-action lawsuits, alleging improper life insurance sales practices. Judgments or negotiated settlements of such claims have had an adverse impact on the financial condition and results of operations of other insurance companies. We recently agreed to settle one such case and have established what we believe are adequate reserves to bring the matter to a conclusion. Substantial legal liability in any of these or future legal or regulatory actions could have an adverse financial effect or cause significant reputational harm. For further details regarding the litigation in which we are involved, see "Business Legal Proceedings."

We have significant operations in India that could be adversely affected by changes in the political or economic stability of India or government policies in India, the U.S. or Europe.

Through an arrangement with an affiliate of GE, we have a substantial team of professionals in India who provide a variety of services to our insurance operations, including customer service, transaction processing, and functional support including finance, investment research, actuarial, risk and marketing. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Arrangements Regarding Our Operations in India." The development of our operations center in India has been facilitated partly by the liberalization policies pursued by the Indian government over the past decade. The current government of India, formed in October 1999, has announced policies and taken initiatives that support the continued economic liberalization policies that have been pursued by previous governments. However, we cannot assure you that these liberalization policies will continue in the future. The rate of economic liberalization could change, and specific laws and policies affecting our business could change as well. A significant change in India's economic liberalization and deregulation policies could adversely affect business and economic conditions in India generally and our business in particular.

The political climate in the U.S. also could change so that it would not be practical for us to use international operations centers, such as call centers. This could adversely affect our ability to maintain or create low-cost operations outside the U.S. For example, a bill recently introduced in the U.S. Senate, entitled "The Call Center Consumer's Right To Know Act," would, if enacted, require employees of call centers used by a U.S. company to disclose their physical location at the beginning of

each telephone call. An identical bill recently was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Similar legislation also is pending in several states in which we operate. We believe the intent of this legislation is to alert consumers to the use of call centers that are located outside the U.S. If enacted, this legislation could result in consumer pressure to curtail our use of low-cost operations outside the U.S., which could reduce the cost benefits we currently realize from using them.

Similarly, the political or regulatory climate in Europe could change in ways which would inhibit our ability to use international operations centers. For example, changes in European privacy regulations, or more stringent interpretation or enforcement of these regulations, could require us to curtail our use of low-cost operations in India to service our European businesses, which could reduce the cost benefits we currently realize from using these operations.

The continued threat of terrorism, the occurrence of terrorist acts and ongoing military actions could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The continued threat of terrorism and ongoing military actions, as well as heightened security measures in response to these threats and actions, may cause significant volatility in global financial markets, disruptions to commerce and reduced economic activity. These consequences could have an adverse effect on the value of the assets in our investment portfolio. We cannot predict whether, and the extent to which, companies in which we maintain investments may suffer losses as a result of financial, commercial or economic disruptions, or how any such disruptions might affect the ability of those companies to pay interest or principal on their securities. The continued threat of terrorism also could result in increased reinsurance prices and potentially cause us to retain more risk than we otherwise would retain if we were able to obtain reinsurance at lower prices. In addition, the occurrence of terrorist actions could result in higher claims under our insurance policies than we had anticipated. For example, we incurred approximately \$25 million in losses related to the terrorist events of September 11, 2001.

Risks Relating to Our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments Segments

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

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

The risk that our claims experience may differ significantly from our pricing assumptions is particularly significant for our long-term care insurance products. Long-term care insurance policies provide for long-duration coverage and, therefore, our actual claims experience will emerge over many years after pricing assumptions have been established. Moreover, as a relatively new product in the market, long-term care insurance does not have the extensive claims experience history of life insurance, and as a result, our ability to forecast future claim rates for long-term care insurance is more limited than for life insurance.

We use assumptions regarding unemployment levels in pricing our European payment protection insurance. If those unemployment levels are higher than our pricing assumptions, the claims frequency could be higher for our European payment protection insurance business than we had projected.

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

Deferred acquisition costs, or DAC, represent costs which vary with and are primarily related to the sale and issuance of our insurance policies and investment contracts that are deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the related insurance policies. These costs include commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions, direct mail and printing costs, sales material and some support costs, such as underwriting and policy and contract issuance expenses. Under U.S. GAAP, DAC is deferred and recognized over the expected life of the policy or contract in relation to either the premiums or gross profits from that policy or contract. In addition, when we acquire a block of insurance policies or investment contracts, we assign a portion of the purchase price to the right to receive future net cash flows from existing insurance and investment contracts and policies. This intangible asset, called the present value of future profits, or PVFP, represents the actuarially estimated present value of future cash flows from the acquired policies. We amortize the value of this intangible asset in a manner similar to the amortization of DAC.

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

We regularly review DAC and PVFP to determine if they are recoverable from future income. If these costs are not recoverable, they are charged to expenses in the financial period in which we make this determination. For example, if we determine that we are unable to recover DAC from profits over the life of a block of insurance policies or annuity contracts, or if withdrawals or surrender charges associated with early withdrawals do not fully offset the unamortized acquisition costs related to those policies or annuities, we would be required to recognize the additional DAC amortization as a current-period expense. In recent years, the portion of estimated product margins required to amortize DAC and PVFP has increased in most of our lines of business, with the most significant impact on investment products, primarily as the result of lower investment returns. We also regularly review the recoverability of PVFP for impairment. As of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, we had \$5.5 billion, \$5.8 billion and \$5.3 billion of DAC, and \$1.1 billion, \$1.2 billion and \$1.3 billion of PVFP. We amortized \$352 million, \$293 million, \$1.3 billion, \$1.2 billion and \$1.2 billion of DAC and PVFP as a current-period expense for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, and for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

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

Goodwill represents the excess of the amount we paid to acquire our subsidiaries and other businesses over the fair value of their net assets at the date of the acquisition. Under U.S. GAAP, we test the carrying value of goodwill for impairment at least annually at the "reporting unit" level, which is either an operating segment or a business one level below the operating segment. Goodwill is impaired if the fair value of the reporting unit as a whole is less than the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, plus the carrying value of goodwill, at the date of the test. For example, goodwill may become impaired if the fair value of a reporting unit as a whole were to decline by an amount greater than the decline in the value of its individual identifiable assets and liabilities. This may occur for various reasons, including changes in actual or expected earnings or cash flows of a reporting unit, generation of earnings by a reporting unit at a lower rate of return than similar businesses or declines in market prices for publicly traded businesses similar to our reporting units. If any portion of our goodwill becomes impaired, we would be required to recognize the amount of the impairment as a current-period expense. When we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 142 with respect to recognizing impairment of goodwill, effective January 1, 2002, we

recognized a \$376 million impairment, net of tax, relating to our domestic auto and homeowners' insurance business (included in discontinued operations), primarily as a result of heightened price competition in the auto insurance industry.

Our reputation in the long-term care insurance market may be adversely affected if we were to raise premiums on our in-force long-term care insurance products.

Unlike several of our competitors, we have never increased premiums on any in-force long-term care policies that we have issued. Although the terms of all our long-term care insurance policies permit us to increase premiums during the premium-paying period, any implementation of a premium increase could have an adverse effect on our reputation, our ability to market and sell new long-term care insurance products and our ability to retain existing policyholders.

Genetic mapping research and other medical advances could adversely affect the financial performance of our life insurance, long-term care insurance and annuities businesses.

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

If we were to gain access to the same genetic or other medical information as our prospective policyholders and contractholders, then we would be able to take this information into account in pricing our life and long-term care insurance policies and annuity contracts. However, there are a number of regulatory proposals that would make genetic and other medical information confidential and unavailable to insurance companies. For example, the U.S. Senate recently passed and sent to the U.S. House of Representatives a bill that would prohibit group health plans, health insurers and employers from making enrollment decisions or adjusting premiums on the basis of genetic testing information. Health plans and health insurers also would be prohibited from requiring genetic testing. The Bush Administration has expressed support for the legislation. However, the House has not taken action on the legislation, and it is not clear whether the bill will be enacted or whether life or long-term care insurance underwriting also would be affected by the final legislation. Legislators in certain states have recently introduced similar legislation. If these regulatory proposals were enacted, prospective policyholders and contractholders would only disclose this information if they chose to do so voluntarily. These factors could lead us to reduce sales of products affected by these regulatory proposals and could result in a deterioration of the risk profile of our portfolio, which could lead to payments to our policyholders and contractholders that are higher than we anticipated.

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

The prices and expected future profitability of our life insurance, long-term care insurance, group life and health insurance and deferred annuity products are based in part upon expected patterns of premiums, expenses and benefits, using a number of assumptions, including those related to persistency, which is the probability that a policy or contract will remain in-force from one period to the next. The effect of persistency on profitability varies for different products. For most of our life insurance, group life and health insurance, and deferred annuity products, actual persistency that is lower than our persistency assumptions could have an adverse impact on profitability, especially in the early years of a

policy or contract primarily because we would be required to accelerate the amortization of expenses we deferred in connection with the acquisition of the policy or contract. For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, persistency in our life insurance and fixed annuity businesses has been slightly higher than assumed, while persistency in our variable annuity and group life and health insurance businesses has been slightly lower than we had assumed.

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

Because our assumptions regarding persistency experience are inherently uncertain, reserves for future policy benefits and claims may prove to be inadequate if actual persistency experience is different from those assumptions. Although some of our products permit us to increase premiums during the life of the policy or contract, we cannot guarantee that these increases would be sufficient to maintain profitability. Moreover, many of our products do not permit us to increase premiums or limit those increases during the life of the policy or contract. Significant deviations in experience from pricing expectations regarding persistency could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our products.

Regulation XXX may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations by requiring us to increase our statutory reserves for term life and universal life insurance or incur higher operating costs.

The Model Regulation entitled "Valuation of Life Insurance Policies," commonly known as "Regulation XXX," was promulgated by the NAIC and adopted by nearly all states as of January 1, 2001. It requires insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term and universal life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees. Virtually all our newly issued term and universal life insurance business is now affected by Regulation XXX.

In response to this regulation, we have increased term and universal life insurance statutory reserves and changed our premium rates for term life insurance products. We also have implemented reinsurance and capital management actions to mitigate the impact of Regulation XXX. However, we cannot assure you that there will not be regulatory or other challenges to the actions we have taken to date. The result of those challenges could require us to increase statutory reserves or incur higher operating costs.

We also cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of Regulation XXX on future sales of term and universal life insurance products. If we are unable to continue to implement those actions, we may be required to increase statutory reserves or incur higher operating costs than we currently anticipate. We also may have to implement measures that may be disruptive to our business. For example, because term and universal life insurance are particularly price-sensitive products, any increase in premiums charged on these products in order to compensate us for the increased statutory reserve requirements or higher costs of reinsurance may result in a significant loss of volume and adversely affect our life insurance operations.

Changes in tax laws could make some of our products less attractive to consumers.

Changes in tax laws could make some of our products less attractive to consumers. For example, in September 2001, the U.S. Congress enacted the Economic Growth and Taxpayer Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001. This act contains provisions that have significantly lowered individual income tax rates.

These reductions effectively reduce the benefits of federal income tax deferral on the build-up of value of life insurance and annuity products. The act also includes provisions that repeal the federal estate tax over a ten-year period. Some of these changes could reduce our sales of life insurance and annuity products and result in the increased surrender of these products.

In May 2003, U.S. President George Bush signed into law the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, which reduced the federal income tax that investors are required to pay on long-term capital gains and on some dividends paid on stock. This reduction may provide an incentive for some of our customers and potential customers to shift assets into mutual funds and away from products, including annuities, designed to defer taxes payable on investment returns. Because the income taxes payable on long-term capital gains and some dividends paid on stock have been reduced, investors may decide that the tax-deferral benefits of annuity contracts are less advantageous than the potential after-tax income benefits of mutual funds or other investment products that provide dividends and long-term capital gains. A shift away from annuity contracts and other tax-deferred products would reduce our income from sales of these products, as well as the assets upon which we earn investment income.

We cannot predict whether any other legislation will be enacted, what the specific terms of any such legislation will be or how, if at all, this legislation or any other legislation could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in U.S. federal and state securities laws may affect our operations and our profitability.

U.S. federal and state securities laws apply to investment products that are also "securities," including variable annuities and variable life insurance policies. As a result, some of our subsidiaries and the policies and contracts they offer are subject to regulation under these federal and state securities laws. Our insurance subsidiaries' separate accounts are registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Some variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by our insurance subsidiaries also are registered under the Securities Act of 1933. Other subsidiaries are registered as broker-dealers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are members of, and subject to, regulation by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. In addition, some of our subsidiaries also are registered as investment advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

Securities laws and regulations are primarily intended to ensure the integrity of the financial markets and to protect investors in the securities markets or investment advisory or brokerage clients. These laws and regulations generally grant supervisory agencies broad administrative powers, including the power to limit or restrict the conduct of business for failure to comply with those laws and regulations. Changes to these laws or regulations that restrict the conduct of our business could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Mortgage Insurance Segment

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

Our mortgage insurance products protect mortgage lenders and investors from default-related losses on residential first mortgage loans made primarily to home buyers with high loan-to-value mortgages generally, those home buyers who make down payments of less than 20% of their home's purchase price. The largest purchasers of mortgage loans in the U.S. are Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which were created by Congressional charter to ensure that mortgage lenders have sufficient funds to continue to finance home purchases. In 2003, Fannie Mae purchased approximately 38% of all the mortgage loans originated in the U.S., and Freddie Mac purchased approximately 22%, according to statistics published by *Inside the GSEs*. Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's charters generally prohibit them from purchasing any mortgage with a face amount that exceeds 80% of the home's value, unless that mortgage is insured by a qualified insurer or the mortgage seller retains at least a 10%

participation in the loan or agrees to repurchase the loan in the event of default. As a result, high loan-to-value mortgages purchased by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac generally are insured with private mortgage insurance. These provisions in Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's charters create much of the demand for private mortgage insurance in the U.S. For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchased approximately 69% and 68%, respectively, of the mortgage loans that we insured. As a result, a change in these provisions could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, increasing consolidation among mortgage lenders in recent years has resulted in significant customer concentration for mortgage insurers. Ten mortgage lenders accounted for approximately 48% of our flow new insurance written for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to approximately 40% for the year ended December 31, 1998, and flow insurance premiums received from these lenders represented approximately 46% of the flow insurance premiums we received for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to 36% for the year ended December 31, 1998.

As a result of the significant concentration in mortgage originators and purchasers, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the largest mortgage lenders possess substantial market power which enables them to influence our business and the mortgage insurance industry in general. Although we actively monitor and develop our relationships with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and our largest mortgage lending customers, a deterioration in any of these relationships, or the loss of business from any of our key customers, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our mortgage insurance business is one of the members of the Mortgage Insurance Companies of America, or MICA. In 1999, several large mortgage lenders and a coalition of financial services and housing-related trade associations, including MICA, formed FM Watch, now known as FM Policy Focus, a lobbying organization that supports expanded federal oversight and legislation relating to the role of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have criticized and lobbied against the positions taken by FM Policy Focus. These lobbying activities could, among other things, polarize Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and members of FM Policy Focus. As a result of this possible polarization, our relationships with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac may limit our opportunities to do business with some mortgage lenders, and our relationships with mortgage lenders who are members of FM Policy Focus may limit our ability to do business with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, as well as with mortgage lenders who are not members of FM Policy Focus and are opposed to these efforts. Any of these outcomes could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

a change in the level of home mortgage interest rates;

a decline in economic conditions generally, or in conditions in regional and local economies;

the level of consumer confidence, which may be adversely affected by economic instability, war or terrorist events;

declines in the price of homes;

adverse population trends, including lower homeownership rates;

high rates of home price appreciation, which in times of heavy refinancing affect whether refinanced loans have loan-to-value ratios that require mortgage insurance; and

changes in government housing policy encouraging loans to first-time homebuyers.

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

In addition, a significant percentage of the premiums we earn each year in our U.S. mortgage insurance business are renewal premiums from insurance policies written in previous years. We estimate that approximately 95% and 70% of our gross premiums written for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively, were renewal premiums. As a result, the length of time insurance remains in force is an important determinant of our mortgage insurance revenues. Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and many other mortgage investors in the U.S. generally permit a homeowner to ask his loan servicer to cancel his mortgage insurance when the principal amount of the mortgage falls below 80% of the home's value. Factors that tend to reduce the length of time our mortgage insurance remains in force include:

declining interest rates, which may result in the refinancing of the mortgages underlying our insurance policies with new mortgage loans that may not require mortgage insurance or that we do not insure;

significant appreciation in the value of homes, which causes the size of the mortgage to decrease below 80% of the value of the home and enables the borrower to request cancellation of the mortgage insurance; and

changes in mortgage insurance cancellation requirements under applicable federal law or mortgage insurance cancellation practices by mortgage lenders and investors.

These factors contributed to an increase in our policy cancellation rates from 43% for the year ended December 31, 2002 to 54% for the year ended December 31, 2003. Although policy cancellation rates declined to 32% for the three months ended March 31, 2004, a further increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations in the U.S. generally would reduce the amount of our insurance in force and have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. These factors are less significant in our international mortgage insurance operations because we generally receive a single payment for mortgage insurance at the time a loan closes, and this premium typically is not refundable if the policy is canceled.

Continued increases in the volume of "simultaneous second" mortgages could have an adverse effect on the U.S. market for mortgage insurance.

High loan-to-value mortgages can consist of two simultaneous loans, known as "simultaneous seconds," comprising a first mortgage with a loan-to-value ratio of 80% and a simultaneous second mortgage for the excess portion of the loan, instead of a single mortgage with a loan-to-value ratio of more than 80%. Simultaneous second loans are often known as "80-10-10 loans" because they frequently consist of a first mortgage with an 80% loan-to-value ratio, a second mortgage with a 10% loan-to-value ratio and the remaining 10% paid in cash by the buyer, rather than a single mortgage with a 90% loan-to-value ratio.

Over the past several years, the volume of simultaneous seconds as an alternative to loans requiring mortgage insurance has increased substantially. We believe this recent increase in simultaneous second loans reflects the following factors:

the lower monthly cost of simultaneous second loans compared to the cost of mortgage insurance, as a result of the current low-interest-rate environment and the emerging popularity of 15- and 30-year amortizing simultaneous seconds;

the tax deductibility in most cases of interest on a second mortgage, in contrast to the non-deductibility of mortgage insurance payments; and

negative consumer, broker and realtor perceptions about mortgage insurance.

Further increases in the volume of simultaneous seconds may cause corresponding decreases in the use of mortgage insurance for high loan-to-value mortgages, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The amount of mortgage insurance we write could decline significantly if mortgage lenders and investors select other alternatives to private mortgage insurance to protect against default risk or if lenders select lower coverage levels of mortgage insurance.

Lenders may seek to mitigate their mortgage default risks through a variety of alternatives to private mortgage insurance other than simultaneous second mortgages. These alternatives include:

using government mortgage insurance programs, including those of the FHA, the VA and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, or CMHC;

holding mortgages in their own loan portfolios and self-insuring;

using programs, such as those offered by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, requiring lower mortgage insurance coverage levels;

originating and securitizing loans in mortgage-backed securities whose underlying mortgages are not insured with private mortgage insurance or which are structured so that the risk of default lies with the investor, rather than a private mortgage insurer; and

using credit default swaps or similar instruments, instead of private mortgage insurance, to transfer credit risk on mortgages.

A decline in the use of private mortgage insurance in connection with high loan-to-value home mortgages for any reason would reduce the size of the mortgage insurance market and could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

Our premium rates vary depending upon the perceived risk of a claim on the insured loan and take into account factors such as the loan-to-value ratio, our long-term historical loss experience, whether the mortgage provides for fixed payments or variable payments, the term of the mortgage and the borrower's credit history. We establish renewal premium rates for the life of a mortgage insurance policy upon issuance, and we cannot cancel the policy or adjust the premiums after the policy is issued. As a result, we cannot offset the impact of unanticipated claims with premium increases on policies in force, and we cannot refuse to renew mortgage insurance coverage. The premiums we agree to charge upon writing a mortgage insurance policy may not adequately compensate us for the risks and costs associated with the coverage we provide for the entire life of that policy.

The long-term profitability of our mortgage insurance business depends upon the accuracy of our pricing assumptions. If defaults on mortgages increase because of an economic downturn or for reasons we failed to take into account adequately, we would be required to make greater claim payments than we planned when we priced our policies. Future claims on our mortgage insurance policies may not match the assumptions made in our pricing. An increase in the amount or frequency of claims beyond the levels contemplated by our pricing assumptions could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In recent years, our results of operations have benefited from historically low loss ratios because of significant home price appreciation and low levels of defaults. Increases from these recent historic lows could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

As of March 31, 2004, approximately 81% of our risk in force had not yet reached its anticipated highest claim frequency years, which are generally between the third and seventh year of the loan. As a result, we expect our loss experience on these loans will increase as policies continue to age. If the claim frequency on the risk in force significantly exceeds the claim frequency that was assumed in setting premium rates, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would be adversely affected.

A deterioration in economic conditions may adversely affect our loss experience in mortgage insurance.

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

A substantial economic downturn across the entire U.S. could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We also may be particularly affected by economic downturns in states where a large portion of our business is concentrated. As of March 31, 2004, approximately 51% of our risk in force was concentrated in 10 states, with 8% in Florida, 7% in California and 7% in Texas. Similarly, our mortgage insurance operations in Canada, Australia and the U.K. are concentrated in the largest cities in those countries. Continued and prolonged adverse economic conditions in these states or cities could result in high levels of claims and losses, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

Mortgage loans with higher loan-to-value ratios typically have claim incidence rates substantially higher than mortgage loans with lower loan-to-value ratios. In our U.S. mortgage insurance business as of March 31, 2004:

14% of our risk in force consisted of mortgage loans with original loan-to-value ratios greater than 95%;

41% of our risk in force consisted of mortgage loans with original loan-to-value ratios greater than 90% but less than or equal to 95%;

42% of our risk in force consisted of mortgage loans with original loan-to-value ratios greater than 80% but less than or equal to 90%; and

3% of our risk in force consisted of mortgage loans with original loan-to-value ratios less than or equal to 80%.

In Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the risks of having a portfolio with a significant portion of high loan-to-value mortgages are greater than in the U.S. and Europe because we generally agree to cover 100% of the losses associated with mortgage defaults in those markets, compared to percentages in the U.S. and Europe that are typically 12% to 35% of the loan amount. In our non-U.S. mortgage insurance business as of March 31, 2004:

less than 1% of our risk in force consisted of mortgage loans with original loan-to-value ratios greater than 95%;

26% of our risk in force consisted of mortgage loans with original loan-to-value ratios greater than 90% but less than or equal to 95%;

36% of our risk in force consisted of mortgage loans with original loan-to-value ratios greater than 80% but less than or equal to 90%; and

37% of our risk in force consisted of mortgage loans with original loan-to-value ratios less than or equal to 80%.

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

We cede a portion of our U.S. mortgage insurance business to mortgage reinsurance companies affiliated with our mortgage lending customers, and this reduces our profitability; recent changes in our ceding policies are likely to result in a reduction in business from some lenders.

We, like other mortgage insurers, offer opportunities to our mortgage lending customers that are designed to allow them to participate in the risks and rewards of the mortgage insurance business. Many of the major mortgage lenders with which we do business have established captive mortgage reinsurance subsidiaries. These reinsurance subsidiaries assume a portion of the risks associated with the lender's insured mortgage loans in exchange for a percentage of the premiums. In most cases, our reinsurance coverage is an "excess of loss" arrangement with a limited band of exposure for the reinsurer. This means that we are required to pay the first layer of losses arising from defaults in the covered mortgages, the reinsurer indemnifies us for the next layer of losses, and we pay any losses in excess of the reinsurer's obligations. The effect of these arrangements historically has been a reduction in the profitability and return on capital of this business to us. Approximately 77% of our primary new risk written as of March 31, 2004 was subject to captive mortgage reinsurance, compared to approximately 75% as of December 31, 2003 and 77% as of December 31, 2002. Premiums ceded to these reinsurers were approximately \$37 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and \$139 million and \$113 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Most large mortgage lenders have developed reinsurance operations that obtain net premium cessions from mortgage insurers of 25% to 40%. To increase our return on capital, we announced in August 2003 that, effective January 1, 2004, we generally would not renew, on their existing terms, our existing excess-of-loss risk sharing arrangements with net premium cessions in excess of 25%. We expect that these actions will result in a significant reduction in business from these lenders.

If efforts by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to reduce the need for mortgage insurance are successful, they could adversely affect the results of our U.S. mortgage insurance business.

Freddie Mac has sought changes to the provisions of its Congressional charter that requires private mortgage insurance for low-down-payment mortgages and has lobbied the U.S. Congress for amendments that would permit Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to use alternative forms of default loss protection or otherwise forego the use of private mortgage insurance. In October 1998, the U.S. Congress passed legislation to amend Freddie Mac's charter to give it flexibility to use alternative structures to protect against mortgage default. Although this charter amendment was quickly repealed, we cannot predict whether similar legislation may be proposed or enacted in the future.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have the ability to implement new eligibility requirements for mortgage insurers. They also have the authority to increase or reduce required mortgage insurance coverage percentages and to alter or liberalize underwriting standards on low-down-payment mortgages they purchase. We cannot predict the extent to which any new requirements may be enacted or how they may affect the operations of our mortgage insurance business, our capital requirements and our products.

In light of recent events concerning Freddie Mac's accounting disclosures and other matters, we believe regulatory changes governing the operations of Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and other government-sponsored enterprises could occur. We cannot predict what the nature of these changes will be or what effect they may have on our business.

Changes in the policies of the Federal Home Loan Banks could reduce the demand for U.S. mortgage insurance.

The Federal Home Loan Banks, or FHLBs, purchase single-family conforming mortgage loans originated by participating member institutions. Although the FHLBs are not required to purchase insurance for mortgage loans, they currently use mortgage insurance on substantially all mortgage loans with a loan-to-value ratio above 80% and have become a source of new business for us. If the FHLBs were to purchase uninsured mortgage loans or increase the loan-to-value ratio threshold above which

they require mortgage insurance, the market for mortgage insurance could decrease, and our mortgage insurance business could be adversely affected.

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

Our mortgage insurance business competes with many different government-owned and government-sponsored entities in the U.S., Canada and some European countries. In the U.S., these entities include principally the FHA and, to a lesser degree, the VA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, as well as local and state housing finance agencies. In Canada, we compete with the CMHC, a Crown corporation owned by the Canadian government. In Europe, these entities include public mortgage guarantee facilities in The Netherlands, Sweden, Finland and Italy.

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

We compete in Canada with the CMHC, which is owned by the Canadian government and, as a sovereign entity, provides mortgage lenders with 100% capital relief from applicable bank regulatory requirements on loans that it insures. In contrast, lenders receive only 90% capital relief on loans we insure. CMHC also operates the Canadian Mortgage Bond Program, which provides lenders the ability to efficiently guaranty and securitize their mortgage loan portfolios. If we are unable to effectively distinguish ourselves competitively with our Canadian mortgage lender customers, we may be unable to compete effectively with the CMHC as a result of the more favorable capital relief it can provide or the other products and incentives that it offers to lenders.

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

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

U.S. federal and state regulations affect the scope of our competitors' operations, which has an effect on the size of the mortgage insurance market and the intensity of the competition in our mortgage insurance business. This competition includes not only other private mortgage insurers, but also U.S. federal and state governmental and quasi-governmental agencies, principally the FHA, and to a lesser degree, the VA, which are governed by federal regulations. Increases in the maximum loan amount that the FHA can insure, and reductions in the mortgage insurance premiums the FHA charges, can reduce the demand for private mortgage insurance. The FHA has also streamlined its down-payment formula and made FHA insurance more competitive with private mortgage insurance in areas with higher home prices. These and other legislative and regulatory changes could cause demand for private mortgage insurance to decrease.

Our U.S. mortgage insurance business, as a credit enhancement provider in the residential mortgage lending industry, also is subject to compliance with various federal and state consumer protection laws, including the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity

Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Homeowners Protection Act, the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and others. Among other things, these laws prohibit payments for referrals of settlement service business, require fairness and non-discrimination in granting or facilitating the granting of credit, require cancellation of insurance and refund of unearned premiums under certain circumstances, govern the circumstances under which companies may obtain and use consumer credit information, and define the manner in which companies may pursue collection activities. Changes in these laws or regulations could adversely affect the operations and profitability of our mortgage insurance business. For example, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is considering a rule that would exempt certain mortgages that provide a single price for a package of settlement services from the prohibition in the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, or RESPA, against payments for referrals of settlement service business. If mortgage insurance were included among the settlement services that, when offered as a package, would be exempt from this prohibition, then mortgage lenders would have greater leverage in obtaining business concessions from mortgage insurers.

The Office of Thrift Supervision recently amended its capital regulations to increase from 80% to 90% the loan-to-value threshold in the definition of a "qualifying mortgage loan." The capital regulations assign a lower risk weight to qualifying mortgage loans than to non-qualifying loans. As a result, these new regulations no longer penalize mortgage lenders for retaining loans that have loan-to-value ratios between 80% and 90% without credit enhancements. Other regulators, including the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, also have raised corresponding loan-to-value thresholds for qualifying mortgage loans from 80% to 90%.

Mortgage lenders may compete with mortgage insurers as a result of legislation that removed restrictions on affiliations between banks and mortgage insurers. The Graham-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 permits the combination of banks, insurers, including mortgage insurers, and securities firms under one holding company. This legislation may increase competition by increasing the number, size and financial strength of potential competitors. In addition, mortgage lenders that establish captive reinsurance businesses or affiliate with competing mortgage insurers may reduce their purchases of our products.

Lenders and loan aggregators also have faced new liabilities and compliance risks posed by state and local laws which have been enacted in recent years to combat "predatory lending" practices. In February 2003 and March 2004, the Ney-Lucas Responsible Lending Act of 2003 and the Prohibit Predatory Lending Act of 2004, respectively, were introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. These bills, if enacted, would, among other things, prohibit certain lending practices on high-cost mortgages and limit the liability of persons who comply with the law. It is unclear in what form, if any, either of these bills will be enacted or what impact they would have on our business and the mortgage lending, securitization, and insurance industries generally.

We have an agreement with the Canadian government under which it guarantees the benefits payable under a mortgage insurance policy, less 10% of the original principal amount of an insured loan, in the event that we fail to make claim payments with respect to that loan because of insolvency. This guarantee provides that the government has the right to review the terms of the guarantee in certain circumstances, including if GE's ownership of our Canadian mortgage insurance company decreases below 50%. GE has informed us that it expects to reduce its equity ownership of us to below 50% within two years of the completion of the IPO. That disposition would permit the Canadian government to review the terms of its guarantee and could lead to a termination of the guarantee for any new insurance written after the termination. Although we believe the Canadian government will preserve the guarantee to maintain competition in the Canadian mortgage insurance industry, any adverse change in the guarantee's terms and conditions or termination of the guarantee could have an adverse effect on our ability to continue offering mortgage insurance products in Canada.

The Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority, or APRA, regulates all financial institutions in Australia, including general, life and mortgage insurance companies. APRA's license conditions require Australian mortgage insurance companies, including ours, to be mono-line insurers, which are insurance companies that offer just one type of insurance product. However, in November 2003, APRA announced that it is considering, and has sought comment on, a proposal to eliminate the requirement that mortgage insurance companies be mono-line insurers, which APRA believes could facilitate the entry of new competitors.

APRA currently is studying the adequacy of the capital requirements that govern lenders and mortgage insurers in Australia, particularly in the event of a severe recession accompanied by a significant decline in housing values. If APRA concludes that the capital requirements that currently govern mortgage insurers are not sufficient and decides to increase the amount of capital required for mortgage insurers, we may, depending on the amount of such increase, be required to increase the capital in our Australian mortgage insurance business. This would reduce our returns on capital from those operations.

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

RESPA prohibits paying lenders for the referral of settlement services, including mortgage insurance. This precludes us from providing services to mortgage lenders free of charge, charging fees for services that are lower than their reasonable or fair market value, and paying fees for services that others provide that are higher than their reasonable or fair market value. A number of lawsuits, including some that were class actions, have challenged the actions of private mortgage insurers, including our company, under RESPA, alleging that the insurers have provided products or services at improperly reduced prices in return for the referral of mortgage insurance. We and several other mortgage insurers, without admitting any wrongdoing, reached a settlement in these cases, which includes an injunction that prohibited certain specified practices and details the basis on which mortgage insurers may provide agency pool insurance, captive mortgage reinsurance, contract underwriting and other products and services and be deemed to be in compliance with RESPA. The injunction expired on December 31, 2003, and it is not clear whether the expiration of the injunction will result in new litigation against private mortgage insurers, including us, to extend the injunction or to seek damages under RESPA. We also cannot predict whether our competitors will change their pricing structure or business practices after the expiration of the injunction, which could require us to alter our pricing structure or business practices in response to their actions or suffer a competitive disadvantage, or whether any services we or they provide to mortgage lenders could be found to violate RESPA, the current injunction or any future injunction that might be issued. In addition, U.S. federal and state officials are authorized to enforce RESPA and to seek civil and criminal penalties, and we cannot predict whether these proceedings might be brought against us or other mortgage insurers. Any such proceedings could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our U.S. mortgage insurance business could be adversely affected by legal actions under the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act.

Two actions recently have been filed against us in Illinois, each seeking certification of a nationwide class of consumers who allegedly were required to pay for our private mortgage insurance at a rate higher than our "best available rate," based upon credit information we obtained. Each action alleges that the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, or the FCRA, requires notice to such borrowers and that we violated the FCRA by failing to give such notice. The plaintiffs in one action allege in the complaint that they are entitled to "actual damages" and "damages within the Court's discretion of not more than \$1,000 for each separate violation" of the FCRA. The plaintiffs in the other action allege that they are entitled to "appropriate actual, punitive and statutory damages" and "such other or

further relief as the Court deems proper." Similar cases are pending against six other mortgage insurers. We intend to vigorously defend against these actions, but we cannot predict their outcome.

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

We offer contract underwriting services to many of our mortgage lenders in the U.S., pursuant to which our employees and contractors work directly with the lender to determine whether a particular mortgage applicant's loan application complies with the lender's loan underwriting guidelines or the investor's loan purchase requirements. We also assist in compiling and submitting this data to the automated underwriting systems of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which then independently analyze the data.

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

If the European mortgage insurance market does not grow as we expect, we will not be able to execute our strategy to expand our business into this market.

We have devoted resources to marketing our mortgage insurance products in Europe, and we plan to continue these efforts. Our growth strategy depends partly upon the development of favorable legislative and regulatory policies throughout Europe that support increased homeownership and provide capital relief for institutions that insure their mortgage loan portfolios with private mortgage insurance. In furtherance of these policies, we have collaborated with government agencies to develop bank regulatory capital requirements that provide incentives to lenders to implement risk transfer strategies such as mortgage insurance, as well as governmental policies that encourage homeownership as a wealth accumulation strategy for borrowers with limited resources to make large down payments. We have invested, and we will continue to invest, significant resources to advocate such a regulatory environment at the national and pan-European levels. However, if European legislative and regulatory agencies fail to adopt these policies, then the European markets for high loan-to-value lending and mortgage insurance may not expand as we currently anticipate, and our growth strategy in those markets may not be successful.

Risks Relating to Our Separation from GE

Our separation from GE could adversely affect our business and profitability due to GE's strong brand and reputation.

As a subsidiary of GE, our businesses have marketed many of their products using the "GE" brand name and logo, and we believe the association with GE has provided many benefits, including:

a world-class brand associated with trust, integrity and longevity;

perception of high-quality products and services;

preferred status among our customers, independent sales intermediaries and employees;

strong capital base and financial strength; and

established relationships with U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. regulators.

Our separation from GE following our corporate reorganization and the IPO could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain highly qualified independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists for our products. We may be required to lower the prices of our products, increase our sales commissions and fees, change long-term selling and marketing agreements and take other action to maintain our relationship with our independent sales intermediaries and our dedicated sales specialists, all of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Because of our separation from GE, some of our existing policyholders, contractholders and other customers may choose to stop doing business with us, and this could increase our rate of surrenders and withdrawals in our policies and contracts. In addition, other potential policyholders and contractholders may decide not to purchase our products because of our separation from GE.

We cannot accurately predict the effect that our separation from GE will have on our sales intermediaries, customers or employees. The risks relating to our separation from GE could materialize as the result of the IPO or at various times in the future, including:

when GE reduces its ownership in our common stock to a level below 50%; and

when we cease using the GE name and logo in our sales and marketing materials, particularly when we deliver notices to our distributors and customers that the names of some of our insurance subsidiaries will change.

We only have the right to use the GE brand name and logo for a limited period of time. If we fail to establish in a timely manner a new, independently recognized brand name with a strong reputation, our revenue and profitability could decline.

Since the completion of the IPO, our corporate name has been "Genworth Financial, Inc." We and our insurance and other subsidiaries may use the GE brand name and logo in marketing our products and services for only a limited period of time. Pursuant to a transitional trademark license agreement, GE granted us the right to use the "GE" mark and the "GE" monogram for up to five years in connection with our products and services. GE also granted us the right to use "GE," "General Electric" and "GE Capital" in the corporate names of our subsidiaries until the earlier of twelve months after the date on which GE owns less than 20% of our outstanding common stock and May 24, 2009. When our right to use the GE brand name and logo expires, we may not be able to maintain or enjoy comparable name recognition or status under our new brand. In addition, insurance regulators in the U.S. and the other countries where we do business could require us to accelerate the transition to our independent brand. If we are unable to successfully manage the transition of our business to our new brand, our reputation among our independent sales intermediaries, customers and employees could be adversely affected.

Our historical combined and pro forma financial information is not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as a stand-alone company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

The historical combined and pro forma financial information included in this prospectus does not reflect the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows we would have achieved as a stand-alone company during the periods presented or those we will achieve in the future. This is primarily a result of the following factors:

Our historical combined financial information reflects certain businesses that were not included in our company following the completion of our corporate organization and the IPO. For a

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description of the components of our historical combined financial information, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview Our historical and pro forma financial information" and our combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus;

Our historical combined and pro forma financial results reflect allocations of corporate expenses from GE. Those allocations may be different from the comparable expenses we would have incurred had we operated as a stand-alone company;

Our working capital requirements historically have been satisfied as part of GE's corporate-wide cash management policies. As the result of our separation from GE, we may not be able to obtain financing on terms as favorable as could be obtained from or by GE. In this case, our cost of debt could be higher and our capitalization might be different from that reflected in our historical combined financial statements;

Significant changes may occur in our cost structure, management, financing and business operations as a result of our separation from GE. These changes could result in increased costs associated with reduced economies of scale; stand-alone costs for services currently provided by GE; marketing and legal entity transition expenses related to building a company brand identity separate from GE; the need for additional personnel to perform services currently provided by GE; and the legal, accounting, compliance and other costs associated with being a public company with listed equity. See " The terms of our arrangements with GE may be more favorable than we would be able to obtain from an unaffiliated third party. We may be unable to replace the services GE provides us in a timely manner or on comparable terms;"

Our separation from GE and the adoption of our new brand may have an adverse effect on our relationships with distributors, customers, employees and regulators and government officials, which could result in reduced sales, increased policyholder terminations and withdrawals, increased regulatory scrutiny and disruption to our business operations;

Under some of our agreements, our separation from GE allows the other party to the agreement to terminate the agreement pursuant to a change of control provision, which may be triggered when GE's ownership of our company decreases to less than 50%. If the other party to any of these agreements does not wish to continue the agreement, then we may be required to terminate or modify our existing agreement or seek alternative arrangements, which could result in reduced sales, increased costs or other disruptions to our business; and

The pro forma financial information presented in this prospectus gives effect to several significant transactions that we implemented prior to the completion of the IPO, including the reinsurance transactions with UFLIC, as if those transactions had already been consummated. The unaudited pro forma information gives effect to these transactions as if each had occurred as of January 1, 2003, in the case of earnings information, and March 31, 2004, in the case of financial position information. This pro forma financial information is based upon available information and assumptions that we believe are reasonable. However, this pro forma financial information is for illustrative and informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or be indicative of what our financial condition or results of operations would have been had those transactions occurred as of those dates, nor what they may be in the future.

The terms of our arrangements with GE may be more favorable than we would be able to obtain from an unaffiliated third party. We may be unable to replace the services GE provides us in a timely manner or on comparable terms.

We and GE entered into a transition services agreement and other agreements in connection with the IPO. Pursuant to the transition services agreement, GE and its affiliates agreed to provide us with

transitional services, including treasury, payroll and other financial services, human resources and employee benefit services, legal services, information systems and network services, and procurement and sourcing support.

We negotiated these arrangements with GE in the context of a parent-subsiary relationship. Although GE is contractually obligated to provide us with services during the term of the transition services agreement, we cannot assure you that these services will be sustained at the same level after the expiration of that agreement, or that we will be able to replace these services in a timely manner or on comparable terms. Other agreements with GE also govern the relationship between us and GE and provide for the allocation of employee benefit, tax and other liabilities and obligations attributable or related to periods or events prior to the IPO. They also contain terms and provisions that may be more favorable than terms and provisions we might have obtained in arm's-length negotiations with unaffiliated third parties. When GE ceases to provide services pursuant to those arrangements, our costs of procuring those services from third parties may increase. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE."

We have agreed to make payments to GE based on the projected amounts of certain tax benefits, and these payments will remain fixed even if, because of insufficient taxable income or as a result of reduced tax rates, our actual tax benefits are less than projected.

We entered into a tax matters agreement with GE in connection with the IPO. We refer to this agreement in this prospectus as the Tax Matters Agreement. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, we have an obligation to pay to GE a fixed amount over 15 to 25 years. This fixed obligation equals 80% of the tax savings we are projected to realize (subject to a maximum amount) as a result of the tax elections to be made in connection with our separation from GE. Based upon current estimates, and assuming that certain elections are made by GE, the present value of our fixed obligations would be approximately \$386 million. These estimates will change, however, as a result of a number of factors, including a final determination of the value of our company and its individual assets, and the present value of our obligations to GE may be larger as a result. However, we have agreed with GE that except for specified contingent benefits and excluding interest on payments we defer, our total payments to GE will not exceed \$640 million. The Tax Matters Agreement generally provides for increases or reductions to our payment obligations if the current estimates underlying the projected tax benefits prove inaccurate, but it does not provide for reductions in our obligations if we fail to generate sufficient income to realize the projected tax savings or if our actual tax savings are reduced as a result of reduced tax rates. In these circumstances, we will remain obligated to pay to GE the fixed obligation, as initially projected or subsequently adjusted, even though it exceeds 80%, or even 100%, of the tax benefits we actually realize. If the amounts we are obligated to pay to GE remain fixed while the tax benefits we actually realize decline, there could be a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Tax Matters Agreement."

In the event of a change in control of our company, our obligations under the Tax Matters Agreement could accelerate, and we cannot be sure that we will have sufficient funds to meet these obligations.

In some circumstances, such as a change in control over the management and policies of our company (other than through a sale of our stock by GE), the amounts we owe under the Tax Matters Agreement could accelerate, and the amounts then due and payable could be substantial. The acceleration of payments would be subject to the approval of certain state insurance regulators, and we are obligated to use our reasonable best efforts to see that these approvals are granted. In the event these approvals are granted and the acceleration of payments does occur, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient funds available to meet these accelerated obligations when due. If we do not have sufficient funds available, we may seek to fund these obligations from dividends or other payments from our subsidiaries, but we cannot be certain that they will have sufficient funds available or be

permitted to transfer them to us. See "As a holding company, we depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us to pay dividends and to meet our obligations." We also may seek to fund these obligations from the proceeds of the issuance of debt or equity securities or the sale of assets, but we cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully issue any securities or consummate an asset sale.

Under the Tax Matters Agreement, GE controls certain tax returns and audits that can result in tax liability for us.

Under the Tax Matters Agreement, GE has retained control over the preparation and filing, as well as the contests, audits and amendments or other changes of certain pre-IPO federal income tax returns with respect to which we remain liable for taxes. In addition, determinations regarding the allocation to us of responsibility to pay taxes for pre-IPO periods will be made by GE in its reasonable discretion. Although the Tax Matters Agreement provides that we are not liable for taxes resulting from returns filed or matters settled by GE without our consent if the return or settlement position is found to be unreasonable, taking into account both the liability that we incur and any non-Genworth tax benefit, it is possible that we will pay more taxes than we would have paid if we were permitted to control such matters.

GE has significant control over us and may not exercise its control in a way that benefits our public securityholders.

GE beneficially owns approximately 70% of our outstanding common stock. GE has informed us that it intends, subject to market conditions, to divest its remaining interest in us as soon as practicable. GE has also informed us that, in any event, it expects to reduce its interest to below 50% within two years of the completion of the IPO. GE has adopted a formal Plan of Divestiture embodying this expectation to reduce its interest below 50% and has represented to the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, that it will accomplish the divestiture. The adverse financial consequences to GE from a failure to effect the divestiture below 50% are significant. However, so long as GE continues to beneficially own more than 50% of our outstanding voting stock, GE generally will be able to determine the outcome of many corporate actions requiring stockholder approval. GE, in its capacity as the beneficial holder of all outstanding shares of our Class B Common Stock, also has the right to elect a majority of the members of our board of directors so long as it continues to beneficially own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock and will have the right to elect a decreasing percentage of the members of our board of directors as its beneficial ownership of our common stock decreases. In addition, until the first date on which GE owns less than 20% of our outstanding common stock, the prior affirmative vote or written consent of GE is required for the following actions (subject in each case to certain agreed exceptions):

a merger involving us or any of our subsidiaries (other than mergers involving our subsidiaries to effect acquisitions for a price less than or equal to \$700 million);

acquisitions by us or our subsidiaries of the stock or assets of another business for a price (including assumed debt) in excess of \$700 million;

dispositions by us or our subsidiaries of assets in a single transaction or a series of related transactions for a price (including assumed debt) in excess of \$700 million;

incurrence or guarantee of debt by us or our subsidiaries in excess of \$700 million outstanding at any one time or that would reasonably be expected to result in a negative change in any of our credit ratings, which does not apply to the expected \$500 million issuance of commercial paper, the notes offered hereby, intercompany debt (within Genworth) or liabilities under certain agreed excluded transactions (provided that any debt (other than debt incurred under our five-year and 364-day revolving credit facilities to fund liabilities under funding agreements or

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guaranteed investment contracts issued by our subsidiaries that are regulated life insurance companies, or cash payments in connection with insurance policy surrenders and withdrawals) in excess of \$500 million outstanding at any one time incurred under those credit facilities or our commercial paper program will be subject to the \$700 million limitation described above);

issuance by us or our subsidiaries of capital stock or other securities convertible into capital stock;

dissolution, liquidation or winding up of our company; and

alteration, amendment, termination or repeal, or adoption of any provision inconsistent with, certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation or our bylaws.

Because GE's interests may differ from your interests, actions GE takes with respect to us, as our controlling stockholder, and with respect to those corporate actions requiring its prior affirmative written consent described above, may not be favorable to you.

We derive a significant portion of the premiums in our European payment protection insurance business from transactions with GE.

For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, GE's consumer finance division and other related GE entities accounted for 54%, 16%, 19% and 14% of the gross written premiums in our European payment protection insurance business, respectively. We recently entered into a five-year agreement that extends our relationship with GE's consumer finance division and provides us with the right to be the exclusive provider of payment protection insurance in Europe for GE's consumer finance operations in jurisdictions where we offer these products. However, if GE determines not to offer payment protection insurance, we may not be able to replace those revenues on a timely basis, and our financial condition and results of operations could suffer. See "Business Protection Products European payment protection insurance."

If GE engages in the same type of business we conduct, our ability to successfully operate and expand our business may be hampered.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to any contractual provision to the contrary, GE will have no obligation to refrain from:

engaging in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; or

doing business with, or in competition with, any of our clients, customers or vendors.

GE is a diversified technology and services company with significant financial services businesses, including consumer finance, asset management and insurance activities. GE is engaged in the marketing of supplemental life insurance, including accidental death and dismemberment coverage and in the marketing and underwriting of dental and vision insurance, medical stop-loss insurance and primary property and casualty insurance. In addition, GE operates a significant reinsurance business, including life reinsurance, a life insurance business in the U.K. and a savings and pension business in France. Because of GE's significant financial resources, GE could have a significant competitive advantage over us should it decide to engage in businesses that compete with any of the businesses we conduct.

GE has generally agreed not to use the "GE" mark or the "GE" monogram or the name "General Electric" until May 24, 2009 in connection with the marketing or underwriting on a primary basis of life insurance, long-term care insurance, annuities, or group life and health insurance in the U.S., or of auto insurance products in Mexico, and the underwriting or issuing of mortgage insurance products anywhere in the world. GE's agreement to restrict the use of its brand will terminate earlier upon the occurrence of certain events, including termination of our transitional trademark license agreement with GE and our discontinuation of the use of the "GE" mark or the "GE" monogram. In addition,

GE Consumer Finance, the consumer finance division of GE, has generally agreed to distribute on an exclusive basis our payment protection insurance products in certain European countries for five years, unless earlier terminated. See "Business Protection Products European payment protection insurance."

Conflicts of interest may arise between us and GE that could be resolved in a manner unfavorable to us.

Questions relating to conflicts of interest may arise between us and GE in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships. Five of our directors were designated to our board of directors by GE. One of these directors is both an officer and director of GE, and the other four of these directors are also officers of GE. These directors and a number of our officers own substantial amounts of GE stock and options to purchase GE stock, and all of them participate in GE pension plans. Ownership interests of our directors or officers in GE shares, or service as a director or officer of both our company and GE, could give rise to potential conflicts of interest when a director or officer is faced with a decision that could have different implications for the two companies. These potential conflicts could arise, for example, over matters such as the desirability of an acquisition opportunity, employee retention or recruiting, or our dividend policy.

The corporate opportunity policy set forth in our certificate of incorporation addresses potential conflicts of interest between our company, on the one hand, and GE and its officers and directors who are directors of our company, on the other hand. Although these provisions are designed to resolve conflicts between us and GE fairly, we cannot assure you that any conflicts will be so resolved. The principles for resolving such potential conflicts of interest are described under "Description of Capital Stock Provisions of Our Certificate of Incorporation Relating to Related-Party Transactions and Corporate Opportunities."

Risks Relating to This Offering

An active trading market for the notes may not develop.

Each series of notes constitutes a new issue of securities, for which there is no existing market. We do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any securities exchange or for quotation of the notes in any automated dealer quotation system. We cannot provide you with any assurance regarding whether a trading market for any series of notes will develop, the ability of holders of the notes to sell their notes or the price at which holders may be able to sell their notes. The underwriters have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the notes. However, the underwriters are not obligated to do so, and any market-making with respect to the notes may be discontinued at any time without notice. If no active trading market develops, you may be unable to resell your notes at any price or at their fair market value.

Changes in our credit ratings or the debt markets could adversely affect the price of the notes.

The price for the notes depends on many factors, including:

- our credit ratings with major credit rating agencies;
- the prevailing interest rates being paid by other companies similar to us;
- the market price of our common stock;
- our financial condition, financial performance and future prospects; and
- the overall condition of the financial markets.

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The condition of the financial markets and prevailing interest rates have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate in the future. Such fluctuations could have an adverse effect on the price of the notes.

In addition, credit rating agencies continually review their ratings for the companies that they follow, including us. The credit rating agencies also evaluate the insurance industry as a whole and may change their credit rating for us based on their overall view of our industry. A negative change in our rating could have an adverse effect on the price of the notes.

There are no financial covenants in the indenture.

Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries are restricted from incurring additional debt or other liabilities, including additional senior debt, under the indenture. If we incur additional debt or liabilities, our ability to pay our obligations on the notes could be adversely affected. We expect that we will from time to time incur additional debt and other liabilities. In addition, we are not restricted from paying dividends or issuing or repurchasing our securities under the indenture.

There are no financial covenants in the indenture. You are not protected under the indenture in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, restructuring merger or similar transaction that may adversely affect you, except to the extent described under "Description of the Notes Consolidation, Merger and Conveyance of Assets as an Entirety; No Financial Covenants."

The notes will not be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries and will be structurally subordinated to the debt and other liabilities of our subsidiaries, which means that creditors of our subsidiaries will be paid from their assets before holders of the notes would have any claims to those assets.

We are a holding company and conduct substantially all of our operations through subsidiaries. However, the notes will be obligations exclusively of Genworth Financial, Inc. and will not be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. As a result, the notes will be structurally subordinated to all debt and other liabilities of our subsidiaries (including liabilities to policyholders and contractholders), which means that creditors of our subsidiaries will be paid from their assets before holders of the notes would have any claims to those assets. As of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis, our subsidiaries had outstanding \$82,057 million of total liabilities, including \$1,573 million of debt (excluding, in each case, intercompany liabilities).

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements under "Prospectus Summary," "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Business" and elsewhere in this prospectus include forward-looking statements that are based upon our current expectations but are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. These statements include forward-looking statements both with respect to us specifically and the insurance industry generally. Statements that include the words "expect," "intend," "plan," "believe," "project," "anticipate," "will," and similar statements of a future or forward-looking nature identify forward-looking statements.

These statements are based on management's current expectations and are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these expectations due to changes in global political, economic, business, competitive, market and regulatory factors, many of which are beyond our control. We believe that these factors include, but are not limited to, those described under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Use of Proceeds

We intend to apply the net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$1.9 billion, together with the proceeds of our expected issuance of approximately \$500 million in commercial paper, to the repayment of a \$2.4 billion 180-day credit facility with a syndicate of banks, including certain affiliates of the underwriters. We entered into this facility in order to repay the \$2.4 billion short-term intercompany note we issued to GEFAHI as consideration for the assets transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization. The facility matures on November 28, 2004, and amounts borrowed thereunder bear interest at a floating rate based upon, at our option, (1) the prime rate or (2) the Eurodollar rate plus a margin of 0.30%, which Eurodollar rate will be fixed for interest periods of one week, two weeks or one month as we may select.

GE will reimburse us for the underwriting discounts and commissions and substantially all of our other offering expenses. We estimate that the total offering expenses, not including underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$2 million.

Dividend Policy

We intend to pay quarterly cash dividends on our common stock at an initial rate of \$0.065 per share. The first such dividend will be declared in the third quarter of 2004 and paid in the fourth quarter. The declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements of our operating subsidiaries, legal requirements, regulatory constraints and other factors that the board of directors deems relevant.

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

Capitalization

Set forth below is our capitalization as of March 31, 2004, on an historical and a pro forma basis, which reflects the adjustments described in more detail in the notes to the unaudited pro forma financial information under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information," including this offering of notes. You should read this information in conjunction with those notes, as well as "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our combined financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Historical	Pro forma adjustments- excluded assets and liabilities(1)	Pro forma adjustments- reinsurance transactions(2)	Pro forma adjustments- capital structure, this offering and other	Pro forma
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,252	\$ (82)	\$ (516)	\$ (24)	\$ 1,630
Borrowings and other obligations:					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 2,496	\$ (2,496)	\$	\$ 500(3)	\$ 500
Long-term borrowings:					
Yen Notes	516(4)				516
Notes offered hereby				1,900(3)	1,900
Total long-term borrowings	516			1,900	2,416
Contingent note payable to GEFAHI				550(5)	550
Non-recourse funding obligations	600(6)				600
Borrowings related to securitization entities	973(7)				973
3.84% senior notes due 2009 underlying Equity Units				600(8)	600
Series A Preferred Stock, mandatorily redeemable, liquidation preference \$50 per share				100(9)	100
Total borrowings and other obligations	4,585	(2,496)		3,650	5,739
Stockholder's interest:					
Class A Common Stock, \$0.001 par value; 1.5 billion shares authorized; 146.4 million shares issued and outstanding					
Class B Common Stock, \$0.001 par value; 700 million shares authorized; 343.1 million shares issued and outstanding(10)					
Additional paid-in capital	8,426	866	414	298(11)	10,004
Total paid-in capital	8,426	866	414	298	10,004
Accumulated nonowner changes in stockholder's interest	2,976	52	(1,041)		1,987
Retained earnings	6,023	(181)	(1,836)	(3,739)(12)	267
Total stockholder's interest	17,425	737	(2,463)	(3,441)	12,258

(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	Historical	Pro forma adjustments- excluded assets and liabilities(1)	Pro forma adjustments- reinsurance transactions(2)	Pro forma adjustments- capital structure, this offering and other	Pro forma
Total capitalization	\$ 22,010	\$ (1,759)	\$ (2,463)	\$ 209	\$ 17,997

(1) Reflects adjustments to exclude amounts included in our historical combined financial statements relating to certain assets and liabilities that were not transferred to us. For more information regarding the adjustments related to the excluded assets and liabilities, see notes (a), (b), (c) and (d) to the unaudited pro forma financial information under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information."

- (2) Reflects adjustments to record the effects of the reinsurance transactions we entered into with UFLIC as described under "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions." For more information regarding the adjustments related to the reinsurance transactions, see notes (f) and (g) to the unaudited pro forma financial information under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information."
- (3) Reflects the proceeds from the issuance of \$1.9 billion of notes in this offering and our expected issuance of approximately \$500 million in commercial paper. For a description of the notes and the commercial paper, see "Description of the Notes" and "Description of Certain Indebtedness Commercial Paper Facility," respectively.
- (4) Reflects the Yen Notes. We have entered into arrangements to swap our obligations under the Yen Notes to a U.S. dollar obligation with a principal amount of \$491 million and bearing interest at a rate of 4.84% per annum. For a description of the terms of the Yen Notes, see "Description of Certain Indebtedness Yen Notes."
- (5) Reflects the \$550 million Contingent Note that we issued to GEFAHI in connection with our corporate reorganization. This note is non-interest-bearing, matures on May 24, 2005 and will be repaid solely to the extent that statutory contingency reserves from our U.S. mortgage insurance business in excess of \$150 million are released and paid to us as a dividend. The release of these statutory reserves and payment of the dividend by our U.S. mortgage insurance business to us are subject to statutory limitations, regulatory approval and the absence of any impact on our financial ratings. If regulatory approval has been obtained by May 24, 2005, but our financial ratings have not been affirmed, the term of this note will be extended for a period up to twelve months to obtain affirmation of our financial ratings. Any portion of the Contingent Note that is not repaid by May 24, 2005 or by the extended term, if applicable, will be canceled. We will record any portion of the Contingent Note that is canceled as a capital contribution. For a description of the terms of this note, see "Description of Certain Indebtedness Contingent Note."
- (6) Reflects non-recourse funding obligations. These obligations are represented by notes that bear a floating rate of interest and mature in 2033. The floating rate notes were issued by River Lake Insurance Company, a wholly-owned captive reinsurance subsidiary of our company, to fund additional statutory reserves required by Regulation XXX. The floating rate notes have been deposited into a series of trusts that have issued money market securities. Both principal and interest payments on the money market securities are guaranteed by a third-party insurance company. The noteholders cannot require repayment from us or any of our subsidiaries, other than River Lake Insurance Company, the direct issuer of the floating rate notes.
- (7) Reflects borrowings associated with certain securitization entities that we were required to include in our financial statements upon adoption of FASB Interpretation 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. Upon its adoption, GE Capital, of which we are an indirect subsidiary, was required to consolidate the funding conduit it sponsored. As a result, assets and liabilities of certain previously off-balance sheet securitization entities were required to be included in our financial statements because the funding conduit no longer qualified as a third party. For more information regarding these arrangements, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Off-balance Sheet Transactions."
- (8) Represents notes forming part of the Equity Units. For a description of the terms of our Equity Units, see "Description of Equity Units."
- (9) For a description of the terms of our Series A Preferred Stock, see "Description of Capital Stock Preferred Stock Series A Preferred Stock."

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- (10) Shares of Class B Common Stock convert automatically into shares of Class A Common Stock when they are held by any person other than GE or an affiliate of GE or when GE no longer beneficially owns at least 10% of our outstanding common stock.
- (11) Reflects adjustments to our paid-in capital, as described in notes (i), (j), (k) and (l) to the unaudited pro forma financial information under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information."
- (12) Reflects adjustments to our retained earnings, as described in notes (h), (i), (j) and (l) to the unaudited pro forma financial information under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information."

The foregoing table:

excludes up to 6.0 million shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of 6.0 million unvested stock appreciation rights granted prior to completion of the IPO, at an exercise price of \$19.50;

excludes 10.0 million shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of unvested employee stock options granted prior to completion of the IPO, at an exercise price of \$19.50;

excludes 4.6 million shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of unvested employee stock options granted in exchange for unvested GE stock options held by our employees prior to the completion of the IPO, at a weighted average exercise price of \$22.77 per share, and 1.1 million shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of vested employee stock options granted in exchange for vested GE stock options held by our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer prior to the completion of the IPO, at a weighted average exercise price of \$18.37 per share;

excludes up to 0.3 million shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of 0.3 million stock appreciation rights granted in exchange for unvested GE stock appreciation rights held by our employees prior to the completion of the IPO;

excludes 1.5 million shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the lapse of restrictions on restricted stock units granted in exchange for GE restricted stock units held by our employees prior to the completion of the IPO;

excludes up to 38.0 million shares of Class A Common Stock available for future issuance under our Genworth Omnibus Incentive Plan, less the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issuable in connection with the stock appreciation rights, stock options and restricted stock units described above; and

excludes up to 30.8 million shares of Class A Common Stock that we will be required to issue to settle the purchase contracts included in our Equity Units.

Our total pro forma capitalization also does not include our liability to GE under the Tax Matters Agreement. As a consequence of our separation from GE, and the election we will make with GE to treat that separation as an asset sale under section 338 of the Internal Revenue Code, we expect to realize future tax savings that we otherwise would not realize. We are obligated, pursuant to the Tax Matters Agreement with GE, to pay to GE over a period from 15 to 25 years 80% of the projected future tax savings, subject to a maximum amount. Based on a number of assumptions, we estimate these projected payments to have a present value of \$386 million. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Tax Matters Agreement" and note (k) to our pro forma financial statements under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information."

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated.

For purposes of determining the historical ratio of earnings to fixed charges, "earnings" consist of earnings from continuing operations before taxes and accounting changes plus fixed charges from continuing and discontinued operations. "Fixed charges" consist of (1) interest expense on short-term and long-term borrowings, (2) interest credited to policyholders on annuities and financial products, and (3) the portion of operating leases that are representative of the interest factor.

For purposes of determining the ratio of pro forma earnings to pro forma fixed charges, pro forma earnings consist of pro forma earnings from continuing operations before taxes plus pro forma fixed charges from continuing operations and fixed charges from discontinued operations. Pro forma fixed charges consist of (1) pro forma interest expense on short-term and long-term borrowings, including dividends on our Series A Preferred Stock and contract adjustment payments on the Equity Units, (2) pro forma interest credited to policyholders on annuities and financial products, and (3) the portion of operating leases that are representative of the interest factor.

	Historical					Pro forma		
	Three months ended March 31,	Year ended December 31,				Three months ended March 31,	Year ended December 31,	
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	2004	2003
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.84	1.74	1.94	1.99	2.10	2.12	1.95	1.76

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Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information

The following table sets forth selected historical combined and pro forma financial information. The selected historical financial information as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 has been derived from our combined financial statements, which have been audited by KPMG LLP and are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical financial information as of March 31, 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 has been derived from our unaudited combined financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected pro forma financial information for the year ended December 31, 2003 and as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited and has been derived from our combined financial statements. You should read this information in conjunction with the information under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," our combined financial statements, the related notes and the accompanying independent registered public accounting firm's report (which refers to a change in accounting for variable interest entities in 2003, goodwill and other intangibles in 2002, and derivative instruments and hedging activities in 2001), which are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In connection with the IPO, we acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of GEFAHI. We also acquired certain other insurance businesses that were owned by other GE subsidiaries but managed by members of the Genworth management team. These businesses include international mortgage insurance, European payment protection insurance, a Bermuda reinsurer and mortgage contract underwriting.

In consideration for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization, we issued to GEFAHI the following securities:

489.5 million shares of our Class B Common Stock;

\$600 million of our Equity Units;

\$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock;

a \$2.4 billion note; and

the \$550 million Contingent Note.

The liabilities we assumed from GEFAHI include the Yen Notes.

We have prepared our combined financial statements as if Genworth had been in existence throughout all relevant periods. Our historical combined financial information and statements include all businesses that were owned by GEFAHI, including those that were not transferred to us, as well as the other insurance businesses that we acquired from other GE subsidiaries, each in connection with our corporate reorganization.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, we entered into several significant reinsurance transactions with UFLIC, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of GE. As part of these transactions, we ceded to UFLIC, effective as of January 1, 2004, policy obligations under our structured settlement contracts, which had reserves of \$12.0 billion, and our variable annuity contracts, which had general account reserves of \$2.8 billion and separate account reserves of \$7.9 billion, each as of December 31, 2003. These contracts represent substantially all of our contracts that were in force as of December 31, 2003 for these products. In addition, effective as of January 1, 2004, we ceded to UFLIC policy obligations under a block of long-term care insurance policies that we reinsured from Travelers, which had reserves of \$1.5 billion, as of December 31, 2003. In the aggregate, these blocks of business did not meet our target return thresholds, and although we remain liable under these contracts and policies as the ceding insurer, the reinsurance transactions have the effect of transferring the financial results of the reinsured blocks to UFLIC. In addition, as part of the reinsurance transactions, UFLIC ceded to us substantially

all of its in-force blocks of Medicare supplement insurance. As of December 31, 2003, these blocks of business had aggregate reserves of \$19 million.

The unaudited pro forma information set forth below reflects our historical combined financial information, as adjusted to give effect to the transactions described below as if each had occurred as of January 1, 2003, in the case of earnings information, and March 31, 2004, in the case of financial position information. The following transactions are reflected in the pro forma financial information:

the removal of certain businesses of GEFAHI that were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization, including the Partnership Marketing Group business, an institutional asset management business and several other small businesses;

the removal of certain liabilities that we did not assume, including an aggregate of \$1.696 billion of commercial paper issued by GEFAHI and short-term borrowings from GE Capital of \$800 million that were outstanding as of March 31, 2004;

the reinsurance transactions with UFLIC, including a capital contribution of \$1.836 billion to UFLIC;

the issuance of equity and debt securities to GEFAHI in exchange for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization;

the issuance and sale of the notes offered hereby and \$500 million of commercial paper and the application of the proceeds therefrom as described under "Use of Proceeds;" and

the other adjustments described below in the notes to the unaudited pro forma financial information.

The unaudited pro forma information below is based upon available information and assumptions that we believe are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma financial information is for illustrative and informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or be indicative of what our financial condition or results of operations would have been had the transactions described above occurred on the dates indicated. The unaudited pro forma information also should not be considered representative of our future financial condition or results of operations.

In addition to the pro forma adjustments to our historical combined financial statements, various other factors will have an effect on our financial condition and results of operations, including those discussed under "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

For information with respect to certain items that are not reflected in the pro forma financial information, see note (p) below.

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	Historical						Pro forma			
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,				Three months ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2004	2003	2003(1)	2002	2001	2000(2)	1999	2004	2003	2003
Combined Statement of Earnings Information										
Revenues:										
Premiums	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,587	\$ 6,703	\$ 6,107	\$ 6,012	\$ 5,233	\$ 4,534	\$ 1,619	\$ 1,478	\$ 6,252
Net investment income	1,020	992	4,015	3,979	3,895	3,678	3,440	755	721	2,928
Net realized investment gains	16	21	10	204	201	262	280	15	20	38
Policy fees and other income	263	231	943	939	993	1,053	751	166	135	557
Total revenues	3,021	2,831	11,671	11,229	11,101	10,226	9,005	2,555	2,354	9,775
Benefits and expenses:										
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,348	1,253	5,232	4,640	4,474	3,586	3,286	1,086	996	4,191
Interest credited	396	409	1,624	1,645	1,620	1,456	1,290	330	343	1,358
Underwriting, acquisition, and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	508	488	1,942	1,808	1,823	1,813	1,626	414	404	1,614
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles(3)	345	300	1,351	1,221	1,237	1,394	1,136	286	251	1,144
Interest expense	47	27	140	124	126	126	78	61	43	205
Total benefits and expenses	2,644	2,477	10,289	9,438	9,280	8,375	7,416	2,177	2,037	8,512
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	377	354	1,382	1,791	1,821	1,851	1,589	378	317	1,263
Provision for income taxes	117	100	413	411	590	576	455	122	88	371
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 260	\$ 254	\$ 969	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,134	\$ 256	\$ 229	\$ 892
Pro forma earnings from continuing operations per share:										
Basic	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.98					\$ 0.52	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.82
Diluted	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.98					\$ 0.52	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.82
Pro forma shares outstanding:										
Basic	489.5	489.5	489.5					489.5	489.5	489.5
Diluted	490.0	490.0	490.0					490.0	490.0	490.0

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Historical

Pro forma

Selected Segment Information

Total revenues:

Protection	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,472	\$ 6,153	\$ 5,605	\$ 5,443	\$ 4,917	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,393	\$ 5,839
Retirement Income and Investments	976	958	3,781	3,756	3,721	3,137	725	689	2,707
Mortgage Insurance	263	227	982	946	965	895	263	227	982
Affinity(4)	139	137	566	588	687	817			
Corporate and Other	77	37	189	334	285	460	78	45	247
Total	\$ 3,021	\$ 2,831	\$ 11,671	\$ 11,229	\$ 11,101	\$ 10,226	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,354	\$ 9,775

Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations:

Protection	\$ 124	\$ 131	\$ 487	\$ 554	\$ 538	\$ 492	\$ 123	\$ 124	\$ 481
Retirement Income and Investments	31	42	151	186	215	250	32	26	93
Mortgage Insurance	103	85	369	451	428	414	103	85	369
Affinity(4)	(2)		16	(3)	24	(13)			
Corporate and Other	4	(4)	(54)	192	26	132	(2)	(6)	(51)
Total	\$ 260	\$ 254	\$ 969	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,275	\$ 256	\$ 229	\$ 892

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(Dollar amounts in millions)	Historical						Pro forma
	March 31,	December 31,					March 31,
	2004	2003(1)	2002	2001	2000(2)	1999	2004
Combined Statement of Financial Position Information							
Total investments	\$ 81,466	\$ 78,693	\$ 72,080	\$ 62,977	\$ 54,978	\$ 48,341	\$ 61,749
All other assets	25,070	24,738	45,277	41,021	44,598	27,758	38,467
Total assets	\$ 106,536	\$ 103,431	\$ 117,357	\$ 103,998	\$ 99,576	\$ 76,099	\$ 100,216
Policyholder liabilities	\$ 67,346	\$ 66,545	\$ 63,195	\$ 55,900	\$ 48,291	\$ 45,042	\$ 66,841
Non-recourse funding obligation(5)	600	600					600
Short-term borrowings	2,496	2,239	1,850	1,752	2,258	990	500
Long-term borrowings	516	529	472	622	175	175	2,416(6)
All other liabilities	18,153	17,718	35,088	31,559	35,865	18,646	17,601
Total liabilities	\$ 89,111	\$ 87,631	\$ 100,605	\$ 89,833	\$ 86,589	\$ 64,853	\$ 87,958
Accumulated nonowner changes in stockholder's interest	\$ 2,976	\$ 1,672	\$ 835	\$ (664)	\$ (424)	\$ (862)	\$ 1,987
Total stockholder's interest	17,425	15,800	16,752	14,165	12,987	11,246	12,258
U.S. Statutory Information(7)							
Statutory capital and surplus	7,129	7,021	7,207	7,940	7,119	6,140	
Asset valuation reserve	453	413	390	477	497	500	

(1) On August 29, 2003, we sold our Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses for aggregate cash proceeds of approximately \$2.1 billion, consisting of \$1.6 billion paid to us and \$0.5 billion paid to other GE affiliates, plus pre-closing dividends. See note 4 to our combined financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(2) During 2000, we consummated three significant business combinations:

In July 2000, we reinsured 90% of Travelers' long-term care insurance portfolio and acquired certain related assets for \$411 million;

In April 2000, we acquired Phoenix American Life Insurance Company for \$284 million; and

Effective March 2000, we acquired the insurance policies and related assets of Toho Mutual Life Insurance Company. Our Japanese life insurance business assumed \$21.6 billion of policyholder liabilities and \$0.3 billion of accounts payable and accrued expenses and acquired \$20.3 billion in cash, investments and other tangible assets through this transaction. We sold this business on August 29, 2003, and its results have been presented as discontinued operations.

(3)

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As of January 1, 2002, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and, in accordance with its provisions, discontinued amortization of goodwill. Goodwill amortization was \$84 million, \$70 million and \$53 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, excluding goodwill amortization included in discontinued operations.

- (4) Reflects the results of businesses that were owned by GEFAHI but were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization, including (a) the Partnership Marketing Group business, (b) an institutional asset management business, and (c) several other small businesses that were not part of our core ongoing business. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview Our historical and pro forma financial information."
- (5) Reflects non-recourse funding obligations. These obligations are represented by notes that bear a floating rate of interest and mature in 2033. The floating rate notes were issued by a wholly-owned captive reinsurance subsidiary of our company to fund certain statutory reserves. The floating rate notes have been deposited into a series of trusts that have issued money market securities. Both principal and interest payments on the money market securities are guaranteed by a third-party insurance company.
- (6) Includes the Yen Notes and the notes offered hereby.
- (7) Includes statutory capital and surplus and statutorily required contingency reserves held by our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries.

Pro Forma Financial Information

Three months ended March 31, 2004

	Historical	Pro forma adjustments excluded assets and liabilities	Pro forma adjustments reinsurance transactions	Pro forma adjustments capital structure, this offering and other	Pro forma(p)
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)					
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 1,722	\$ (54)(a)	\$ (49)(f)		\$ 1,619
Net investment income	1,020	(18)(a)	(222)(f)	(25)(g)	755
Net realized investment gains	16	(1)(e)			15
Policy fees and other income	263	(67)(a)	(30)(f)		166
Total revenues	3,021	(140)	(326)		2,555
Benefits and expenses:					
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,348	(49)(a)	(213)(f)		1,086
Interest credited	396		(66)(f)		330
Underwriting, acquisition, and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	508	(73)(a)	(21)(f)		414
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	345	(29)(a)	(30)(f)		286
Interest expense	47			(22)(b)	61
				7 (i)	
				5 (k)	
				24 (m)	
Total benefits and expenses	2,644	(151)	(330)	14	2,177
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes					
	377	11	4	(14)	378
Provision for income taxes	117	10 (a)	10 (f)	(5)(n)	122
			(10)(g)		
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 260	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ (9)	\$ 256
Pro forma earnings from continuing operations per share: (q)					
Basic	\$ 0.53				\$ 0.52
Diluted	\$ 0.53				\$ 0.52

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Three months ended March 31, 2004

Pro forma number of shares
outstanding: (q)

Basic	489.5	489.5
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Diluted	490.0	490.0
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Pro Forma Financial Information

Three months ended March 31, 2003

	Historical	Pro forma adjustments excluded assets and liabilities	Pro forma adjustments reinsurance transactions	Pro forma adjustments capital structure, this offering and other	Pro forma(p)
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)					
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 1,587	\$ (58)(a)	\$ (51)(f)		\$ 1,478
Net investment income	992	(14)(a) (2)(c)	(231)(f) (24)(g)		721
Net realized investment gains	21		(1)(g)		20
Policy fees and other income	231	(65)(a)	(31)(f)		135
Total revenues	2,831	(139)	(338)		2,354
Benefits and expenses:					
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,253	(51)(a)	(206)(f)		996
Interest credited	409		(66)(f)		343
Underwriting, acquisition, and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	488	(65)(a)	(19)(f)		404
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	300	(26)(a)	(23)(f)		251
Interest expense	27			(20)(b) 7 (i) 5 (k) 24 (m)	43
Total benefits and expenses	2,477	(142)	(314)	16	2,037
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes					
	354	3	(24)	(16)	317
Provision for income taxes	100	4 (a) (1)(c)	1 (f) (10)(g)	(6)(n)	88
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 254	\$	(15)	(10)	\$ 229
Pro forma earnings from continuing operations per share: (q)					
Basic	\$ 0.52				\$ 0.47
Diluted	\$ 0.52				\$ 0.47

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Three months ended March 31, 2003

Pro forma number of shares
outstanding: (q)

Basic	489.5	489.5
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Diluted	490.0	490.0
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Pro Forma Financial Information

Year ended December 31, 2003

	Historical	Pro forma adjustments excluded assets and liabilities	Pro forma adjustments reinsurance transactions	Pro forma adjustments capital structure, this offering and other	Pro forma(p)
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)					
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 6,703	\$ (244)(a)	\$ (207)(f)		\$ 6,252
Net investment income	4,015	(62)(a)	(921)(f)		2,928
		(8)(c)	(96)(g)		
Net realized investment gains	10	6 (e)	24 (f)		38
			(2)(g)		
Policy fees and other income	943	(260)(a)	(126)(f)		557
Total revenues	11,671	(568)	(1,328)		9,775
Benefits and expenses:					
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	5,232	(196)(a)	(845)(f)		4,191
Interest credited	1,624		(266)(f)		1,358
Underwriting, acquisition, and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	1,942	(239)(a)	(85)(f)		1,614
		(4)(c)			
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	1,351	(110)(a)	(97)(f)		1,144
Interest expense	140			(83)(b)	205
				30 (i)	
				20 (k)	
				98 (m)	
Total benefits and expenses	10,289	(549)	(1,293)	65	8,512
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	1,382	(19)	(35)	(65)	1,263
Provision for income taxes	413	(5)(a)	24 (f)	(23)(n)	371
		(1)(c)	(39)(g)		
		2 (e)			
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 969	\$ (15)	\$ (20)	\$ (42)	\$ 892
Pro forma earnings from continuing operations per share: (q)					
Basic	\$ 1.98				\$ 1.82
Diluted	\$ 1.98				\$ 1.82

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Year ended December 31, 2003

Pro forma number of shares outstanding: (q)		
Basic	489.5	489.5
Diluted	490.0	490.0

Pro Forma Financial Information

March 31, 2004

	Historical	Pro forma adjustments excluded assets and liabilities	Pro forma adjustments reinsurance transactions	Pro forma adjustments capital structure, this offering and other	Pro forma(p)
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Assets					
Investments:					
Fixed maturities	\$ 68,915	\$ (1,398)(a)	\$ (16,168)(f)		\$ 50,081
		(1)(d)	(1,267)(g)		
Equity securities	547	(64)(a)	(78)(f)		387
		(18)(d)			
Mortgage loans	6,124	82 (c)	(332)(f)		5,689
			(185)(g)		
Policy loans	1,114	(9)(a)			1,105
Short-term investments	213	(10)(a)			203
Restricted investments held by securitization entities	1,018				1,018
Other invested assets	3,535	(13)(a)	(87)(f)		3,266
		(118)(c)			
		(51)(d)			
Total investments	81,466	(1,600)	(18,117)		61,749
Cash and cash equivalents	2,252	(71)(a)	(102)(f)	(24)(h)	1,630
Accrued investment income	1,007	(11)(c)	(414)(g)		935
		(18)(a)	(33)(f)		
Deferred acquisition costs	5,455	(4)(d)	(17)(g)		4,421
		(193)(a)	(841)(f)		
Intangible assets	1,390	(184)(a)	(278)(f)		927
		(1)(d)			
Goodwill	1,739	(284)(a)			1,455
Reinsurance recoverable	2,375	(45)(a)	16,439 (f)		18,769
Other assets	2,434	(86)(a)	(19)(f)	10 (o)	1,912
		(2)(c)			
		(425)(d)			
Separate account assets	8,418				8,418
Total assets	\$ 106,536	\$ (2,924)	\$ (3,382)	\$ (14)	\$ 100,216
Liabilities and Stockholder's Interest					
Liabilities:					
Future annuity and contract benefits	\$ 59,549	\$ (349)(a)	\$ 12 (f)		\$ 59,212
Liability for policy and contract claims	3,458	(155)(a)	6 (f)		3,309
Unearned premiums	3,438	(16)(a)			3,422
Other policyholder liabilities	901	(3)(a)			898
Other liabilities	6,344	(230)(a)	(101)(f)	37 (i)	6,470
		(206)(b)		2,400 (i)	
		(20)(c)		550 (i)	
		(290)(d)		(2,400)(m)	

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March 31, 2004

				386 (k)	
Non-recourse funding obligations	600				600
Short-term borrowings	2,496	(2,496)(b)		500 (m)	500
Long-term borrowings	516			1,900 (m)	2,416
3.84% senior notes due 2009 underlying Equity Units				600 (i)	600
Series A Preferred Stock, mandatorily redeemable(r)				100 (i)	100
Deferred income taxes	2,418	25 (a)	(820)(f)	(16)(j)	1,040
		74 (b)	(16)(g)	(630)(k)	
		5 (d)			
Borrowings related to securitization entities	973				973
Separate account liabilities	8,418				8,418
Total liabilities	89,111	(3,661)	(919)	3,427	87,958
Stockholder's interest:					
Common stock(i)(s)					
Additional paid-in capital	8,426	(1,407)(a)	414 (f)	(37)(i)	10,004
		2,515 (b)		40 (j)	
		(27)(c)		244 (k)	
		(215)(d)		41 (l)	
				10 (o)	
Accumulated nonowner changes in stockholder's interest					
Net unrealized investment gains	2,721	(61)(a)	(977)(f)		1,652
			(31)(g)		
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	92	113 (b)	(33)(f)		172
Foreign currency translation adjustments	163				163
Total accumulated nonowner changes in stockholder's interest	2,976	52	(1,041)		1,987
Retained earnings	6,023	(179)(a)	(1,836)(g)	(24)(h)	267
		(2)(c)		(3,650)(i)	
				(24)(j)	
				(41)(l)	
Total stockholder's interest	17,425	737	(2,463)	(3,441)	12,258
Total liabilities and stockholder's interest	\$ 106,536	\$ (2,924)	\$ (3,382)	\$ (14)	\$ 100,216

Notes to unaudited pro forma financial information

- (a) Reflects adjustments to exclude amounts included in our historical combined financial statements relating to the results of operations, assets and liabilities of businesses reported in the Affinity segment, which were not transferred to us. For a description of our Affinity segment, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview Our historical and pro forma financial information." The exclusion of these businesses from our historical combined financial statements will be accounted for as a pre-IPO dividend to GEFAHI in the three months ending June 30, 2004.
- (b) Reflects adjustments to exclude the liabilities for commercial paper issued by GEFAHI of \$1,696 million, short-term borrowings from GE Capital of \$800 million, derivative contracts hedging the commercial paper cash flows of \$206 million, deferred tax liability of \$(74) million relating to those derivative contracts, nonowner changes in stockholder's interest of \$113 million, net of deferred tax, reflecting the effective portion of hedges that have not yet been reclassified to earnings as of March 31, 2004 and interest expense, adjusted for qualified hedge effects, of \$22 million, \$20 million and \$83 million incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively, on our commercial paper and other short-term borrowings. The commercial paper, short-term borrowing and derivative contracts liabilities were not transferred to us and their exclusion from our historical combined financial statements will be accounted for as a pre-IPO capital contribution from GEFAHI in the three months ending June 30, 2004.
- (c) Reflects adjustments to exclude amounts included in our historical combined financial statements relating to the results of operations, assets and liabilities of certain investment partnerships that were transferred to us. The exclusion of these partnerships from our historical combined financial statements will be accounted for as a pre-IPO dividend to GEFAHI in the three months ending June 30, 2004.
- (d) Reflects adjustments to exclude payables to, receivables from, and intercompany investments in other GE companies included in our historical combined financial statements, net of deferred taxes, that were not transferred to us. The exclusion from our historical combined financial statements of the net liability for these intercompany balances will be accounted for as a pre-IPO capital contribution from GEFAHI in the three months ending June 30, 2004.
- (e) Reflects adjustments to exclude from results of operations net realized investment (gains) losses, and related income tax benefit, arising from sales of Affinity segment assets. In our historical combined financial statements net realized investment (gains) losses are reflected in the Corporate and Other segment.
- (f) Reflects adjustments to record the effects of the reinsurance transactions we entered into with UFLIC as described under "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions." As part of these transactions, we ceded to UFLIC, effective as of January 1, 2004, all of our in-force structured settlement contracts, substantially all of our in-force variable annuity contracts, and a block of long-term care insurance policies that we reinsured from Travelers in 2000. The unaudited pro forma earnings information gives effect to the reinsurance transactions as if each had occurred as of January 1, 2003 and excludes the effects of all reinsured contracts that were issued before January 1, 2003. We have continued to sell variable annuities and structured settlements after completion of the reinsurance transactions and are retaining that business for our own account, subject to third-party reinsurance transactions in the ordinary course of business. As a result, our unaudited pro forma combined statements of earnings reflect premiums and fees from these products issued after January 1, 2003, even though variable annuities and structured settlements issued during 2003 are included in the blocks of policies reinsured with UFLIC. Our net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the year ended December 31,

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2003 from variable annuities and structured settlements issued during 2003 were \$0 million, \$2 million and \$5 million, respectively. We did not issue any new policies in 2003 in the block of long-term care insurance policies that we ceded to UFLIC and we will not issue any in the future. As a result, our pro forma combined statements of earnings exclude the impact of that entire block of policies.

The unaudited pro forma financial position information gives effect to the reinsurance transactions as if each had occurred as of March 31, 2004 and reflects adjustments to our statement of financial position to exclude the assets and liabilities related to the investment contracts and insurance policies, in-force as of January 1, 2004, that we will reinsure with UFLIC.

In connection with the reinsurance transactions, we recorded a pro forma reinsurance recoverable asset of \$16,439 million, including \$12,170 million related to structured settlement contracts, \$2,752 million related to variable annuity contracts and \$1,510 million related to long-term care insurance policies.

When we entered into the reinsurance transactions, we transferred investment assets to UFLIC in exchange for the reinsurance recoverable asset from UFLIC, and consequently we do not earn investment income on the investment assets transferred. The actual investment assets that were transferred in the reinsurance transactions were identified on an asset-by-asset basis and the pro forma financial position adjustments have been determined based upon the actual assets that were transferred. Because a significant portion of the assets transferred were not owned for the entire period, the pro forma earnings adjustments were based upon a proportional allocation of investment income from the investment assets historically identified as supporting the blocks of business reinsured. Under our existing investment management strategies, multiple product lines with similar characteristics can be supported by a single portfolio of investment securities, known as "multiple product portfolios." Where the reinsurance transactions with UFLIC relate to products supported by multiple product portfolios, the pro forma net investment income and net realized investment gains (losses) attributable to the reinsured liabilities were determined using an allocation approach, applying the ratio of reinsured liabilities to the total liabilities supported by the multiple product portfolio to the portfolio's net investment income and net realized investment gains (losses), respectively.

Under the reinsurance transactions, we receive an expense allowance to reimburse us for costs we incur to service the reinsured blocks. Actual costs and expense allowance amounts will be determined by expense studies to be conducted periodically. The pro forma adjustments have been prepared assuming that actual costs incurred during the pro forma periods, as determined under our historical cost structure and allocation methods, were reimbursed by an expense allowance.

The reinsurance transactions were completed and accounted for at book value. We will report the reinsurance transactions on our tax returns at fair value as determined for tax purposes, giving rise to a net reduction in current and deferred income tax liabilities and resulting in a net tax benefit. The differences between the book value of assets and liabilities transferred and the ceding commission received, and their respective income tax effects, will be recorded as a pre-IPO net capital contribution from GEFAHI in the three months ending June 30, 2004. The actual income tax effects will vary depending upon, among other factors, the fair value of the investment assets at the time of the reinsurance transaction.

The pro forma information does not represent the results we would have achieved had the reinsurance transactions we entered into with UFLIC been consummated at the beginning of the periods presented, and the information presented may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

- (g) Concurrently with the reinsurance transactions described in note (f), we contributed \$1.836 billion of capital to UFLIC, which primarily represented excess statutory capital in our insurance subsidiaries, after giving effect to the reinsurance transactions. We have reflected this capital contribution to UFLIC in our unaudited pro forma financial position information as a pre-IPO dividend to GEFAHI and a decrease in fixed maturities, mortgage loans and cash, with related adjustments to accrued investment income, deferred income taxes and other associated items. The actual investment assets that were contributed to UFLIC were identified on an asset-by-asset basis and the pro forma financial position adjustments have been determined based upon the actual assets that were transferred. Because a significant portion of the assets transferred were not owned for the entire period, the pro forma adjustments to reduce net investment income and net realized investment gains related to the transferred assets were based upon a proportional allocation of investment income from the investment assets historically identified as representing surplus of the subsidiaries providing the assets to be contributed to UFLIC.
- (h) Reflects adjustments to record a dividend of \$24 million paid by one of our combined subsidiaries to GE in April 2004. We will record this dividend in our historical combined financial statements in the three months ending June 30, 2004.
- (i) Reflects adjustments to record the equity and debt securities we issued to GEFAHI in connection with our corporate reorganization, as well as related interest expense:
1. We issued 489.5 million shares of our Class B Common Stock to GEFAHI. Shares of Class B Common Stock convert automatically into shares of Class A Common Stock when they are held by any person other than GE or an affiliate of GE, or when GE no longer beneficially owns at least 10% of our outstanding common stock. For a description of the terms of our common stock, see "Description of Capital Stock Common Stock." GEFAHI sold 145.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock in the IPO and an additional 1.44 million shares pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option.
 2. We issued \$600 million of our Equity Units to GEFAHI. We will pay holders of Equity Units quarterly contract adjustment payments on each purchase contract forming a part of the Equity Units at a rate of 2.16% per year of the stated amount of \$25 per Equity Unit. The estimated present value of the contract adjustment payments on the stock purchase contracts is \$37 million, which has been recorded in the pro forma financial information as other liabilities with a decrease in additional paid-in capital. When we make contract adjustment payments, they will be charged to other liabilities and we will accrue interest expense on the unpaid balance at the rate of 3.84% per year. For a description of the terms of our Equity Units, see "Description of Equity Units." GEFAHI sold all the Equity Units in a public offering concurrent with the IPO.
 3. We issued \$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock, which is mandatorily redeemable, to GEFAHI. For a description of the terms of our Series A Preferred Stock, see "Description of Capital Stock Preferred Stock Series A Preferred Stock." The dividends on our Series A Preferred Stock will be accounted for as interest expense in our financial statements. GEFAHI sold all the shares of our Series A Preferred Stock in a public offering concurrent with the IPO.
 4. We issued a \$2.4 billion note to GEFAHI. We repaid this note with proceeds from the \$2.4 billion short-term credit facility upon the completion of the IPO. We will repay the borrowings under this facility with proceeds from the borrowings described in note (m) below.
 5. We issued the \$550 million Contingent Note to GEFAHI. This note is non-interest-bearing, matures on May 24, 2005 and will be repaid solely to the extent that statutory contingency reserves from our U.S. mortgage insurance business in excess of \$150 million are released and

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paid to us as a dividend. The release of these statutory reserves and payment of the dividend by our U.S. mortgage insurance business to us are subject to statutory limitations, regulatory approval and the absence of any impact on our financial ratings. If regulatory approval has been obtained by May 24, 2005 but our financial ratings have not been affirmed, the term of this note will be extended for a period up to twelve months to obtain affirmation of our financial ratings. Any portion of the Contingent Note that is not repaid by May 24, 2005 or by the extended term, if applicable, will be canceled. We will record any portion of the Contingent Note that is canceled as a capital contribution. For a description of the terms of the Contingent Note, see "Description of Certain Indebtedness Contingent Note."

(j)

Reflects adjustments to retained earnings for the first-year cost of our grant of stock options and stock appreciation rights to our management and employees and costs relating to the conversion of certain existing stock-based compensation awards in connection with the IPO, net of a related reduction of deferred income tax liability. In connection with the IPO, we established equity compensation plans pursuant to which we (1) issued stock options to purchase 10.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock with an exercise price of \$19.50, (2) issued stock appreciation rights on 6.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock with an exercise price of \$19.50, and (3) converted all the unvested stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights that GE previously granted to our employees and the vested GE stock options held by our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer into stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights issued by our company. We recognize compensation expense for share-based compensation awards based upon the fair value of the stock options in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* ("SFAS 123"). Under the measurement principles of SFAS 123, we estimate that we will recognize compensation expense related to (1) the new issuances of stock options and stock appreciation rights of \$35 million, \$35 million, \$21 million, \$12 million and \$5 million for the five twelve-month periods following the completion of the IPO, and (2) the conversions of existing awards of \$5 million and \$1 million for the two twelve-month periods following the completion of the IPO. Our estimate of fair value was made using the Black-Scholes model based upon the initial offering price in the IPO of \$19.50 per share, volatility of 34.21%, risk free interest rate of 3.5% per year, and average expected life of 6 years. For a description of our stock-based compensation plans see "Management GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan," "Omnibus Incentive Plan" and "Incentive Compensation Program."

(k)

Reflects an adjustment to record certain effects of our Tax Matters Agreement with GE. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, GE will make, and we will join GE in making, tax elections under section 338 of the Internal Revenue Code that will treat (for tax purposes) many of the companies in our group as having sold all their assets in fully taxable sales. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, GE will control the making of these elections and related determinations. GE will be responsible for all current taxes resulting from the making of these tax elections. As a result of the section 338 elections, we will become entitled to certain tax benefits that are expected to be realized by us in the future in the ordinary course of our business and that otherwise would not have been available to us. These benefits are generally attributable to increased tax deductions for amortization of intangibles and to increased tax basis in non-amortizable investment assets. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, we will be required to make payments to GE, equal to 80% of the amount of tax we are projected to save for each tax period as the result of these increased tax benefits, subject to a maximum amount of \$640 million. We estimate that these payments will aggregate \$566 million, comprising \$503 million resulting from temporary differences between financial reporting and tax basis of our assets and liabilities arising from the elections (and recorded as a reduction in net deferred tax liabilities) and \$63 million resulting from future interest expense deductions arising under the Tax Matters Agreement. The estimated present value of the projected payments is approximately \$386 million. We have recorded this amount as our

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estimate of our liability to GE and have increased paid-in capital by the \$244 million difference between that amount and the total \$630 million reduction in net deferred income tax liabilities as a result of the Section 338 elections. The \$630 million includes both GE's 80% share of the benefit, or \$503 million, and our share of the benefit, or \$127 million. We will record interest expense as our obligation under the Tax Matters Agreement accretes over time. Our pro forma adjustment for interest expense related to the Tax Matters Agreement has been prepared based upon an assumed interest rate of 5.08% per year.

Although these pro forma adjustments reflect detailed estimates, the estimates remain subject to certain variables, such as the value of our company and its individual assets, that will not be determined until after the completion of this offering. If these variables depart materially from the expectations underlying our estimates, the amounts set forth in the pro forma adjustments, and particularly the adjustment to our paid-in capital for the difference between the reduction in our net deferred income tax liabilities and the amount of our liability to GE under the Tax Matters Agreement, could increase or decrease substantially. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Tax Matters Agreement" for further description of these tax matters.

- (l) Reflects an adjustment to record additional effects of our Tax Matters Agreement with GE. As described in note (k), GE generally will pay all current taxes arising from the section 338 elections. Certain taxes other than section 338 taxes will be incurred by our subsidiaries in the transaction. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, these taxes also will be paid by GE. These taxes have been estimated at \$41 million, using assumptions as to, among other things, the value of our company and its individual assets. We will record these non-recurring taxes as a current tax expense when incurred, and will record GE's payment of the taxes on our behalf as a capital contribution. Because these taxes are non-recurring, we have not reflected this adjustment in the unaudited pro forma earnings information. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Tax Matters Agreement" for further description of these tax matters.
- (m) Reflects an adjustment to record borrowings and related interest expense pursuant to this offering of notes (which are included in long-term borrowings), net of the impact of hedging arrangements, and our expected issuance (at about the same time as this offering) of approximately \$500 million in commercial paper (which is included in short-term borrowings). The effective interest rates for the notes (giving effect to these hedging arrangements) are as follows: 3.5315% per year for the 2007 notes, 4.478% per year for the 2009 notes, 5.51% per year for the 2014 notes and 6.349% per year for the 2034 notes. The assumed interest rate for \$500 million of commercial paper is 1.07% per year. Our pro forma interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$24 million, \$24 million and \$98 million, respectively, which is net of adjustments that will be reclassified from accumulated nonowner changes in stockholder's interest for the hedging arrangements of \$1 million, \$1 million and \$3 million, respectively.
- (n) Reflects an adjustment to record the tax impact on other pro forma earnings adjustments at a rate of 35%.
- (o) Reflects an adjustment to record an additional capital contribution of approximately \$10 million relating to GE's agreement to reimburse us for the costs and expenses, including underwriting discounts and commissions, of this offering.
- (p) We have not reflected any adjustments in our unaudited pro forma combined financial information for the following:
1. In connection with the IPO, we entered into a number of arrangements with GE governing our separation from GE and a variety of transition matters. These include (i) arrangements with respect to certain transition services, management consulting services, administration services for a pool of guaranteed investment contracts, or GICs, and institutional asset

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management services, pursuant to which we will provide services to GE, (ii) arrangements with respect to certain transition services and asset management services, pursuant to which GE will provide services to us, and (iii) arrangements with GE with respect to which GE will reimburse us for certain other separation costs. Except as described in the notes above, we have not reflected any adjustments for the estimated effects of these arrangements, which are described under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview Separation from GE and related costs" and "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE."

2.

We have not reflected any adjustments to exclude net investment income or net realized investment gains related to the \$2,930 million dividend paid by GEFAHI in December 2003. Approximately \$1,630 million of the dividend was funded from proceeds received on the sale of our Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses, after deducting expenses and settlements, and the remaining \$1,300 million of the dividend was funded from a portion of dividends received from our insurance subsidiaries. If the amount of the dividend funded from dividends received from our insurance subsidiaries had been invested in short-term investments during three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the year ended December 31, 2003, it would have earned net investment income of approximately \$6 million, \$6 million, and \$30 million, respectively, based on our average short-term investment yields during the periods.

3.

Our payment protection insurance business in the U.K. includes a portfolio of insurance bonds and structured settlements issued to contractholders in the U.K. that had reserves of approximately \$75 million as of March 31, 2004, and net earnings of approximately \$0 million, \$0 million and \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively. We and GE have agreed, subject to receipt of required regulatory and court approvals in the U.K., to transfer ownership of the bond and structured settlement portfolio to GE as soon as practicable following the transfer of the U.K. insurance businesses to us. Pending completion of the transfer of the bond and structured settlement portfolio, we have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to enter into indemnity reinsurance arrangements with GE to transfer the economic benefits, obligations and risks of the bond and structured settlement portfolio to GE. We have not reflected any adjustments for the reinsurance transaction and subsequent portfolio transfer. The reinsurance and portfolio transfer transactions will have no material effect on our net earnings or total stockholders' interest. When completed, the reinsurance transaction will reduce cash and investments and increase reinsurance recoverable by the amount of the reserves. The subsequent portfolio transfer will remove the reinsurance recoverable and related reserves from our combined statement of financial position. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company European Payment Protection Insurance Business Arrangements."

4.

We expect to incur aggregate pre-tax expenses of approximately \$35 million in each of 2004, 2005 and 2006 for marketing, advertising and legal entity transition expenses, reflecting primarily the costs of establishing our new brand throughout our business, including with consumers and sales intermediaries. We have not reflected any adjustments for the estimated effect of these expenses because the majority of these expenses are nonrecurring and we did not incur any material expenses relating to advertising in the periods presented. We will charge these expenses to income in the periods incurred.

5.

We have not reflected any adjustments for the transition to our benefit plans under the employee matters agreement we entered into with GE. Effective as of the date that GE ceases to own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, our applicable U.S. employees will cease to participate in the GE plans and will participate in employee benefit plans established and maintained by us. For at least the one year period following the date that GE ceases to

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own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, we will establish plans that will provide our employees with benefits that are at least substantially comparable in the aggregate to the value of those benefits provided by the GE plans. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Employee Matters Agreement" for further description of these matters.

- (q) Basic and diluted earnings from continuing operations per share and the weighted average shares outstanding are calculated as set forth below:

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	March 31,				December 31,	
	2004		2003		2003	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Pro forma net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 256	\$ 256	\$ 229	\$ 229	\$ 892	\$ 892
Common stock	489.5	489.5	489.5	489.5	489.5	489.5
Restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights(1)		.2		.2		.2
Stock options(1)		.3		.3		.3
Purchase contracts(1)						
Pro forma shares outstanding	489.5	490.0	489.5	490.0	489.5	490.0
Pro forma earnings from continuing operations per share	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.82

- (1) Pro forma shares outstanding used in our calculation of pro forma diluted earnings from continuing operations per share result from 1.8 million shares of Class A Common Stock available under restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights, 5.7 million shares of Class A Common Stock available under stock options and 30.8 million shares of Class A Common Stock available under purchase contracts forming part of our Equity Units, based on the treasury stock method for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the year ended December 31, 2003.

- (r) Reflects liquidation preference and mandatory redemption value of \$50 per share.
- (s) Reflects par value of \$0.001 per share, 1.5 billion shares of Class A Common Stock authorized, and 146.4 million shares of Class A Common Stock issued and outstanding. Also reflects par value of \$0.001 per share, 700 million shares of Class B Common Stock authorized, and 343.1 million shares of Class B Common Stock issued and outstanding.

**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 audited and unaudited historical combined financial statements and related notes as well as our unaudited pro forma combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that are based upon our current expectations and are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these expectations due to changes in global political, economic, business, competitive, market and regulatory factors, many of which are beyond our control. See "Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

Our business

We are a leading insurance company in the U.S., with an expanding international presence. We have three operating segments: Protection, Retirement Income and Investments, and Mortgage Insurance.

Protection. We offer U.S. customers life insurance, long-term care insurance and, for companies with fewer than 1,000 employees, group life and health insurance. In Europe, we offer payment protection insurance, which helps consumers meet their payment obligations in the event of illness, involuntary unemployment, disability or death. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Protection segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$481 million and \$123 million, respectively.

Retirement Income and Investments. We offer U.S. customers fixed, variable and income annuities, variable life insurance, asset management and specialized products, including guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreements and structured settlements. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Retirement Income and Investments segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$93 million and \$32 million, respectively.

Mortgage Insurance. We offer mortgage insurance products in the U.S., Canada, Australia, and Europe that facilitate homeownership by enabling borrowers to buy homes with low-down-payment mortgages. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Mortgage Insurance segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$369 million and \$103 million, respectively.

We also have a Corporate and Other segment, which consists primarily of net realized investment gains (losses), most of our interest and other financing expenses, unallocated corporate income and expenses (including amounts accrued in settlement of class action lawsuits), and the results of several small, non-core businesses that are managed outside our operating segments. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Corporate and Other segment had pro forma segment net losses of \$51 million and \$2 million, respectively (including pro forma adjustments to give effect to the increased interest expense as a result of this offering).

Our corporate reorganization

We were incorporated in Delaware on October 23, 2003 in preparation for our corporate reorganization and the IPO. In connection with the IPO, we acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of GEFAHI. GEFAHI is an indirect subsidiary of GE and prior to the completion of the IPO, was a holding company for a group of companies that provide life insurance, long-term care insurance, group life and health insurance, annuities and other investment products and U.S. mortgage insurance. We also acquired certain other insurance businesses that were owned by other GE subsidiaries but managed by members of the Genworth management team. These businesses include international

mortgage insurance, European payment protection insurance, a Bermuda reinsurer and mortgage contract underwriting. In consideration for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization, we issued to GEFAHI 489.5 million shares of our Class B Common Stock, \$600 million of our Equity Units, \$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock, a \$2.4 billion note and the \$550 million Contingent Note. See "Corporate Reorganization."

Our historical and pro forma financial information

The historical combined financial information presented in this prospectus has been derived from our combined financial statements, which have been prepared as if Genworth had been in existence throughout all relevant periods. Our historical combined financial information and statements include all businesses that were owned by GEFAHI, including those that were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization, as well as the other insurance businesses that we acquired from other GE subsidiaries in connection with our corporate reorganization. In addition to our three operating segments and our Corporate and Other segment, our historical combined financial statements also include the results of (1) the Partnership Marketing Group business, which offers life and health insurance, auto club memberships and other financial products and services directly to consumers through affinity marketing arrangements with a variety of organizations, (2) an institutional asset management business owned by GEFAHI, and (3) several other small businesses owned by GEFAHI that are not part of our core ongoing business.

The Partnership Marketing Group historically included UFLIC, a subsidiary that offered life and health insurance products through affinity marketing arrangements. In connection with the IPO, GEFAHI transferred UFLIC to General Electric Capital Services, Inc., a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of GE. We did not acquire the Partnership Marketing Group business, the institutional asset management business or these other small businesses from GEFAHI, and their results (including UFLIC's historical results) are presented as a separate operating segment under the caption "Affinity."

Our historical combined financial statements also include our Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses, which we sold on August 29, 2003, and which are presented in our historical combined financial statements as discontinued operations.

The unaudited pro forma information presented in this prospectus reflects our historical combined financial information, as adjusted to give effect to the transactions described under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information" as if each had occurred as of January 1, 2003, in the case of earnings information, and March 31, 2004, in the case of financial position information.

Revenues and expenses

Our revenues consist primarily of the following:

Protection. The revenues in our Protection segment consist primarily of:

net premiums earned on individual life, individual long-term care, group life and health and payment protection insurance policies;

net investment income on the separate investment portfolio held by our European payment protection insurance business or allocated to this segment's other lines of business; and

policy fees and other income, including fees for mortality and surrender charges primarily from universal life insurance policies, and other administrative charges.

Retirement Income and Investments. The revenues in our Retirement Income and Investments segment consist primarily of:

net premiums earned on income annuities and structured settlements with life contingencies;

net investment income allocated to this segment; and

policy fees and other income, including surrender charges, mortality and expense charges, investment management fees and commissions.

Mortgage Insurance. The revenues in our Mortgage Insurance segment consist primarily of:

net premiums earned on mortgage insurance policies;

net investment income on the segment's separate investment portfolio; and

policy fees and other income, including fees from contract underwriting services.

Corporate and Other. The revenues in our Corporate and Other segment consist primarily of:

net premiums, policy fees and other income from the insurance businesses in this segment;

unallocated net investment income; and

net realized investment gains (losses).

We allocate net investment income from our Corporate and Other segment to our Protection (except European payment protection insurance) and Retirement Income and Investments segments using an approach based principally upon the investment portfolio established to support each of those segments' products and targeted capital levels. We do not allocate net investment income from our Corporate and Other segment to our Mortgage Insurance segment or to our European payment protection insurance product within the Protection segment because they have their own separate investment portfolios, and the net investment income from those portfolios is reflected in the Mortgage Insurance and Protection segment results. In our historical combined financial statements, we allocated net investment income to our Affinity segment in the same manner that we allocated these items to our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments.

All net realized investment gains (losses) are reflected in the Corporate and Other segment and are not reflected in the results of any of our other segments.

Our expenses consist primarily of the following:

benefits provided to policyholders and contractholders and changes in reserves;

interest credited on general account balances;

underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, including commissions, marketing expenses, policy and contract servicing costs, overhead and other general expenses that are not capitalized (shown net of deferrals);

amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and other intangible assets;

interest and other financing expenses; and

income taxes.

We allocate corporate expenses to each of our operating segments based on our relative equity investment in that segment.

Business trends and conditions

In recent years, our business has been, and we expect will continue to be, influenced by a number of macroeconomic, industry-wide and product-specific trends and conditions.

Market and economic environment

Macroeconomic conditions. During the last several years, the sales and financial results of our business were adversely affected by very slow economic growth, low interest rates and depressed equity

markets. During 2001 and 2002, U.S. real GDP growth declined to 0.5% and 2.2%, respectively, after averaging compound annual growth of 4.1% from 1995 to 2000. Interest rates, as measured by the 10-year U.S. Treasury, reached historical 45-year lows in June 2003, declining from 6.8% in January 2000 to 3.1% in June 2003. In addition, the U.S. equity markets were marked by a severe downturn, with the S&P 500 Index declining by 51% from 1,553 at its peak in March 2000 to 768 in October 2002. These economic conditions were exacerbated by several high-profile corporate scandals and bankruptcies. During this period, our business also faced a challenging credit cycle, with the Moody's Default Index reaching 2.05% in 2002 after averaging 0.45% from 1999 to 2001. Similar economic trends and challenges prevailed outside the U.S. as well during this period.

Aging U.S. population with growing retirement income needs. According to the U.S. Social Security Administration, from 1945 to 2001, U.S. life expectancy at birth increased from 62.9 years to 73.8 years for men and from 68.4 years to 79.4 years for women, respectively, and life expectancy is expected to increase further. In addition, increasing numbers of baby boomers are approaching retirement age. The U.S. Census Bureau projects that the percentage of the U.S. population aged 55 or older will increase from approximately 21% (61 million) in 2002 to more than 29% (95 million) in 2020. These increases in life expectancy and the average age of the U.S. population heighten the risk that individuals will outlive their retirement savings. In addition, approximately \$4.4 trillion of invested financial assets (25% of all U.S. invested financial assets) are held by people within 10 years of retirement and are expected to be converted to income as those people retire, according to a survey conducted by SRI Consulting Business Intelligence in 2002. We believe these trends will lead to growing demand for retirement income and investment products, such as our annuities and other investment products, that help consumers accumulate assets and provide reliable retirement income.

Growing lifestyle protection gap. The aging U.S. population and a number of other factors are creating a significant lifestyle protection gap for a growing number of individuals. This gap is the result of individuals not having sufficient financial resources, including insurance coverage, to ensure that their future assets and income will be adequate to support their desired future lifestyle. Other factors contributing to this gap include declining individual savings rates, rising healthcare and nursing home costs, and a shifting of the burden for funding protection needs from governments and employers to individuals. Recent reductions in employer-paid benefits by many companies, coupled with uncertainty over the future of government benefit programs underscore the potential for long-term benefit reductions from these traditional sources and the potential need for individuals to identify alternative sources of these benefits. At the same time, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, personal savings rates decreased from 10.9% in 1982 to 3.7% in 2002. Consumers are exposed to the rising costs of healthcare and nursing care during their retirement years, and some experts believe that many consumers are underinsured with respect to their protection needs. We expect these trends to result in increased demand for our life, long-term care and small group life and health insurance products.

Increasing opportunities for mortgage insurance in the U.S. and other countries. We believe a number of factors have contributed and will contribute to the growth of mortgage insurance in the U.S., Canada and Australia, where we have significant mortgage insurance operations. These factors include increasing homeownership levels (spurred in part by government housing policies that favor homeownership); expansion of low-down-payment mortgage loan offerings; legislative and regulatory policies that provide capital incentives for lenders to transfer the risks of low-down-payment mortgages to mortgage insurers; and expansion of secondary mortgage markets that require credit enhancements, such as mortgage insurance. We believe a number of these factors also are becoming evident in some European and Asian markets, where lenders increasingly are using mortgage insurance to manage the risks of their loan portfolios and to expand low-down-payment lending.

General conditions and trends affecting our businesses

Interest rate fluctuations. Fluctuations in market interest rates have a significant effect on our sales of insurance and investment products and our margins on these products. In our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments, declining interest rates in a low-interest-rate environment have reduced the spreads between the amounts we have paid or credited to policyholders and contractholders and the yield we earned on the investments that supported our obligations under these products. In response to the recent decline in market interest rates, in late 2002 and throughout 2003 we have reduced the guaranteed minimum crediting rates we offered on newly issued fixed annuity contracts in order to mitigate the adverse impact of declining interest rates on our spreads and profitability on these contracts. However, this reduction in minimum guaranteed crediting rates has had an adverse effect on our sales of these products because some of our competitors have continued to offer higher minimum rates. For example, our fixed annuity deposits declined by 60% from \$2,663 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$1,069 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 and by 11% from \$350 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$311 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. In addition, as a result of a lower interest rate environment, our income annuity premiums and deposits declined by 27% from \$979 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$717 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. Declining interest rates also have resulted in increased persistency in our fixed annuity and universal life insurance products because investors generally have been unable to shift assets into higher-yielding investments. Our net earnings from spread-based retail and institutional products in our Retirement Income and Investments segment declined by 17% from \$166 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$138 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 as a result of reduced spreads, offset in part by increased persistency. Interest rates have stabilized in 2003, and we expect the yield on our investment portfolio also will stabilize, with the potential for increases in a rising interest rate environment.

In our Mortgage Insurance segment, declining interest rates in the U.S. have generated significant mortgage refinancing activity, which, in turn, has led to lower persistency in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, as well as increases in the volume of new mortgage insurance written and increased contract underwriting expenses. For example, our policy cancellation rates increased from 43% for the year ended December 31, 2002 to 54% for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition, our U.S. new insurance written increased by 44% from \$46.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$67.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2003. Refinancing activity decreased at the end of 2003 and the beginning of 2004. As a result, our policy cancellation rates decreased to 32% for the three months ended March 31, 2004, and our U.S. new insurance written decreased by 53% from \$14.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$6.8 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2004. We expect that increasing mortgage interest rates will continue to drive increased persistency, but also will reduce the volume of mortgage originations and of new mortgage insurance written.

Volatile equity markets. The equity markets in the U.S. and the other markets in which we invest have experienced extreme volatility and significant downturns in recent years, which has affected our financial condition and results of operations in two principal ways. First, we believe equity market downturns and volatility generally have discouraged potential new purchasers of our products from purchasing separate account products, such as variable annuities, that have returns linked to the performance of the equity markets and have caused our existing customers to withdraw cash values or reduce investments in those products. For example, our variable annuity deposits declined by 28% from \$2,309 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 to \$1,667 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. However, with the improved equity markets in 2003, variable annuity deposits increased by 26% to \$2,102 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. Second, lower equity markets have had an adverse effect on our fee income tied to the value of the equity investments in our separate accounts and have resulted in accelerated amortization of DAC and PVFP, reflecting

lower expected profits from our variable products. However, the potential adverse impact of volatile equity markets has been significantly reduced as a result of our reinsurance arrangements with UFLIC, pursuant to which we reinsured, effective as of January 1, 2004, substantially all of our in-force blocks of variable annuities. We are retaining variable annuities sold after January 1, 2004 for our own account, subject to third-party reinsurance transactions in the ordinary course of business, and therefore we will bear the risk of any adverse impact of future equity market fluctuations on those annuities.

Credit default risk. As a result of the recent economic downturn and some high-profile corporate bankruptcies and scandals, the number of companies defaulting on their debt obligations increased dramatically in 2001 and 2002. These defaults and other declines in the value of some of our investments have resulted in impairment charges in recent years. Charges associated with impairments of investments were \$5 million, \$78 million, \$224 million, \$343 million and \$289 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. We expect that continuing economic and market improvements will lead to fewer credit defaults and lower impairment charges in our results of operations.

Investment gains. As part of GE, the yield on our investment portfolio has been affected by the practice in recent years of realizing investment gains through the sale of appreciated securities and other assets during a period of historically low interest rates. This strategy was pursued to offset impairments and losses in our investment portfolio, fund consolidations and restructurings in our business and provide current income. Our gross realized gains were \$27 million, \$181 million, \$473 million, \$790 million and \$814 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. These gross realized gains, net of gross realized losses, including charges from impairments of investments and realized losses from portfolio restructuring, have resulted in net realized investment gains of \$16 million, \$21 million, \$10 million, \$204 million and \$201 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. This strategy has had an adverse impact on the yield on our investment portfolio and our net investment income as we typically sold higher-yielding securities and reinvested the proceeds in lower-yielding securities during periods of declining or low interest rates. The impact was most significant in the Retirement Income and Investments segment, which has a higher percentage of our fixed maturities allocated to it than to our other segments. As an independent public company, our investment strategy will be to optimize investment income without relying on realized investment gains. As a result of this strategy, we expect the yield on our investment portfolio to stabilize, with the potential for increases in a rising interest rate environment. We also will seek to improve our investment yield by continuously evaluating our asset class mix and pursuing additional investment classes.

Globalization. Historically, we have derived a majority of our revenues and profits from our operations in the U.S. However, in recent years, our international business has grown and has had an increasing impact on our financial condition and results of operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, 20%, 16%, 18%, 14% and 14% of our revenues, and 32%, 23%, 26%, 12% and 11% of our net earnings from continuing operations were generated by our international operations. These increases were largely due to growth in our international mortgage insurance business, and we expect that we will derive an increasing portion of our total revenues and profits from outside the U.S. as our international mortgage insurance business continues to grow. Our European payment protection insurance business also derives revenues in the countries where it offers its products. We are exposed to the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates as we translate the operating results of our foreign operations into our combined financial statements. We currently do not hedge this exposure, and as a result, period-to-period comparability of our results of operations is affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. Our net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003 included approximately \$12 million and \$25 million, respectively, due to the favorable impact of

changes in foreign exchange rates, compared to the same period in the prior year. Our four principal foreign currencies are the Canadian dollar, the Australian dollar, the U.K. pound and the euro.

Ongoing operating cost reductions and efficiencies. Our underwriting, acquisition, and insurance expenses, net of deferrals, have decreased to 16.6% of our revenues in 2003 from 18.1% in 1999. We will continually focus on reducing our cost base while maintaining strong service levels for our customers. We expect to accomplish this in each of our operating units through a wide range of cost management disciplines, including consolidating operations, using low-cost operating locations, reducing supplier costs, leveraging Six Sigma and other process improvement efforts, forming dedicated teams to identify opportunities for cost reductions and investing in new technology, particularly for web-based, digital end-to-end processes.

Developments affecting our product lines

Developments in life insurance. Regulation XXX, which was adopted by nearly all states as of January 1, 2001, requires insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term and universal life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees. In response to this regulation, we have increased term and universal life insurance statutory reserves, implemented reinsurance and capital management actions and increased our premium rates for term life insurance products in March 2003. This increase has contributed to lower term life insurance sales in 2003 and the first quarter of 2004. Our annualized first-year premiums and deposits for life insurance products decreased by 16% from \$195 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$163 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 and by 16% from \$44 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$37 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Our pricing, reinsurance and capital management actions in response to Regulation XXX have enabled us to improve our new business returns on equity. In November 2003, we decreased our premium rates for term life insurance products, and we believe this decrease will lead to an increase in term life insurance sales over time. See "Risk Factors Regulation XXX may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations by requiring us to increase our statutory reserves for term life and universal life insurance or incur higher operating costs."

Developments in long-term care insurance. During 2001, 2002 and 2003, the level of annualized first-year premiums in our long-term care insurance business has remained relatively constant. This sales trend is generally consistent with the overall industry sales trend, according to reports published by LIMRA International. In addition, we have been experiencing lower lapse rates than we originally anticipated on long-term care insurance policies that we issued prior to the mid-1990s. This has adversely affected our overall claims experience on those policies. In the third quarter of 2003, we started selling our newest long-term care insurance products in selected markets. These products were priced to achieve our target returns on capital and to reflect new features and benefits, trends in lapse rates, interest rates, morbidity and adverse claims experience in certain higher risk policyholder classes. Our pricing strategy for these products, along with declines in overall industry sales, have contributed to lower sales in recent periods. For example, our annualized first-year premiums for long-term care insurance products decreased by 7% from \$257 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$240 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 and by 32% from \$62 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$42 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. We are continuing to seek regulatory approvals to begin selling these products in additional markets, and we expect that their introduction into those markets initially may have a further adverse impact on our sales in the near term. We believe, however, that over time our sales will increase. We also believe that our pricing strategy is appropriate relative to the underlying risk exposure of these products and that it will lead to increased net earnings over time.

Developments in payment protection insurance. The margins of our payment protection business in the U.K. have decreased in recent years as a result of increased pricing pressure and greater

competition from captive insurance arrangements by distributors that provide payment protection insurance directly to their customers. Consistent with our focus on disciplined growth and returns on capital, we are continuing to pursue arrangements that will enable us to achieve our target returns while strengthening our client relationships. In the last several years, our payment protection insurance business has expanded as a result of our strategy to enter additional markets in Continental Europe and Ireland and to develop new relationships with distributors in those markets. As a result, our gross written premiums in Continental Europe and Ireland increased by 52% from \$97 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$148 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. On a constant currency basis, this increase would have been 28%. However, we did not renew arrangements with our largest distributor of payment protection insurance (as measured by gross written premiums), a large U.K. bank that accounted for approximately 29% of the gross written premiums in our payment protection insurance business during the year ended December 31, 2003, when these arrangements expired at the end of 2003. As a result, our gross written premiums in the U.K. decreased by 89% from \$276 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$31 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. On a constant currency basis, this decrease would have been 90%. Although we expect our premium revenue to decline significantly over the next few years as existing policies from these less profitable arrangements begin to run off, we believe this will have a favorable effect on our results over the long term as capital is released and redeployed into markets with potential for higher returns.

Developments in retirement income and investments. The results of our Retirement Income and Investments segment are affected primarily by interest rate fluctuations and volatile equity markets, as discussed above under " Overview Business trends and conditions General conditions and trends affecting our businesses." In addition, our competitive position within many of our distribution channels depends significantly upon product features, including our crediting rates on spread-based products relative to our competitors, minimum guaranteed rates, surrender charge periods and agent commissions. We continually evaluate our competitive position based upon each of those features, and we make adjustments as appropriate to meet our target return thresholds. In late 2002 and throughout 2003, in response to declining interest rates, we reduced minimum guaranteed rates on many of our spread-based products. These reductions have had an adverse effect on our competitive position because some of our competitors have retained higher minimum guaranteed rates. In addition, some competitors have offered fixed annuity products with higher commissions and shorter surrender charge periods, and this also has had an adverse effect on our competitive position.

These factors contributed to a decline in our sales of fixed annuities in 2003 and early 2004 and our market position in this product. Our new deposits in fixed annuities decreased by 60% from \$2,663 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$1,069 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 and by 11% from \$350 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$311 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. In addition, deposits in variable annuities decreased by 24% from \$403 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$308 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, which we believe was attributable to a market shift to variable annuity products with certain guaranteed benefit features that we do not offer.

Since our announcement in November 2003 of our planned separation from GE, we have received fewer requests for bids in our GIC business, which we believe was due to the limited availability to our customers of information about our company prior to the completion of the IPO. As a result, deposits on spread-based institutional products decreased by 36% from \$783 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$501 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Developments in mortgage insurance. The net earnings of our U.S. mortgage insurance business have been adversely affected by our ceding a larger portion of our gross premiums to captive mortgage reinsurance subsidiaries established by many of the major mortgage lenders with which we do business. Most large mortgage lenders have developed reinsurance operations that obtain net premium cessions from mortgage insurers of 25% to 40%. In order to increase our return on capital, we announced in August 2003 that, effective January 1, 2004, we generally would not renew, on their existing terms, our existing excess-of-loss risk sharing arrangements with net premium cessions in excess of 25%. We expect that these actions will result in a significant reduction in business from these lenders. We recently decided that we may, in selected cases, enter into captive reinsurance arrangements that involve premium cessions in excess of 25% in situations where the terms and conditions, including the level of reinsurance coverage afforded, will enable us to achieve our target returns on capital. In addition, we believe U.S. mortgage insurance growth has been adversely affected by the increased use of simultaneous second mortgages as an alternative to loans requiring private mortgage insurance. The adverse impact of ceding to captive reinsurers and the growth of simultaneous seconds has been offset by the positive impact in recent years of historically low loss ratios due to significant refinancing activity, home price appreciation and low levels of defaults. As a result of this refinancing activity, as of March 31, 2004, approximately 81% of our risk in force had not yet reached its anticipated highest claim frequency years, which is generally between the third and seventh year of the loan. We expect our loss experience on these loans will increase as policies continue to age.

We also continue to expand our international mortgage insurance business. For example, our international new mortgage insurance written increased 73% from \$6.3 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$10.9 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Of this total increase of \$4.6 billion, \$2.2 billion was due to the favorable impact of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Separation from GE and related financial arrangements

GE historically has provided a variety of products and services to us, and we have provided various products and services to GE. In connection with the IPO, we entered into a transition services agreement and various other agreements with GE that, together with a number of agreements that were in effect before the IPO, govern the relationship between GE and us. These arrangements are discussed below and described more fully under "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company" and note 18 to our combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Services received from GE

Support services and corporate overhead. GE historically has provided a variety of support services for our businesses, including:

customer service, transaction processing and a variety of functional support services provided by GE Capital International Services, or GECIS;

employee benefit processing and payroll administration, including relocation, travel, credit card processing and related services;

employee training programs, including access to GE training courses;

insurance coverage under the GE insurance program;

information systems, network and related services;

leases for vehicles, equipment and facilities; and

other financial advisory services such as tax consulting, capital markets services, research and development activities, and use of trademarks and licenses.

We have reimbursed GE for the costs of providing these services to us. We paid GE a total of \$15 million, \$17 million, \$87 million, \$74 million and \$52 million for these services for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

In addition, GE historically has allocated to us a share of its corporate overhead expenses for certain services provided to us, which are not specifically billed to us, including public relations, investor relations, treasury, and internal audit services. Our total expense for this allocation was \$10 million, \$13 million, \$50 million, \$49 million and \$43 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. We have not reimbursed these amounts to GE, and have recorded them as a capital contribution in each year. Following the completion of the IPO, GE will no longer allocate any of its corporate expenses to us.

GE continues to provide us with many of the corporate services described above on a transitional basis following the completion of the IPO, and we are arranging to procure other services pursuant to arrangements with third parties or through our own employees. In the case of support services provided by GECIS, we are continuing to receive these services pursuant to agreements that were amended in connection with the IPO. For a description of our historical, continuing and new arrangements with GE, see "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE." In the aggregate, we expect that our total costs for procuring corporate services that previously had been provided by GE will not materially exceed the amounts we historically have paid to GE for these services, including GE's allocation to us for its corporate overhead. However, we do expect to incur incremental advertising, marketing and legal entity transition expenses to establish a new brand identity, and we also expect to incur compensation expense with respect to the establishment of our new equity plans. In addition, we have obtained direct access to a variety of third-party products and services, including technology licenses, as a result of GE's relationships with those third parties. Following our separation from GE, we expect to negotiate our own arrangements with third-party providers for these products and services, but we do not believe this will result in materially increased costs in the aggregate.

Investment management services. We have received and will continue to receive investment management services from GE Asset Management Incorporated, or GEAM, a subsidiary of GE, pursuant to agreements that were, with limited exceptions, amended in connection with the IPO. We also entered into new agreements with GE Asset Management Limited, or GEAML, an affiliate of GEAM, for investment management services in the U.K. and Continental Europe. Pursuant to these agreements, the fee charged by GEAM or GEAML, as applicable, is equal to a percentage of the value of the assets under management. This percentage is established annually by agreement between GEAM or GEAML and us and is intended to reflect the cost to GEAM or GEAML of providing its services and, for the agreements with GEAML, a premium of 5%. For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, our aggregate costs for investment management and related administration services provided by GEAM were approximately \$17 million, \$16 million, \$61 million, \$39 million and \$2 million, respectively. We expect our investment management expenses to increase marginally following the IPO as a result of the expenses we will incur related to our new investment department, including the transfer of some employees from GEAM to us to manage certain asset classes that GEAM previously managed. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Investment Agreements."

Reinsurance transactions. In addition to our arrangements with UFLIC, we have entered into reinsurance transactions with affiliates of GE, principally Employers Reassurance Company and ERC

Life Reinsurance Corporation (formerly an affiliate of GE), which we refer to collectively as ERC, under which we have reinsured some of the risks of our insurance policies on terms comparable to those we could obtain from third parties. We have paid premiums to these affiliates of \$12 million, \$56 million, \$60 million and \$58 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. In addition, in 2002 one of our subsidiaries entered into a life reinsurance agreement with an affiliated company, GE Pensions Limited, to reinsure 95% of gross written premiums received under certain life policies. We have paid premiums to this affiliate of \$100 million and \$94 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. This agreement was terminated as of December 31, 2003. See "Business Reinsurance." The existing reinsurance agreements with GE have remained in force and continue in accordance with their terms.

Employee benefit plans. Historically, we have reimbursed GE for benefits it has provided to our employees under various employee benefit plans, including GE's retirement plan, retiree health and life insurance benefit plans, defined contribution savings plan and life and health insurance benefits through the GE benefit program. We incurred expenses associated with these plans of \$30 million, \$109 million, \$112 million and \$103 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. GE will continue to provide these benefits to our employees for so long as GE owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock. See "Arrangements Between GE and our Company Relationship with GE Employee Matters Agreement" and note 12 to our combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to these expenses for which we have reimbursed GE, we have incurred expenses of \$0 million, \$9 million, \$6 million and \$4 million for certain GE stock option and restricted stock unit grants for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. As in the case of the allocation of corporate overhead, we have not reimbursed these amounts with respect to stock options and restricted stock units to GE, and have recorded them as a capital contribution in each year. In connection with the IPO, we established our own equity compensation plans. See "Equity plans" below.

Credit arrangements. Historically, we have had access to funding provided by GE in the form of credit lines, revolving credit agreements and other borrowing arrangements. See "Arrangements between GE and our Company Historical Related-Party Transactions Credit arrangements and other amounts due from or owed to GE." In connection with our separation from GE and the IPO, we have entered into new credit arrangements with unaffiliated third-parties. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

Services provided to GE

We have provided various products and services to GE on terms comparable to those we provide to third-parties and we expect to continue to provide many of these products and services to GE. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Historical Related-Party Transactions Products and services provided to GE."

In addition, in connection with the IPO, we entered into a series of arrangements with GE pursuant to which we will provide a variety of additional services to GE, including the arrangements discussed below. The following describes the principal impact of those service arrangements on our results of operations:

Transition services relating to GE and GEFAHI businesses not acquired by us. We will provide services to certain of GE's insurance businesses that we did not acquire. These services will include finance, information systems, network services and legal and regulatory support. We will continue to provide these services following the completion of the IPO for a minimum of two years and a maximum of three years in most cases. For the two years following the completion

of the IPO, GE generally may not terminate any of the services we provide. GE has agreed to pay us an aggregate of \$40 million in eight equal quarterly installments during the first two years following the completion of the IPO for our provision of the transition services to GE. The charges for the transition services generally are intended to allow the providing company to fully recover the allocated direct costs of providing the services, plus all out-of-pocket costs and expenses, generally without profit. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Transition Services Agreement."

Management consulting services. We will provide management consulting services to GE for a period of five years following the completion of the IPO. These services will include delivering training, providing consultation and strategic advice with respect to actuarial, regulatory and other emerging issues, planning and participating in meetings with rating agencies and regulators, participating in government relations activities and various other activities. In consideration for these services, GE will pay us a fee of \$1 million per month during the first four years following the completion of the IPO and \$500,000 per month during the fifth year. GE cannot terminate this arrangement before the expiration of the five-year term. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Transition Services Agreement."

GIC investment administration services. We entered into agreements with affiliates of GE, effective as of January 1, 2004, to manage a pool of municipal guaranteed investment contracts, or GICs, issued by GE affiliates. Pursuant to these agreements, we have agreed to originate GIC liabilities and advise the affiliates regarding the investment, administration and management of their assets that support those liabilities. Under two of those agreements, we will receive an administration fee of 0.165% per annum of the maximum program size for those affiliates, which was an aggregate of \$15.0 billion as of March 31, 2004. The agreements also provide for termination fees in the event of early termination at the option of either affiliate. Under a third agreement with another affiliate, we will receive a management fee of 0.10% per annum of the book value of the investment contracts or similar securities issued by this affiliate after January 1, 2003, which was \$955 million as of March 31, 2004. The fee we will receive on the contracts issued by that affiliate before January 1, 2003 will be based upon a pricing arrangement that will vary depending upon the maturities of those contracts and that affiliate's cost of capital. The book value of the contracts issued before January 1, 2003 was \$1,936 million as of March 31, 2004 and is expected to generate a weighted average fee of approximately 0.35% in 2004. We also will receive reimbursement of our operating expenses under each of the agreements. The initial term of each of the three agreements will expire December 31, 2006, and unless terminated at the option of either party, each agreement automatically will renew on January 1 of each year for successive terms of one year. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Liability and Portfolio Management Agreements."

Institutional asset management services. Prior to the completion of the IPO, we offered a broad range of institutional asset management services to third parties. GEAM provided the portfolio management services for this business, and we provided marketing, sales and support services. We did not acquire the institutional asset management services business from GEFAHI, but we will continue to provide services to GEAM and GEFAHI related to this asset management business, including client introduction services, asset retention services and compliance support. GEFAHI will pay us a fee of up to \$10 million per year for four years following the completion of the IPO to provide these services. The fee will be determined based upon the level of third-party assets under management managed by GEAM over the four-year term. The agreement may not be terminated by GEAM or GEFAHI, except for non-performance or in the event that we commence a similar institutional asset management business. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Asset Management Services Agreement."

Additional arrangements with GE

In addition to the arrangements described above pursuant to which we and GE will provide services to each other, we also entered into the following additional arrangements with GE:

Tax Matters Agreement. As a consequence of our separation from GE, and the election we will make with GE to treat that separation as an asset sale under section 338 of the Internal Revenue Code, we expect to realize future tax savings that we otherwise would not realize. These future tax savings initially will be recorded on our balance sheet as a \$630 million reduction in net deferred income tax liabilities. We are obligated, pursuant to the Tax Matters Agreement with GE, to pay to GE 80% of the amount of tax we are projected to save for each tax period as a result of these increased tax benefits. The present value of this obligation to GE is approximately \$386 million and this liability will be recorded on our balance sheet as well. These amounts are estimates and will change as the result of a number of factors, including a final determination of the value of our company and its individual assets. However, we have agreed with GE that, with certain exceptions relating to specified contingent benefits and excluding interest on payments we defer, our total payments to GE will not exceed \$640 million.

To the extent that we never realize the anticipated tax savings because we have insufficient taxable income of the appropriate character (or because of a reduction in tax rates), we may, at our option, defer payments until 2029. These deferred payments would bear interest over the term of the deferral at an interest rate of 5.08% per annum, from the time that the payments were scheduled to be made. Similarly, to the extent that we do realize the anticipated tax savings, but we realize them later than anticipated, we may, at our option, defer payments of projected but unrealized tax savings until we realize them. These deferred payments would bear interest over the term of the deferral at an interest rate of 5.08% per annum. We may also, at our option, defer payment of any interest on deferred payments until 2029, in which case it will bear interest at the rate of 5.08% per annum.

The \$244 million difference between the \$630 million benefit we will record as the expected future tax savings and the \$386 million liability to GE we will record will be part of our net stockholders' interest. If and to the extent our Section 338 tax benefits exceed the amount of tax benefits we currently project, our additional paid-in capital would increase. As our obligation to make payments under the Tax Matters Agreement accretes over time, we will record interest expense at a rate of 5.08% per annum. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, GE also will pay certain taxes of our legal entities, other than taxes in respect of the section 338 elections described above, resulting from the various transactions implemented in connection with our separation from GE (other than the reinsurance with UFLIC). We will record these non-recurring taxes as a current tax expense when incurred, and will record GE's payment of the taxes on our behalf as an equity contribution. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Tax Matters Agreement."

UFLIC reinsurance arrangements. Prior to the completion of the IPO, we entered into several significant reinsurance transactions with UFLIC, an indirect subsidiary of GE. Under the terms of the agreements governing these reinsurance transactions, we transferred to UFLIC assets equal to the policyholder liabilities related to the ceded blocks of business and recorded a reinsurance recoverable asset for the amount of the policyholder liabilities reinsured, except with respect to the in-force liabilities for the variable annuity separate accounts, for which there is no asset transfer. We will continue to have a separate account liability in the amount of the policyholder liabilities related to the separate account assets which we did not transfer to UFLIC. We remain liable under these contracts and policies as the ceding insurer and, as a result, will continue to carry insurance reserve liabilities for the reinsured policies on our balance sheet. In connection with the Medicare supplement insurance assumed by us, UFLIC transferred

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to us cash and other investments, and we recorded a reinsurance liability, equal to the policyholder liabilities related to this assumed block of business. Our total reinsurance recoverable for all of our reinsurance arrangements as of March 31, 2004, on an historical and pro forma basis, was \$2.4 billion and \$18.8 billion, respectively.

The reinsurance transactions have the effect of transferring the financial results of the reinsured blocks of business (except for Medicare supplement insurance) from us to UFLIC and the Medicare supplement insurance block of business from UFLIC to us. With respect to the long-term care insurance policies reinsured to UFLIC, we retained an interest in the future profitability of the block if it exceeds certain thresholds. We also are continuing to administer all the policies reinsured by UFLIC, and we will receive an expense allowance to reimburse us for the costs we incur to service these policies. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions."

Equity plans

Our key employees currently participate in a number of GE's equity compensation plans. Before 2002, we recorded compensation expense related to our employees' participation in those plans over the vesting period of the awards based upon their intrinsic value at the grant date. For grants issued after January 1, 2002, we have recognized compensation expense for share-based compensation awards over the vesting period of the awards based upon their fair value at the grant date in accordance with SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. We incurred compensation expense of \$6 million and \$9 million for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, respectively, and expect to incur expenses of \$7 million and \$4 million in the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively, for 2002 and prior awards to our employees' under these plans.

In connection with the IPO, we established our own equity compensation plans. Under these plans, unvested GE stock options, vested stock options held by our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, GE stock appreciation rights and GE restricted stock units were canceled and converted into awards of our company, and we also granted new stock options in our company in connection with our separation from GE and the IPO. The GE stock options, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock units were converted based upon a ratio equal to the initial offering price of our common stock in the IPO (\$19.50), divided by the weighted average stock price of GE common stock for the trading day immediately preceding the pricing date of the IPO (\$30.52). The converted securities, if unvested, generally will continue to vest over their original vesting periods. The unvested converted awards had approximately the same fair value at the date of the conversion as the GE awards that were replaced. Consequently, we do not expect to incur any material incremental compensation expense for the unvested converted awards. We will incur additional compensation expense as the result of conversions of vested stock options and issuances of stock options and stock appreciation rights in connection with the IPO. For these stock options and stock appreciation rights, we expect to incur earnings charges of approximately \$40 million, \$36 million, \$21 million, \$12 million and \$5 million for the five twelve-month periods following the completion of the IPO.

Advertising costs

We expect to incur aggregate expenses of approximately \$35 million in each of the years ending December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 on marketing, advertising and legal entity transition expenses, reflecting primarily the costs of establishing our new brand throughout our business, including with consumers and sales intermediaries.

Critical accounting policies

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

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

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

Estimates of mortgage insurance reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses are based on notices of mortgage loan defaults and estimates of defaults that have been incurred but have not been reported by loan servicers, using assumptions of claim rates for loans in default and the average amount paid for loans that result in a claim. As is common accounting practice in the mortgage insurance industry and in accordance with U.S. GAAP, loss reserves are not established for future claims on insured loans that are not currently in default.

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

The amortization of DAC for traditional long-duration insurance products (including guaranteed renewable term life, life-contingent structured settlements and immediate annuities and long-term care insurance) is determined as a level proportion of premium based on commonly accepted actuarial methods and reasonable assumptions established when the contract or policy is issued about mortality, morbidity, lapse rates, expenses, and future yield on related investments. Amortization for annuity contracts without significant mortality risk and investment and universal life products is based on estimated gross profits and is adjusted as those estimates are revised. The DAC amortization methodology for our variable products (variable annuities and variable universal life insurance) includes a long-term equity market average appreciation assumption of 8.5%. When actual returns vary from the

expected 8.5%, we assume a reversion to this mean over a 3- to 12-year period, subject to the imposition of ceilings and floors. The assumed returns over this reversion period are limited to the 85th percentile of historical market performance.

We regularly review all of these assumptions and periodically test DAC for recoverability. For deposit products, if the current present value of estimated future gross profits is less than the unamortized DAC for a line of business, a charge to income is recorded for additional DAC amortization. For other products, if the benefit reserves plus anticipated future premiums and interest earnings for a line of business are less than the current estimate of future benefits and expenses (including any unamortized DAC), a charge to income is recorded for additional DAC amortization or for increased benefit reserves.

Unfavorable experience with regard to expected expenses, investment returns, mortality, morbidity, withdrawals or lapses, may cause us to increase the amortization of DAC or to record a charge to increase benefit reserves. In recent years, the portion of estimated product margins required to amortize DAC and PVFP has increased in most lines of our business, with the most significant impact on investment products, primarily as the result of lower investment returns.

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

Goodwill impairment. Goodwill resulting from acquisitions is tested for impairment at least annually using a fair value approach, which requires the use of estimates and judgment. To the extent the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge to income would be recorded.

Valuation of investment securities. We obtain values for actively traded securities from external pricing services. For infrequently traded securities, we obtain quotes from brokers or we estimate values using internally developed pricing models. These models are based upon common valuation techniques and require us to make assumptions regarding credit quality, liquidity and other factors that affect estimated values.

Impairment of investment securities. We regularly review investment securities for impairment in accordance with our impairment policy, which includes both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Our quantitative criteria include length of time and amount that each security position is in an unrealized loss position, and for fixed maturities, whether the issuer is in compliance with terms and covenants of the security. Our qualitative criteria include the financial strength and specific prospects for the issuer as well as our intent to hold the security until recovery. We actively perform comprehensive market research, monitor market conditions and segment our investments by credit risk in order to minimize impairment risks. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources Impairments of investment securities," "Business Risk Management," "Business Investments" and note 5 to our combined financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Historical Combined and Pro Forma Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our historical combined and pro forma results of operations. This information should be read in conjunction with the additional information regarding our results of operations by segment set forth under " Historical Combined and Pro Forma Results of Operations by Segments."

The pro forma financial information reflects our historical results of operations as adjusted to reflect the various adjustments described under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information." The pro forma financial information principally reflects the exclusion from our results of operations of the structured settlement, variable annuity and long-term care insurance in-force blocks that we ceded to UFLIC in connection with the reinsurance transactions; the exclusion from our results of operations of certain businesses, including the Affinity segment, and other assets and liabilities of GEFAHI that were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization; and the inclusion in our results of operations of incremental interest expense associated with our revised debt structure following our corporate reorganization and this offering, including \$600 million of our Equity Units, \$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock, the \$550 million Contingent Note, \$500 million of commercial paper and the notes offered hereby. Pro forma revenues and benefits and expenses are lower than our historical revenues and benefits and expenses primarily as a result of the exclusion of revenues and expenses related to the reinsured blocks of business and the Affinity segment.

	Historical					Pro forma		
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,			Three months ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2004	2003	2003
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Revenues:								
Premiums	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,587	\$ 6,703	\$ 6,107	\$ 6,012	\$ 1,619	\$ 1,478	\$ 6,252
Net investment income	1,020	992	4,015	3,979	3,895	755	721	2,928
Net realized investment gains	16	21	10	204	201	15	20	38
Policy fees and other income	263	231	943	939	993	166	135	557
Total revenues	3,021	2,831	11,671	11,229	11,101	2,555	2,354	9,775
Benefits and expenses:								
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,348	1,253	5,232	4,640	4,474	1,086	996	4,191
Interest credited	396	409	1,624	1,645	1,620	330	343	1,358
Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	508	488	1,942	1,808	1,823	414	404	1,614
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	345	300	1,351	1,221	1,237	286	251	1,144
Interest expense	47	27	140	124	126	61	43	205
Total benefits and expenses	2,644	2,477	10,289	9,438	9,280	2,177	2,037	8,512
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	377	354	1,382	1,791	1,821	378	317	1,263
Provision for income taxes	117	100	413	411	590	122	88	371
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 260	\$ 254	\$ 969	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,231	\$ 256	\$ 229	\$ 892

Three months Ended March 31, 2004 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2003

Premiums. Our premiums consist primarily of premiums earned on individual life, long-term care, group life and health and payment protection insurance policies, income annuities and structured settlements with life contingencies and mortgage insurance policies. Premiums increased \$135 million, or 9%, to \$1,722 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$1,587 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of an \$88 million increase in our Protection segment, a \$30 million increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment, and a \$19 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to increases in payment protection insurance premiums as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates, offset in part by a decrease attributable to the run-off of our in-force block in the U.K. market, where we decided not to renew certain distribution relationships that did not meet our targeted returns on capital. The increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to the aging of our international in-force block, which resulted in increased premium recognition from prior-year new insurance written, offset in part by a decrease in U.S. premiums attributable to significant refinancing activity throughout 2003. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to increased sales of life-contingent income annuities, offset in part by a decrease in premiums for life-contingent structured settlements, which we have decided to write only when we believe we will be able to achieve our targeted returns.

Net investment income. Net investment income represents the income earned on our investments. Net investment income increased \$28 million, or 3%, to \$1,020 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$992 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase in net investment income was primarily the result of a \$6,194 million, or 8%, increase in average invested assets. This increase was offset in part by a decrease in weighted average investment yields, primarily attributable to investments in the U.S., to 5.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from 5.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

Net realized investment gains. Net realized investment gains consist of gross realized investment gains and gross realized investment (losses), including charges related to impairments. Net realized investment gains decreased \$5 million, or 24%, to \$16 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$21 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, gross realized gains and (losses) were \$27 million and \$(11) million, respectively. The realized gains for the three months ended March 31, 2004 included gains from the sale of fixed maturity investments, including gains from the terminations of the associated derivative contracts and gains from the sale of equity investments, primarily mutual funds (\$18 million and \$7 million, respectively). Realized losses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 included \$5 million of impairments. These impairments were attributable to equity securities and other investments (\$4 million and \$1 million, respectively). The equity securities impairments related to mutual fund investments. The other investment impairments primarily related to the impairment of limited partnership investments. For the three months ended March 31, 2003, gross realized gains and (losses) were \$181 million and \$(160) million, respectively. The realized gains for the three months ended March 31, 2003 included gains from the sale of fixed maturity investments, including gains from the terminations of the associated derivative contracts and gains from the sale of equity investments, primarily common stocks (\$167 million and \$12 million, respectively). Realized losses for the three months ended March 31, 2003 included \$78 million of impairments. These impairments were attributable to fixed maturities, equity securities and other investments (\$12 million, \$60 million and \$6 million, respectively). The fixed maturities impairments primarily related to securities issued by companies in the manufacturing, communications and airline industries (\$5 million, \$3 million and \$3 million, respectively). The equity securities impairments related to common stock and mutual fund investments (\$33 million and \$26 million, respectively). The other investment impairments primarily related to the impairment of limited partnership investments.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income consist primarily of cost of insurance and surrender charges assessed on universal life insurance policies, fees assessed against policyholder and contractholder account values, and commission income. Policy fees and other income increased \$32 million, or 14%, to \$263 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$231 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$21 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment and a \$17 million increase in our Corporate and Other segment. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to an increase in commission income attributable to increased sales of third-party products and fee income earned pursuant to new arrangements we entered into, effective as of January 1, 2004, to provide investment administrative services related to a pool of municipal GICs issued by affiliates of GE. The increase in our Corporate and Other segment was primarily attributable to interest income from two securitization entities that were consolidated in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FASB Interpretation 46 ("FIN 46"), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, on July 1, 2003.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves consist primarily of reserve activity related to current claims and future policy benefits on life, long-term care, group life and health and payment protection insurance policies, structured settlements and income annuities with life contingencies and claim costs incurred related to mortgage insurance products. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$95 million, or 8%, to \$1,348 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$1,253 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$57 million increase in our Protection segment and a \$35 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to increases in our long-term care and life insurance businesses resulting from increased benefit payments and reserves due to the growth of the respective in-force blocks. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to an increase in benefits and changes in policy reserves for life-contingent income annuities attributable to higher sales of this product, offset in part by a decrease for structured settlements primarily attributable to lower sales of this product.

Interest credited. Interest credited represents interest credited on behalf of policyholder and contractholder general account balances. Interest credited decreased \$13 million, or 3%, to \$396 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$409 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$12 million decrease in our Retirement Income and Investments segment that was primarily attributable to lower credited rates on fixed annuities, GICs and funding agreements attributable to the lower interest rate environment, offset in part by an increase in interest credited attributable to more variable annuity policyholders selecting the fixed account option on their contracts, on which we credit interest. This resulted in a reduction in our weighted average crediting rates to 3.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from 3.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals, represent costs and expenses related to the acquisition and ongoing maintenance of insurance and investment contracts, including commissions, policy issue expenses and other underwriting and general operating costs. These costs and expenses are net of amounts that are capitalized and deferred, which are primarily costs and expenses which vary with and are primarily related to the sale and issuance of our insurance policies and investment contracts, such as first year commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions and other policy issue expenses. These costs and expenses increased \$20 million, or 4%, to \$508 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$488 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$10 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment, a

\$10 million increase in our Affinity segment, and a \$9 million increase in our Protection segment, offset in part by a \$6 million decrease in our Mortgage Insurance segment. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to increased commission expense incurred in our fee-based products due to increased sales of third party products. The increase in our Affinity segment was primarily due to expenses related to a commercial lines reinsurance transaction in which the purchaser of one of our discontinued operations ceded to us certain benefits and expenses. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in the payment protection insurance business and a shift in the distribution mix of our long-term care insurance business toward independent producers and away from dedicated sales specialists, which resulted in an increase in non-deferrable commission expense. The decrease in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily the result of lower mortgage refinancing activity in the U.S., offset by increased expenses to support the expansion of our international mortgage insurance business.

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 and PVFP and, for years prior to 2002, goodwill. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles increased \$45 million, or 15%, to \$345 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$300 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$34 million increase in our Protection segment, a \$4 million increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment and a \$3 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to changes in the foreign exchange rates and growth of the long-term care insurance in-force block. The increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to the growth of our international mortgage insurance business. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to lower amortization of deferred acquisitions costs on fixed annuities for the three months ended March 31, 2003, which was primarily attributable to lower investment spreads and higher impairment charges in our investment portfolio, which did not recur in the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$20 million, or 74%, to \$47 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$27 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of \$13 million of interest expense associated with securitization entities that were consolidated in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FIN 46 on July 1, 2003, a \$6 million increase due to higher average borrowings and \$3 million of interest paid on non-recourse funding obligations, issued in the third and fourth quarters of 2003, supporting certain term life insurance policies. These increases were offset in part by a \$1 million decrease in interest expense that was primarily the result of lower interest rates on borrowings.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes increased \$17 million, or 17%, to \$117 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$100 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The effective tax was 31.0% and 28.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. This increase was primarily the result of appeal adjustments related to prior year federal income tax returns and higher dividends received deduction benefits in the three months ended March 31, 2003.

Net earnings from continuing operations. Net earnings from continuing operations increased by \$6 million, or 2%, to \$260 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$254 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of increases in segment net earnings in our Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Other segments, offset in part by decreases in segment net earnings in our Protection, Retirement Income and Investments and Affinity segments.

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Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Premiums. Premiums increased \$596 million, or 10%, to \$6,703 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$6,107 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$500 million increase in our Protection segment, a \$54 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment, and a \$39 million increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to increases in payment protection insurance premiums as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates and growth of the in-force block as well as growth in long-term care insurance premiums. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to an increase in life-contingent structured settlement premiums, offset in part by a decrease in life-contingent income annuities. The increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to an increase in international mortgage insurance premiums, offset in part by a decrease in U.S. mortgage insurance premiums.

Net investment income. Net investment income increased \$36 million, or 1%, to \$4,015 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$3,979 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase in net investment income was primarily the result of a \$7,874 million, or 11%, increase in average invested assets. This increase was offset in part by a decrease in weighted average investment yields, primarily attributable to investments in the U.S., to 5.2% for the year ended December 31, 2003 from 5.8% for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Net realized investment gains. Net realized investment gains decreased \$194 million to \$10 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$204 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. For the year ended December 31, 2003, gross realized gains and (losses) were \$473 million and \$(463) million, respectively. The realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2003 included a \$43 million gain from a securitization of certain financial assets. Realized losses for the year ended December 31, 2003 included \$224 million of impairments. These impairments were attributable to fixed maturities, equity securities and other investments (\$126 million, \$83 million and \$15 million, respectively). The fixed maturities impairments primarily related to securities issued by companies in the transportation, mining and metals, utilities and energy and technology and communications industries (\$36 million, \$28 million, \$12 million and \$11 million, respectively). In addition, \$30 million of fixed maturities impairments were realized on asset-backed securities. The equity securities impairments related to mutual fund and common stock investments (\$37 million and \$46 million, respectively). The other investments impairments primarily related to impairment of limited partnership investments. For the year ended December 31, 2002, gross realized gains and (losses) were \$790 million and \$(586) million, respectively. The realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2002 included \$29 million from a securitization of certain financial assets. Realized losses for the year ended December 31, 2002 included \$343 million of impairments. These impairments were attributable to fixed maturities, equity securities and other investments (\$193 million, \$133 million and \$17 million, respectively). The fixed maturities impairments primarily related to securities issued by companies in the technology and communications and airline industries (\$131 million and \$27 million, respectively). The technology and communication industry impairments include \$83 million related to securities issued by WorldCom Inc. and its affiliates. The equity securities impairments related to mutual fund and common stock investments (\$81 million and \$52 million, respectively). The other investments impairments are related to impairment of limited partnership and other private equity investments.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income increased \$4 million to \$943 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$939 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was the result of a \$38 million increase in our Corporate and Other segment and a \$10 million increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment, offset in part by a \$18 million decrease in our Retirement Income and Investments segment, a \$15 million decrease in our Protection segment, and a \$11 million decrease in our Affinity segment. The increase in our Corporate and Other segment was primarily

attributable to interest income resulting from the consolidation of two securitization entities in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FIN 46 on July 1, 2003. The increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to higher contract underwriting fees related to increased refinancing activity in the U.S. and higher fees from increased volume in our international mortgage insurance business. The decrease in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to decreases in commission income and fee income on variable annuities. The decrease in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to a decrease in administrative fees from our group life and health insurance business. The decrease in our Affinity segment was primarily attributable to the decision to discontinue certain products and distribution relationships that did not meet our target return thresholds.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$592 million, or 13%, to \$5,232 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$4,640 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$367 million increase in our Protection segment, a \$102 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment and a \$69 million increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to an increase in changes in policy reserves for long-term care insurance, payment protection insurance and life insurance. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to an increase in changes in policy reserves for structured settlements. The increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to favorable loss development on prior year reserves.

Interest credited. Interest credited decreased \$21 million, or 1%, to \$1,624 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$1,645 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$24 million decrease in our Retirement Income and Investments segment that was primarily attributable to lower credited rates on GICs and funding agreements, offset in part by an increase in interest credited resulting from more variable annuity policyholders selecting the fixed account option on their contracts, on which we credit interest. The decrease in interest credited was also the result of a reduction in our weighted average crediting rates to 3.3% for the year ended December 31, 2003 from 3.6% for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals, increased \$134 million, or 7%, to \$1,942 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$1,808 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$99 million increase in our Protection segment, a \$66 million increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment, and a \$31 million increase in our Corporate and Other segment, offset in part by a \$73 million decrease in our Affinity segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to growth of the payment protection insurance in-force block. The increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to higher expenses associated with increased refinancing activity in the U.S., continued investment in our international mortgage insurance business and higher indemnity liabilities for U.S. contract underwriting claims, which are included as other liabilities in our statement of financial position. U.S. contract underwriting indemnification claims arise out of our contract underwriting agreements, pursuant to which we agree to indemnify lenders against losses incurred in the event that we make material errors during the underwriting process. These claims are classified in this line item (and not in "Benefits and other changes in policy reserves") because they do not relate to insured events. Our indemnification liabilities related to U.S. contract underwriting claims increased as the result of our updating the assumptions we used to calculate these indemnity liabilities to reflect recent underwriting experience and the increase in the volume of mortgage loans underwritten due to significant refinancing activity. The increase in our Corporate and Other segment was primarily attributable to an increase in reserves for a class action litigation

settlement. The decrease in our Affinity segment was primarily attributable to cost saving initiatives that reduced compensation and benefits and other general expenses.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization increased \$130 million, or 11%, to \$1,351 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$1,221 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$155 million increase in our Protection segment, offset in part by a \$20 million decrease in our Retirement Income and Investments segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to growth of the payment protection insurance in-force block. The decrease in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to the impact of additional amortization in 2002 due to lower equity valuations of assets in our variable annuity separate accounts.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$16 million, or 13%, to \$140 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$124 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of \$27 million of interest expense associated with securitization entities that were consolidated in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FIN 46 on July 1, 2003, and \$3 million of interest paid on non-recourse funding obligations, issued in the third and fourth quarters of 2003, supporting certain term life insurance policies. These increases were offset in part by a \$14 million decrease in interest expense that was primarily the result of lower average short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes increased \$2 million to \$413 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$411 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. The effective tax rate was 29.9% and 22.9% for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. This increase in effective tax rate was primarily the result of a \$152 million decrease in income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2002 that was attributable to a favorable settlement with the Internal Revenue Service related to the treatment of certain reserves for obligations to policyholders on life insurance contracts, offset in part by dividend received deduction benefits realized in 2003. Excluding the effect of the settlement, our effective tax rate would have been 29.9% and 31.4% for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Net earnings from continuing operations. Net earnings from continuing operations decreased by \$411 million, or 30%, to \$969 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$1,380 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of a reduction in net realized investment gains and the impact of a favorable settlement with the IRS in 2002. The decline in net earnings from continuing operations reflects decreases in segment net earnings in our Protection, Retirement Income and Investments, Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Other segments, offset in part by increased segment net earnings in our Affinity segment.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Premiums. Premiums increased \$95 million, or 2%, to \$6,107 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$6,012 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$173 million increase in our Protection segment, offset in part by a \$39 million decrease in our Affinity segment, a \$32 million decrease in our Retirement Income and Investments segment and a \$21 million decrease in our Mortgage Insurance segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to increases in long-term care insurance and payment protection insurance premiums, offset in part by a decrease in life insurance premiums. The decrease in our Affinity segment was primarily attributable to the decision to discontinue certain products and distribution relationships that did not meet our target return thresholds. The decrease in our Retirement Income and Investment segment was primarily attributable to a decrease in premiums from life-contingent structured settlements, offset in part by an increase in premiums from income annuities.

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The decrease in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to a decrease in premiums from our U.S. mortgage insurance business, offset in part by an increase in premiums from our international mortgage insurance business.

Net investment income. Net investment income increased \$84 million, or 2%, to \$3,979 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$3,895 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of an increase of \$8,802 million, or 15%, in average invested assets. This increase was offset in part by a decrease in our weighted average investment yields, primarily attributable to investments in the U.S., to 5.8% for the year ended December 31, 2002 from 6.5% for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Net realized investment gains. Net realized investment gains increased \$3 million, or 1%, to \$204 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$201 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. For the year ended December 31, 2002, gross realized gains and (losses) were \$790 million and \$(586) million, respectively. The realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2002 included \$29 million attributable to a securitization of certain financial assets. Realized losses for the year ended December 31, 2002 included \$343 million of impairments. These impairments were attributable to fixed maturities, equity securities and other investments (\$193 million, \$133 million and \$17 million, respectively). The fixed maturities impairments primarily related to securities issued by companies in the technology and communications and airline industries (\$131 million and \$27 million, respectively). The technology and communication industry impairments include \$83 million related to securities issued by WorldCom Inc. and its affiliates. The equity securities impairments related to mutual fund and common stock investments (\$81 million and \$52 million, respectively). The other investments impairments are related to impairment of limited partnership and other private equity investments. For the year ended December 31, 2001, gross realized gains and (losses) were \$814 million and \$(613) million, respectively. The realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2001 included \$145 million attributable to securitization of certain financial assets. Realized losses for the year ended December 31, 2001 included \$289 million of impairments. These impairments were attributable to fixed maturities, equity securities and other investments (\$201 million, \$78 million and \$10 million, respectively). The fixed maturities impairments primarily related to securities issued by companies in the technology and communications and utilities and energy industries (\$85 million and \$81 million respectively). The utilities and energy industry impairments include \$80 million related to securities issued by Enron Corp. The equity securities impairments related to common stock and mutual fund investments were \$64 million and \$14 million, respectively.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income decreased \$54 million, or 5%, to \$939 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$993 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$56 million decrease in our Affinity segment and a \$28 million decrease in our Protection segment, offset in part by a \$27 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment. The decrease in our Affinity segment was primarily attributable to our decision to discontinue certain products and distribution relationships that did not meet our target return thresholds. The decrease in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to a return to a normal level of policy fees in 2002 following the recognition in 2001 of deferred policy fees resulting from the favorable mortality experience in certain universal life insurance products. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was attributable to the acquisition of a small asset management company at the end of 2001, offset in part by a decrease in fee income on variable annuity products.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$166 million, or 4%, to \$4,640 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$4,474 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$250 million increase in our Protection segment and a \$33 million increase in our Retirement Income

and Investments segment, offset in part by a \$104 million decrease in our Mortgage Insurance segment. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to increases in changes in policy reserves for long-term care insurance and payment protection insurance. The increase in the Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to an increase in changes in policy reserves for income annuities, offset in part by a decrease in changes in policy reserves for structured settlements. The decrease in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to favorable loss development on prior year reserves.

Interest credited. Interest credited increased \$25 million, or 2%, to \$1,645 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,620 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$20 million increase in our Protection segment that was primarily attributable to increased policyholder account balances in universal life and corporate-owned life insurance products. The increase in interest credited was also the result of a \$5 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment that was primarily attributable to an increase in policyholder accounts attributable to higher sales of annuity products. These increases were offset in part by a reduction in our weighted average crediting rates attributable to the lower interest rate environment to 3.6% for the year ended December 31, 2002 from 4.0% for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals, decreased \$15 million, or 1%, to \$1,808 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,823 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$113 million decrease in our Protection segment and a \$8 million decrease in our Affinity segment, offset in part by a \$53 million increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment, a \$34 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment, and a \$19 million increase in our Corporate and Other segment. The decrease in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to a decrease in periodic payment protection insurance products resulting in lower current expense; a major customer's decision to underwrite its own payment protection insurance policies; and reduced expenses associated with a discontinued block of accident and health insurance policies in our long-term care insurance business. The decrease in our Affinity segment was primarily attributable to reduced compensation and benefits and other cost-saving initiatives. The increase in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to growth in our international mortgage insurance business, increased expenses in the U.S. due to increased underwriting volume from higher refinancing activity, and the impact of a decrease in the liability associated with U.S. contract underwriting indemnifications in 2001 as the result of our updating of the assumptions we used to calculate these indemnity liabilities to reflect recent underwriting experience where loss experience was lower than we had anticipated. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was primarily attributable to the operations of a small asset management company acquired at the end of 2001. The increase in our Corporate and Other segment was primarily attributable to costs incurred to close certain facilities resulting from relocations to Richmond, Virginia.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles decreased \$16 million, or 1%, to \$1,221 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,237 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was the result of a \$40 million decrease in our Affinity segment and a \$12 million decrease in our Mortgage Insurance segment, offset in part by a \$29 million increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment and a \$7 million increase in our Protection segment. The decrease in our Affinity segment was primarily attributable to an adjustment in the fourth quarter of 2002 to reflect actual membership lapse rates as compared with the lapse rates projected at the time of purchase. The decrease in our Mortgage Insurance segment was primarily attributable to discontinuation of goodwill amortization in accordance with SFAS 142. The increase in our Retirement Income and Investments segment was

primarily attributable to additional amortization of deferred acquisition costs for variable annuity products associated with the decrease in asset values resulting from declines in the equity markets. The increase in our Protection segment was primarily attributable to growth in the payment protection insurance in-force block, offset in part by the discontinuation of amortization of goodwill in accordance with SFAS 142 and a decrease associated with the amortization for PVFP of the block of long-term care insurance reinsured from Travelers.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$2 million, or 2%, to \$124 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$126 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of lower interest rates on borrowings, offset in part by higher average borrowings.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased \$179 million, or 30%, to \$411 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$590 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The effective tax rate was 22.9% and 32.4% for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. This decrease in effective tax rate was primarily the result of a \$152 million decrease in income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2002 that was attributable to a favorable settlement with the IRS related to the treatment of certain reserves for obligations to policyholders on life insurance contracts. Excluding the effect of this item, our effective tax rate would have been 31.4% and 32.4% for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The decrease was also the result of our discontinuation of goodwill amortization in accordance with SFAS 142.

Net earnings from continuing operations. Net earnings from continuing operations increased by \$149 million, or 12%, to \$1,380 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,231 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of the lower provision for income taxes primarily attributable to the favorable settlement with the IRS. The increase in net earnings from continuing operations reflects increases in segment net earnings in our Protection, Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Other segments, offset in part by decreases in segment net earnings in our Retirement Income and Investments and Affinity segments.

Historical Combined and Pro Forma Results of Operations by Segment

Set forth below is historical combined financial information for each of our operating segments (Protection, Retirement Income and Investments and Mortgage Insurance), together with our Corporate and Other segment and the Affinity segment. Set forth below also is pro forma financial information for our Protection, Retirement Income and Investments, Mortgage Insurance and Corporate and Other segments. The pro forma financial information for the Mortgage Insurance segment reflects an adjustment to its financial position to remove assets and liabilities that were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization. There were no material revenues or expenses associated with these assets and liabilities. Pro forma financial information is not provided for the Affinity segment because we did not acquire that segment from GEFAHI. All pro forma segment information is calculated on the same basis as the segment information presented in our audited historical combined financial statements. See note 23 to our audited historical combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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Management regularly reviews the performance of each of our operating segments based on the after-tax net earnings (loss) of the segment, which excludes: (1) net realized investment gains (losses), (2) most of our interest and other financing expenses, (3) amounts reserved for the settlement in principle of the class action litigation relating to sales practices in our life insurance business, and (4) advertising and marketing costs and severance and restructuring charges. Although these excluded items are significant to our consolidated financial performance, we believe that the presentation of segment net earnings (loss) enhances our understanding and assessment of the results of operations of our operating segments by highlighting net earnings (loss) attributable to the normal, recurring operations of our business. However, segment net earnings (loss) is not a substitute for net income determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

	Historical					Pro forma		
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,			Three months ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2004	2003	2003
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Revenues by segment:								
Protection	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,472	\$ 6,153	\$ 5,605	\$ 5,443	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,393	\$ 5,839
Retirement Income and Investments	976	958	3,781	3,756	3,721	725	689	2,707
Mortgage Insurance	263	227	982	946	965	263	227	982
Affinity	139	137	566	588	687			
Corporate and Other	77	37	189	334	285	78	45	247
Total revenues	\$ 3,021	\$ 2,831	\$ 11,671	\$ 11,229	\$ 11,101	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,354	\$ 9,775
Segment net earnings (loss):								
Protection	\$ 124	\$ 131	\$ 487	\$ 554	\$ 538	\$ 123	\$ 124	\$ 481
Retirement Income and Investments	31	42	151	186	215	32	26	93
Mortgage Insurance	103	85	369	451	428	103	85	369
Affinity	(2)		16	(3)	24			
Corporate and Other	4	(4)	(54)	192	26	(2)	(6)	(51)
Total segment net earnings (loss)	\$ 260	\$ 254	\$ 969	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,231	\$ 256	\$ 229	\$ 892
Total assets by segment (as of the period ended):								
Protection	\$ 29,914		\$ 29,254	\$ 27,104	\$ 24,647	\$ 29,833		
Retirement Income and Investments	56,040		55,614	53,624	50,512	54,582		
Mortgage Insurance	6,565		6,110	6,066	5,830	6,388		
Affinity	2,405		2,315	2,317	2,211			
Corporate and Other	11,612		10,138	28,246	20,798	9,413		
Total assets	\$ 106,536		\$ 103,431	\$ 117,357	\$ 103,998	\$ 100,216		

Protection segment

The following table sets forth the historical and pro forma results of operations relating to our Protection segment. The pro forma financial information reflects adjustments to give effect to the reinsurance transactions in which we ceded to UFLIC a block of long-term care insurance policies that we reinsured from Travelers in 2000 and we assumed from UFLIC in-force blocks of Medicare supplement insurance policies.

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There were no pro forma adjustments to policy fees and other income, interest credited or interest expense because the long-term care insurance policies we ceded to UFLIC, and the Medicare supplement insurance policies UFLIC ceded to us, in connection with the reinsurance transactions do not generate such fees, interest credited or interest expense. Pro forma

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revenues and benefits and expenses are lower than our historical revenues and expenses primarily as a result of exclusion of revenues and expenses related to the reinsured long-term care insurance policies.

	Historical					Pro forma		
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,			Three months ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2004	2003	2003
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Revenues:								
Premiums	\$ 1,170	\$ 1,082	\$ 4,588	\$ 4,088	\$ 3,915	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,031	\$ 4,381
Net investment income	309	299	1,199	1,136	1,119	281	271	1,092
Policy fees and other income	87	91	366	381	409	87	91	366
Total revenues	1,566	1,472	6,153	5,605	5,443	1,489	1,393	5,839
Benefits and expenses:								
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	760	703	2,997	2,630	2,380	694	644	2,745
Interest credited	90	91	365	362	342	90	91	365
Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	276	267	1,029	930	1,043	269	261	994
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	244	210	1,001	846	839	241	206	981
Interest expense	3		3			3		3
Total benefits and expenses	1,373	1,271	5,395	4,768	4,604	1,297	1,202	5,088
Earnings before income taxes	193	201	758	837	839	192	191	751
Provision for income taxes	69	70	271	283	301	69	67	270
Segment net earnings	\$ 124	\$ 131	\$ 487	\$ 554	\$ 538	\$ 123	\$ 124	\$ 481

Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2003

Premiums. Premiums increased \$88 million, or 8%, to \$1,170 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$1,082 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$42 million increase in payment protection premiums, consisting of a \$47 million increase attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates, offset by a \$5 million decrease in premiums on a constant-currency basis that was due to a \$28 million decrease in premiums in the U.K. market and a \$23 million increase in premiums in Continental Europe and Ireland. The decrease in the U.K. market was attributable to the run-off of our in-force block in the U.K., where we decided not to renew certain distribution relationships that did not meet our targeted returns on capital. The increase in Continental Europe and Ireland was attributable to the growth of our in-force blocks in those markets, which was due to new distribution relationships and to the growth of consumer lending in those markets. The increase in Protection segment premiums was also the result of a \$25 million increase in long-term care insurance premiums and a \$20 million increase in term life insurance premiums, both of which were attributable to growth of the respective in-force blocks.

Net investment income. Net investment income increased \$10 million, or 3%, to \$309 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$299 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in invested assets due to growth of the segment's in-force blocks, offset in part by a decrease in capital allocated to this segment in preparation for our corporate reorganization and initial public offering, as well as declining yields on investments in the lower interest rate environment.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income decreased \$4 million, or 4%, to \$87 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$91 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$3 million decrease in

administrative fees from our group life and health insurance business that was primarily attributable to higher lapse rates.

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The decrease was offset in part by a \$2 million increase in fees from third-party administration services in our European payment protection insurance business due primarily to the favorable impact of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$57 million, or 8%, to \$760 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$703 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of \$22 million and \$21 million increases in our long-term care and life insurance businesses, respectively, each resulting from increased benefit payments and reserves due to the growth of the respective in-force blocks. In addition, the increase in benefits and other changes in policy reserves included a \$10 million increase in our European payment protection insurance business due to changes in foreign exchange rates and a \$2 million increase due to increased claims in our run-off block of U.K. travel insurance, offset by a \$1 million decrease due to lower claims volume in the U.K. attributable to our decision not to renew certain distribution relationships in that market.

Interest credited. Interest credited decreased \$1 million, or 1%, to \$90 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$91 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decrease was primarily the result of decreased crediting rates for universal life insurance policies, offset in part by increased policyholder account balances on corporate-owned life insurance policies.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals, increased \$9 million, or 3%, to \$276 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$267 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of an \$8 million increase in long-term care insurance primarily attributable to a shift in our distribution mix toward independent producers and away from dedicated sales specialists, which resulted in an increase in non-deferrable commission expense. This increase was also the result of a \$7 million increase attributable to payment protection insurance that was primarily attributable to a \$10 million increase due to changes in foreign exchange rates, offset in part by a \$3 million decrease in general expenses due to lower sales volume in the U.K. These increases were offset in part by a \$5 million decrease in life insurance primarily attributable to lower legal fees following the agreement in principle to settle a class action litigation in the third quarter of 2003.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles increased \$34 million, or 16%, to \$244 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$210 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$29 million increase in payment protection insurance, \$18 million of which was due to changes in foreign exchange rates and \$11 million of which was due to growth of the in-force block during 2003. This increase in the amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles also included a \$7 million increase in long-term care insurance that was primarily the result of growth of the in-force block.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$3 million to \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of interest paid on non-recourse funding obligations, issued in the third and fourth quarters of 2003, supporting certain term life insurance policies.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased \$1 million, or 1%, to \$69 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$70 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The effective tax rate was 35.8% and 34.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. This increase in effective tax rate was primarily the result of a decrease in certain foreign tax benefits.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings decreased by \$7 million, or 5%, to \$124 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$131 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

This decrease was primarily the result of decreases in net earnings for group life and health, long-term care and European payment protection insurance products, offset in part by an increase in net earnings for life insurance products. The decrease in group life and health insurance was primarily attributable to higher lapse rates in our dental insurance and administration fee products, as well as higher claims incidence in our life insurance products. The decrease in long-term care insurance was primarily attributable to the loss of \$4 million of investment income resulting from a reallocation of capital from our long-term care insurance business to our Corporate and Other segment. The decrease in long-term care insurance was offset in part by growth of the in-force block. The decrease in European payment protection insurance was primarily the result of increased claims in our run-off block of U.K. travel insurance and the loss of certain foreign tax benefits, offset in part by \$3 million due to the favorable impact of changes in foreign exchange rates. The increase in life insurance was primarily attributable to growth in the in-force block.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Premiums. Premiums increased \$500 million, or 12%, to \$4,588 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$4,088 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$265 million increase in payment protection insurance premiums, with \$155 million of that increase attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates and \$110 million of that increase attributable to growth of the in-force block. The increase was also the result of a \$232 million increase in long-term care insurance premiums that was primarily attributable to growth of the in-force block.

Net investment income. Net investment income increased \$63 million, or 6%, to \$1,199 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$1,136 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in invested assets, offset in part by declining yields on investments in the lower interest rate environment.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income decreased \$15 million, or 4%, to \$366 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$381 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$13 million decrease in administrative fees from our group life and health insurance business that was primarily attributable to higher lapse rates.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$367 million, or 14%, to \$2,997 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$2,630 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$267 million increase in changes in reserves and benefit payments resulting from the normal, expected increases in claims volume associated with the aging of the long-term care insurance in-force block. The increase was also the result of a \$69 million increase in changes in policy reserves attributable to growth of the payment protection insurance in-force block, of which \$34 million was attributable to a lower amount of favorable loss development on prior-year reserves, and a \$38 million increase in life insurance reserves.

Interest credited. Interest credited increased \$3 million, or 1%, to \$365 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$362 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of increased policyholder account balances on corporate-owned life insurance policies, offset in part by decreased crediting rates for universal life insurance policies.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals increased \$99 million, or 11%, to \$1,029 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$930 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of an \$83 million increase attributable to growth in the payment protection insurance in-force block that was primarily associated with an increase in net commission expense.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles increased \$155 million, or 18%, to \$1,001 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$846 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$96 million increase resulting from growth of the payment protection insurance in-force block. The increase was also the result of a \$33 million increase primarily attributable to additional investment income due to early bond calls within the universal life insurance investment portfolio and to favorable universal life insurance claims experience, both of which accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. In addition, \$19 million of the increase was the result of the impact of the amortization of PVFP in 2002 for the block of long-term care insurance reinsured from Travelers.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$0 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was the result of interest paid on non-recourse funding obligations, issued in the third and fourth quarters of 2003, supporting certain term life insurance policies.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased \$12 million, or 4%, to \$271 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$283 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. The effective tax rate was 35.8% and 33.8% for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. This increase in effective tax rate was primarily the result of a decrease in certain foreign tax loss and dividend benefits.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings decreased by \$67 million, or 12%, to \$487 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$554 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. The decrease in segment net earnings primarily reflects decreases in net earnings for life, payment protection and group life and health insurance products, offset in part by increases in net earnings for long-term care insurance products. The decrease in life insurance was primarily attributable to an increase in life insurance reserves, as well as accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles related to additional investment income resulting from early bond calls and favorable claims experience. The decrease in payment protection insurance was primarily attributable to higher underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals, and the impact of the recognition in 2002 of certain foreign tax loss benefits. The decrease in group life and health insurance was primarily attributable to lower administration fees due to higher lapse rates. The increase in long-term care insurance was primarily attributable to growth in the in-force blocks.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Premiums. Premiums increased \$173 million, or 4%, to \$4,088 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$3,915 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$110 million increase in long-term care insurance premiums that was primarily attributable to growth of the in-force block. The increase was also the result of an \$81 million increase in payment protection insurance premiums, with \$40 million of that increase attributable to growth of the in-force block and \$41 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. These increases were offset in part by a \$27 million decrease in term life insurance premiums that was primarily attributable to a term life insurance in-force reinsurance transaction in which certain premiums were ceded by us to a third-party reinsurer.

Net investment income. Net investment income increased \$17 million, or 2%, to \$1,136 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,119 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in invested assets, offset in part by declining yields on investments in the lower interest rate environment.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income decreased \$28 million, or 7%, to \$381 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$409 million for the year ended

December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of a return to a normal level of policy fees in 2002 following the recognition in 2001 of deferred policy fees resulting from favorable mortality experience in certain universal life insurance products.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$250 million, or 11%, to \$2,630 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$2,380 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$221 million increase in reserves and benefit payments resulting from the normal, expected increase in claims volume associated with the aging of the long-term care insurance in-force block. The increase was also the result of a \$41 million increase in changes in policy reserves attributable to growth of the payment protection insurance in-force block. These increases were offset in part by a \$12 million decrease in changes in policy reserves for group life and health insurance that were primarily attributable to favorable experience in our long-term disability product.

Interest credited. Interest credited increased \$20 million, or 6%, to \$362 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$342 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of increased policyholder account balances on universal life and corporate-owned life insurance policies.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals decreased \$113 million, or 11%, to \$930 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,043 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$72 million decrease attributable to a decrease in periodic payment protection insurance products resulting in lower current expense and to a major customer's decision to underwrite its own payment protection insurance. The decrease was also the result of a \$30 million decrease primarily attributable to a discontinued block of accident and health insurance policies in our long-term care insurance business.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles increased \$7 million, or 1%, to \$846 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$839 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of an \$85 million increase attributable to growth of the payment protection insurance in-force block. This increase was offset in part by a \$52 million decrease attributable to discontinuation of amortization of goodwill in accordance with SFAS 142. The increase was also offset in part by a \$19 million decrease associated with the amortization of PVFP for the block of long-term care insurance reinsured from Travelers.

Interest expense. There was no interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased \$18 million, or 6%, to \$283 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$301 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The effective tax rate was 33.8% and 35.9% for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. This decrease in effective tax rate was primarily the result of an increase in certain foreign tax loss and dividend benefits, as well as the discontinuation of goodwill amortization in accordance with SFAS 142.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings increased \$16 million, or 3%, to \$554 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$538 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily attributable to the discontinuance in 2002 of goodwill amortization. The increase in segment net earnings reflects increases in net earnings for payment protection and group life and health insurance products and decreases in net earnings for life and long-term care insurance products (excluding, in each case, the effect of any discontinuation of goodwill amortization). The increase in payment protection insurance was primarily attributable to dividends received deduction benefits and certain foreign tax benefits. The increase in group life and health insurance was primarily attributable

to favorable experience in our long-term disability product. The decrease in life insurance was primarily attributable to the impact of the recognition in 2001 of deferred policy fees and the term life insurance in-force reinsurance transaction. The decrease in long-term care insurance was primarily attributable to an increase in claims volume.

Retirement Income and Investments segment

The following table sets forth the historical and pro forma results of operations relating to our Retirement Income and Investments segment. The pro forma financial information reflects adjustments to give effect to the reinsurance transactions in which we ceded to UFLIC our in-force blocks of structured settlements and substantially all of our in-force blocks of variable annuities. There were no pro forma adjustments to premiums because the structured settlements we ceded are single premium products and do not have renewal premiums. The variable annuity products we ceded are deposit contracts, and their deposits are not recorded as premiums. Pro forma revenues and benefits and expenses are lower than our historical revenues and benefits and expenses primarily as a result of the exclusion of revenues and expenses related to the reinsured blocks of variable annuities and structured settlements.

(Dollar amounts in millions)

	Historical					Pro forma		
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,			Three months ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2004	2003	2003
Revenues:								
Premiums	\$ 277	\$ 258	\$ 1,045	\$ 991	\$ 1,023	\$ 277	\$ 258	\$ 1,045
Net investment income	617	639	2,511	2,522	2,482	396	401	1,563
Policy fees and other income	82	61	225	243	216	52	30	99
Total revenues	976	958	3,781	3,756	3,721	725	689	2,707
Benefits and expenses:								
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	491	456	1,871	1,769	1,736	344	310	1,278
Interest credited	306	318	1,259	1,283	1,278	240	252	993
Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	75	65	232	221	187	62	52	182
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	57	54	190	210	181	30	34	113
Total benefits and expenses	929	893	3,552	3,483	3,382	676	648	2,566
Earnings before income taxes	47	65	229	273	339	49	41	141
Provision for income taxes	16	23	78	87	124	17	15	48
Segment net earnings	\$ 31	\$ 42	\$ 151	\$ 186	\$ 215	\$ 32	\$ 26	\$ 93

Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2003

Premiums. Premiums increased \$19 million, or 7%, to \$277 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$258 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$52 million increase in premiums for life-contingent income annuities that was primarily attributable to new distribution relationships in 2004, as well as reduced premiums in the three months ended March 31, 2003 attributable to highly competitive pricing conditions in that period. This increase was offset in part by a \$33 million decrease in premiums for life-contingent structured settlements that was primarily attributable to our decision to write those contracts only when we believe we will be able to achieve our targeted returns.

Net investment income. Net investment income decreased \$22 million, or 3%, to \$617 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$639 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decrease was primarily the result of declining yields on investments, offset in part by an increase in invested assets due to additional capital allocated to this segment in preparation for our corporate reorganization and initial public offering.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income increased \$21 million, or 34%, to \$82 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$61 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$10 million increase in commission income attributable to increased sales of third-party products. The increase was also the result of \$6 million of fee income earned pursuant to new arrangements we entered into, effective as of January 1, 2004, to provide investment administrative services related to a pool of municipal GICs issued by affiliates of GE. The increase in policy fees and other income was also the result of a \$6 million increase in fees earned on our variable annuity separate accounts.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$35 million, or 8%, to \$491 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$456 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$53 million increase in benefits and changes in policy reserves for life-contingent income annuities attributable to higher sales of this product. This increase was offset in part by a \$17 million decrease in benefits and changes in policy reserves for structured settlements primarily attributable to lower sales of this product, offset in part by favorable mortality experience in our structured settlement business during the three months ended March 31, 2003 that did not recur in the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Interest credited. Interest credited decreased \$12 million, or 4%, to \$306 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$318 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decrease was primarily the result of lower credited rates on fixed annuities, GICs and funding agreements attributable to the lower interest rate environment, offset in part by an increase in interest credited attributable to more variable annuity policyholders selecting the fixed account option on their contracts, on which we credit interest.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals, increased by \$10 million, or 15%, to \$75 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$65 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of increased commission expense incurred in our fee-based products due to increased sales of third party products.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles increased \$3 million, or 6%, to \$57 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$54 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of lower amortization of deferred acquisitions costs on fixed annuities for the three months ended March 31, 2003, which was primarily attributable to lower investment spreads and higher impairment charges in our investment portfolio, which did not recur in the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased \$7 million, or 30%, to \$16 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$23 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The effective tax rate was 34.0% and 35.4% for three months ended March 31, 2004 and March 31, 2003, respectively. This decrease in effective tax rate was primarily the result of recurring dividends received deduction benefits on lower pre-tax income in 2004.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings decreased \$11 million, or 26%, to \$31 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$42 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The decrease was primarily the result of declining yields on invested assets, resulting in lower earnings from our spread-based retail and institutional products. This decrease was also the result of favorable mortality experience in our structured settlement business during the three months ended March 31, 2003 that did not recur in the three months ended March 31, 2004. Segment net earnings were favorably affected by an increase in commission income attributable to increased sales of third-party products, as well as fees earned pursuant to new arrangements we entered into, effective as of

January 1, 2004, to provide investment administrative services related to a pool of municipal GICs issued by affiliates of GE.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Premiums. Premiums increased \$54 million, or 5%, to \$1,045 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$991 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$92 million increase in premiums for life-contingent structured settlements that was attributable to higher sales of this product. This increase was offset in part by a \$31 million decrease in premiums for life-contingent income annuities that was primarily attributable to lower sales of this product resulting from a reduction of crediting and payout rates in 2003 in the lower interest rate environment.

Net investment income. Net investment income decreased \$11 million to \$2,511 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$2,522 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of declining yields on investments, which was offset in part by an increase in invested assets.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income decreased \$18 million, or 7%, to \$225 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$243 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was the result of a \$10 million decrease in commission income and an \$8 million decrease in fee income on annuities primarily attributable to lower equity values of the assets in our variable annuity separate accounts.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$102 million, or 6%, to \$1,871 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$1,769 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was the result of a \$107 million increase in changes in policy reserves for structured settlements attributable to higher sales of this product.

Interest credited. Interest credited decreased \$24 million, or 2%, to \$1,259 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$1,283 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of lower credited rates on GICs and funding agreements attributable to the lower interest rate environment, offset in part by an increase in interest credited attributable to more variable annuity policyholders selecting the fixed account option on their contracts, on which we credit interest.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals increased by \$11 million, or 5%, to \$232 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$221 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in general operating expenses, offset in part by an increase in deferrals of acquisition costs resulting from increased sales of variable annuities with bonus features, for which a portion of the benefit expense is deferred and amortized over the life of the product.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles decreased \$20 million, or 10%, to \$190 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$210 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of the impact of a \$26 million increase in additional amortization of deferred acquisition costs in 2002 that was primarily attributable to lower equity valuations of assets in our variable annuity separate accounts.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased \$9 million, or 10%, to \$78 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$87 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. The effective tax rate was 34.1% and 31.9% for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 2002,

respectively. This increase in effective tax rate was the result of the impact of higher dividends received deduction benefits related to separate account annuity products in 2002.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings decreased \$35 million, or 19%, to \$151 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$186 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease in segment net earnings was primarily the result of lower policy fees and other income and declining yields on invested assets. The decrease in segment net earnings reflects decreases in net earnings for structured settlement, fixed annuity and GIC products and an increase in net earnings for variable annuity products. The decrease in structured settlements and GICs was primarily attributable to lower reinvestment rates. The decrease in fixed annuities was primarily attributable to higher amortization of deferred acquisition costs. The increase in variable annuities was primarily attributable to tax benefits resulting from higher dividend deductions on our separate accounts.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Premiums. Premiums decreased \$32 million, or 3%, to \$991 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,023 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$185 million decrease in premiums for life-contingent structured settlements attributable to lower sales of these products. This decrease was offset in part by a \$151 million increase in premiums for income annuities attributable to higher sales.

Net investment income. Net investment income increased \$40 million, or 2%, to \$2,522 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$2,482 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in invested assets, offset in part by declining yields on investments in the lower interest rate environment.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income increased \$27 million, or 13%, to \$243 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$216 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$39 million increase in fee income attributable to the acquisition of a small asset management company at the end of 2001. This increase was offset in part by a \$14 million decrease in fee income on variable annuities primarily attributable to lower equity values in our variable annuity separate accounts.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$33 million, or 2%, to \$1,769 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,736 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$186 million increase in changes in policy reserves that was attributable to higher sales of life-contingent income annuities. This increase was offset in part by a \$146 million reduction in changes in policy reserves established for structured settlements that was attributable to lower sales of structured settlements.

Interest credited. Interest credited increased \$5 million to \$1,283 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1,278 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in policyholder account balances attributable to higher sales of annuity products, including GICs, funding agreements, fixed annuities, income annuities and fixed accounts of variable annuities. This increase was offset in part by lower interest crediting rates, particularly on GICs and funding agreements, attributable to the lower interest rate environment.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals, increased \$34 million, or 18%, to \$221 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$187 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of expenses attributable to the operations of a small asset management company that we acquired at the end of 2001.

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Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles increased \$29 million, or 16%, to \$210 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$181 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of an increase of \$26 million that was attributable to additional amortization of deferred acquisition costs for our variable annuity products associated with the decrease in separate account asset values resulting from declines in the equity markets.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased \$37 million, or 30%, to \$87 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$124 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The effective tax rate was 31.9% and 36.6% for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. This decrease in effective tax rate was the result of higher dividend received deduction benefits related to separate account annuity products, an increase in tax reserves related to the segment's products and the discontinuation of goodwill amortization in accordance with SFAS 142.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings decreased \$29 million, or 13%, to \$186 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$215 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease in segment net earnings was primarily the result of declining yields on invested assets. The decrease in segment net earnings reflects decreases in net earnings for fixed and variable annuity and structured settlement products and an increase in net earnings for GIC products. The decrease in variable annuities was attributable to declining fee income associated with lower equity values of the assets in our separate accounts and accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs. The decrease for fixed annuities and structured settlements was primarily attributable to declining yields on investments. The increase in GICs was primarily attributable to growth in the in-force block.

Mortgage Insurance segment

The following table sets forth the historical results of operations relating to our Mortgage Insurance segment. The Mortgage Insurance segment's results of operations are not affected by any of the pro forma adjustments.

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Historical				
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 195	\$ 165	\$ 716	\$ 677	\$ 698
Net investment income	60	50	218	231	227
Policy fees and other income	8	12	48	38	40
Total revenues	263	227	982	946	965
Benefits and expenses:					
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	39	33	115	46	150
Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	64	70	299	233	180
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	12	8	37	39	51
Total benefits and expenses	115	111	451	318	381
Earnings before income taxes	148	116	531	628	584
Provision for income taxes	45	31	162	177	156
Segment net earnings	\$ 103	\$ 85	\$ 369	\$ 451	\$ 428

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2003

Premiums. Premiums increased \$30 million, or 18%, to \$195 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$165 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$39 million increase in premiums in our international mortgage insurance business, \$14 million of which was attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. The increase was also the result of the aging of our international in-force block, which resulted in increased earned premiums from prior-year new insurance written. Most of our international mortgage insurance policies provide for single premiums at the time that loan proceeds are advanced. We initially record the single premiums to unearned premium reserves and recognize the premiums over time in accordance with the expected expiration of risk. As of March 31, 2004, our unearned premium reserves were \$1.2 billion. The increase in international premiums was offset in part by a \$9 million decrease in our U.S. mortgage insurance premiums. This decrease was primarily attributable to a \$5 million decrease in U.S. premiums attributable to significant refinancing activity throughout 2003, which led to significant policy cancellations in that year and a reduction in our U.S. mortgage insurance in force. The decrease in U.S. mortgage insurance premiums was also the result of a \$4 million decrease attributable to higher premiums ceded to captive reinsurers.

Net investment income. Net investment income increased \$10 million, or 20%, to \$60 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$50 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$12 million increase in net investment income resulting from additional invested assets in our international mortgage insurance businesses, \$5 million of which was due to changes in foreign exchange rates. This increase was offset in part by a \$2 million decrease in net investment income that was primarily attributable to a decrease in invested assets resulting from the payment of dividends in the second quarter of 2003 by our U.S. mortgage insurance business.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income decreased \$4 million, or 33%, to \$8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decrease was primarily the result of a decrease in fees for contract underwriting services attributable to lower U.S. refinancing activity for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2003.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$6 million, or 18%, to \$39 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$33 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily attributable to the increase in mortgage delinquencies and claims associated with the aging of our international mortgage insurance in-force block.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals, decreased \$6 million, or 9%, to \$64 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$70 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decline is primarily attributable to an \$18 million decrease in underwriting expenses as a result of lower mortgage refinancing activity in the U.S., offset in part by a \$13 million increase in expenses to support the expansion of our international mortgage insurance business.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles increased \$4 million, or 50%, to \$12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of the growth of our international mortgage insurance business.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes increased \$14 million, or 45%, to \$45 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$31 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The effective tax rate was 30.4% and 26.7% for the three months ended March 31,

2004 and 2003, respectively. This increase in effective tax rate was primarily the result of a greater proportion of foreign income taxed at a higher rate than in the U.S. Our Mortgage Insurance segment's effective tax rate is lower than the statutory rate primarily as the result of tax-exempt investment income.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings increased \$18 million, or 21%, to \$103 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$85 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$16 million increase in international net earnings, attributable to higher levels of insurance in force and invested assets. The increase in our international mortgage insurance net earnings included \$9 million due to the favorable impact of changes in foreign exchange rates. The increase in segment net earnings was also the result of a \$2 million increase in our U.S. mortgage insurance net earnings, primarily as a result of lower underwriting costs due to reduced mortgage refinancing activity.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Premiums. Premiums increased \$39 million, or 6%, to \$716 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$677 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of an \$88 million increase in premiums in our international mortgage insurance business, \$24 million of which was attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. This increase in international premiums was offset in part by a \$26 million decrease in premiums in our U.S. mortgage insurance business that was primarily attributable to higher premiums ceded in captive reinsurance transactions and a \$23 million decrease in premiums that was primarily attributable to lower persistency resulting from increased refinancing activity.

Net investment income. Net investment income decreased \$13 million, or 6%, to \$218 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$231 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$42 million decrease in net investment income that was primarily attributable to a decrease in invested assets resulting from the payment of dividends by the U.S. mortgage insurance business to our holding company. The decrease was also the result of declining yields on investments. These decreases were offset in part by a \$29 million increase in net investment income resulting from additional invested assets in our international mortgage insurance business, \$10 million of which was due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income increased \$10 million, or 26%, to \$48 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$38 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was the result of a \$5 million increase in fees for contract underwriting services attributable to higher refinancing activity in the U.S. and a \$5 million increase in fees from increased volume in our international mortgage insurance business.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves increased \$69 million, or 150%, to \$115 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$46 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was the result of a \$60 million increase primarily attributable to a lower amount of favorable loss development on prior year reserves and a \$9 million increase in paid claims on U.S. flow mortgage insurance offset in part by a \$4 million decrease primarily attributable to favorable loss development on U.S. bulk mortgage insurance, and a \$4 million increase primarily attributable to an increase in loans in default associated with higher insurance in force levels in our international mortgage insurance business.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals, increased \$66 million, or 28%, to \$299 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$233 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was the result of a \$37 million increase in expenses that was primarily attributable to a significant

increase in underwriting volume associated with refinancing activity in the U.S., an \$11 million increase attributable to higher indemnity liabilities for U.S. contract underwriting claims as the result of updating of the assumptions we used to calculate these indemnity liabilities to reflect recent underwriting experience and the increase in the volume of mortgage loans underwritten due to significant refinancing activity and a \$18 million increase attributable to continued investment in our international mortgage insurance business.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles decreased \$2 million, or 5%, to \$37 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$39 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of the amortization of a lower amount of U.S. deferred expenses, offset by the higher volume in our international mortgage insurance business.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased \$15 million, or 8%, to \$162 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$177 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. The effective tax rate was 30.5% and 28.2% for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. This increase in effective tax rate was primarily the result of a greater proportion of foreign income taxed at a higher rate than in the U.S. Our Mortgage Insurance segment's effective tax rate is significantly below the statutory rate primarily as the result of tax-exempt investment income.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings decreased \$82 million, or 18%, to \$369 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$451 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$141 million decrease in U.S. net earnings, offset in part by a \$59 million increase in international net earnings. The decrease in U.S. net earnings was primarily attributable to greater losses from less favorable loss development on prior year reserves, decreases in premiums from increased ceding and lower persistency, and increases in underwriting expenses from refinancing activity and contract underwriting indemnification liabilities as the result of our updating the assumptions used to calculate these indemnity liabilities to reflect recent underwriting experience and increased volume. The increase in international net earnings was primarily the result of growth in our international mortgage insurance business.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Premiums. Premiums decreased \$21 million, or 3%, to \$677 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$698 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of a \$37 million decrease in premiums in our U.S. mortgage insurance business attributable to higher premiums ceded in captive reinsurance transactions. The decrease was also the result of a \$13 million decrease in premiums in our U.S. mortgage insurance business primarily attributable to lower persistency associated with increased refinancing activity in the U.S. These decreases were offset in part by a \$29 million increase in premiums primarily attributable to growth in our international mortgage insurance business.

Net investment income. Net investment income increased \$4 million, or 2%, to \$231 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$227 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of an \$11 million increase that was primarily attributable to an increase in invested assets in our international mortgage insurance business, offset in part by a \$7 million decrease that was primarily attributable to declining yields on U.S. investments in the lower interest rate environment.

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income decreased \$2 million, or 5%, to \$38 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$40 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of the impact of a \$13 million gain recognized in 2001 on

the sale of our flood zone determination business. This decrease was offset in part by an \$11 million increase in fees for contract underwriting services attributable to higher refinancing activity in the U.S.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves decreased \$104 million, or 69%, to \$46 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$150 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was the result of a \$73 million decrease primarily attributable to favorable loss development on prior year reserves on U.S. flow mortgage insurance. During 2002, we updated our loss reserve factors to reflect our recent favorable experience with respect to severity and frequency of defaults. Our severity and frequency of defaults were favorably affected by housing appreciation, increased housing supply and demand and other U.S. macroeconomic factors, in addition to our loss mitigation activities. This decrease was offset by an \$8 million increase in paid claims on U.S. flow mortgage insurance, a \$26 million decrease primarily attributable to favorable loss development on prior year reserves for U.S. bulk mortgage insurance and a \$13 million decrease primarily attributable to a lower number of loans in default and favorable loss development on prior-year reserves in our international mortgage business.

Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals. Underwriting, acquisition, insurance and other expenses, net of deferrals, increased \$53 million, or 29%, to \$233 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$180 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$12 million increase attributable to growth in our international mortgage insurance business, a \$6 million increase in expenses in the U.S. primarily attributable to the significant increase in underwriting volume associated with higher refinancing activity, and the impact of a \$35 million decrease in 2001 for U.S. contract underwriting indemnification liabilities as the result of our updating of the assumptions we used to calculate these indemnity liabilities to reflect recent underwriting experience where loss experience was lower than we had anticipated.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles decreased \$12 million, or 24%, to \$39 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$51 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of our discontinuation of goodwill amortization in accordance with SFAS 142 and the amortization of a lower amount of U.S. deferred expenses.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes increased \$21 million, or 13%, to \$177 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$156 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The effective tax rate was 28.2% and 26.7% for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. This increase in effective tax rate was primarily the result of a reduced benefit from tax-exempt investment income, a greater proportion of foreign income taxed at a higher rate than in the U.S., and the impact of the 2001 release of deferred income taxes to reflect a decrease in the tax rates in certain countries in which we operate.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings increased \$23 million, or 5%, to \$451 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$428 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a \$23 million increase in international net earnings and flat U.S. net earnings. The increase in international net earnings was primarily attributable to increases in earned premiums and net investment income and favorable loss development on prior year reserves, offset in part by increases in expenses related to such growth. Flat U.S. net earnings were primarily attributable to lower losses resulting from a decrease in loans in default and favorable loss development on prior-year reserves, offset by decreases in premiums from higher premiums ceded and lower persistency and increases in expenses as the result of our updating of the assumptions we used to calculate U.S. contract underwriting indemnification liabilities in 2001 to reflect recent underwriting experience.

Affinity segment

The following table sets forth the historical results of operations relating to the Affinity segment. Pro forma financial information is not presented for the Affinity segment because we did not acquire any of the Affinity segment businesses from GEFAHI.

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Historical				
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 54	\$ 58	\$ 244	\$ 247	\$ 286
Net investment income	18	14	62	70	74
Policy fees and other income	67	65	260	271	327
Total revenues	139	137	566	588	687
Benefits and expenses:					
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	49	52	196	180	188
Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals	74	64	239	312	320
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	29	25	110	116	156
Total benefits and expenses	152	141	545	608	664
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(13)	(4)	21	(20)	23
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(11)	(4)	5	(17)	(1)
Segment net earnings (loss)	\$ (2)	\$	\$ 16	\$ (3)	\$ 24

Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2003

Total revenues. Total revenues increased \$2 million, or 1%, to \$139 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$137 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a \$4 million increase in net investment income, offset in part by a reduction in premiums. The increase in net investment income was primarily attributable to increased investment income from venture capital limited partnerships for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The decrease in premiums was primarily attributable to our decision to discontinue certain products and distribution relationships that did not meet our target return thresholds.

Total benefits and expenses. Total benefits and expenses increased \$11 million, or 8%, to \$152 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$141 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in benefits and expenses attributable to a commercial lines reinsurance transaction in which the purchaser of one of our discontinued operations ceded to us certain benefits and expenses. The increase in the amortization of deferred acquisition costs was primarily the result of accelerated amortization of a job loss insurance product due to increased lapse rates. The decrease in benefits and other changes in policy reserves was the result of reduced premiums for the three months ended March 30, 2004.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. Provision (benefit) for income taxes increased \$7 million to \$(11) million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$(4) million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decreased provision was primarily the result of increased dividend received deduction benefits.

Segment net earnings (loss). Net earnings decreased \$2 million to a (\$2) million loss for the three months ended March 31, 2004. This decrease was primarily the result of increased expenses attributable to a reinsurance transaction, offset in part by an increase in net investment income primarily attributable to increased investment income from venture capital limited partnerships for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Total revenues. Total revenues decreased \$22 million, or 4%, to \$566 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$588 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of lower premiums and other income attributable to our decision to discontinue certain products and distribution relationships that did not meet our target return thresholds. This decrease was offset in part by an increase in premiums attributable to a reinsurance transaction in which certain premiums were ceded to us by the purchaser of a discontinued operation.

Total benefits and expenses. Total benefits and expenses decreased \$63 million, or 10%, to \$545 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$608 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of our decision to discontinue certain products and distribution relationships and implement cost savings initiatives that reduced compensation and benefits, as well as other general expenses. Our decision to discontinue certain products and distribution relationships and implement cost savings initiatives also reduced our deferrable expenses, resulting in a decrease in amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles. These decreases were offset in part by an increase in benefits and expenses attributable to a reinsurance transaction in which certain benefits and expenses were ceded to us by the purchaser of a discontinued operation.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. Provision (benefit) for income taxes increased \$22 million to \$5 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$(17) million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increased provision was the result of a foreign loss valuation allowance.

Segment net earnings (loss). Segment net earnings (loss) increased \$19 million to \$16 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$(3) million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of our discontinuation of products and distribution relationships that did not meet our target return thresholds and reductions of compensation and benefit expenses and other general expenses resulting from cost savings initiatives.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Total revenues. Total revenues decreased \$99 million, or 14%, to \$588 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$687 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of lower premiums and other income attributable to our decision to discontinue certain products and distribution relationships that did not meet our target return thresholds.

Total benefits and expenses. Total benefits and expenses decreased \$56 million, or 8%, to \$608 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$664 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of lower amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles that was primarily attributable to an adjustment in the fourth quarter of 2002 to reflect actual membership lapse rate performance as compared with the lapse rates projected at the time of purchase. The decrease was also the result of reduced compensation and benefits, other cost-saving initiatives and decreased changes in policy reserves primarily attributable to lower revenues.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. Provision (benefit) for income taxes decreased \$16 million to \$(17) million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$(1) million for the year ended

December 31, 2001. This reduced provision was the result of our discontinuation of goodwill amortization in accordance with SFAS 142.

Segment net earnings (loss). Segment net earnings (loss) decreased \$27 million to \$(3) million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$24 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of the decrease in revenues attributable to our discontinuance of products and distribution relationships that did not meet our target return thresholds.

Corporate and Other segment

The following table sets forth summary historical and pro forma financial results of operations relating to our Corporate and Other segment for the periods below. The pro forma financial information reflects adjustments described under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information." There were no pro forma adjustments to premiums or policy fees and other income because there are no premiums or policy fees and other income in the Corporate and Other segment that were ceded to UFLIC in connection with the reinsurance transactions. Pro forma net investment income is higher than our historical net investment income primarily as a result of net investment income earned on excess surplus assets that were transferred from the Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments to the Corporate and Other segment, offset in part by a decrease attributable to reduced net investment income related to the \$1.836 billion capital contribution that we made to UFLIC. Pro forma total revenues are higher than our historical total revenues primarily as a result of the adjustments to net investment income as described, and the exclusion from our results of operations of net realized investment gains (losses) related to the long-term care insurance, structured settlement and variable annuity products we ceded to UFLIC in connection with the reinsurance transactions and net realized investment gains (losses) related to the Affinity segment. Pro forma total expenses are different from our historical total expenses primarily as a result of the interest expense attributable to our revised debt structure following the completion of the IPO, including the offerings of commercial paper and the notes offered hereby.

	Historical					Pro forma		
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,			Three months ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2004	2003	2003
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Revenues:								
Premiums	\$ 26	\$ 24	\$ 110	\$ 104	\$ 90	\$ 26	\$ 24	\$ 110
Net investment income (loss)	16	(10)	25	20	(7)	18	(1)	55
Net realized investment gains	16	21	10	204	201	15	20	38
Policy fees and other income	19	2	44	6	1	19	2	44
Total revenues	77	37	189	334	285	78	45	247
Expenses:								
Unallocated corporate expenses	16	16	121	77	69	16	16	121
Interest expense	44	27	137	124	126	58	43	202
Other operating expenses	15	18	88	60	54	15	17	84
Total expenses	75	61	346	261	249	89	76	407
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	2	(24)	(157)	73	36	(11)	(31)	(160)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(2)	(20)	(103)	(119)	10	(9)	(25)	(109)
Segment net earnings (loss)	\$ 4	\$ (4)	\$ (54)	\$ 192	\$ 26	\$ (2)	\$ (6)	\$ (51)

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2003

Premiums. Premiums increased \$2 million, or 8%, to \$26 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$24 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of increased premiums from our Bermuda reinsurer.

Net investment income (loss). Net investment income (loss) increased \$26 million to \$16 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$(10) million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of higher income from equity securities and other investments, attributable to improved equity market performance, as well as an increase in invested assets attributable to a reallocation of capital from our Protection segment to our Corporate and Other segment in preparation for our corporate reorganization and initial public offering.

Net realized investment gains (losses). See the comparison for this line item under " Historical Combined and Pro Forma Results of Operations."

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income increased \$17 million to \$19 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily attributable to interest income from two securitization entities that were consolidated in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FIN 46 on July 1, 2003.

Unallocated corporate expenses. Unallocated corporate expenses primarily consist of general and other expenses that are not allocated for segment reporting purposes. These amounts include items such as class-action litigation settlements, advertising and marketing costs, severance and restructuring charges and other corporate-level expenses. Unallocated corporate expenses were \$16 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2004 and March 31, 2003.

Interest expense. Interest expense consists of interest and other financing charges related to our debt that is not allocated for segment reporting purposes. Interest expense increased \$17 million, or 63%, to \$44 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$27 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of \$13 million of interest expense associated with securitization entities that were consolidated in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FIN 46 on July 1, 2003 and a \$6 million increase due to higher average borrowings. This increase was offset in part by a \$1 million decrease in interest expense that was primarily the result of lower interest rates on borrowings.

Other operating expenses. Other operating expenses primarily consist of benefits and other changes in policy reserves and general expenses of several small non-core businesses that are managed in our Corporate and Other segment. Other operating expenses decreased \$3 million, or 17%, to \$15 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$18 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decrease was primarily the result of lower expenses in our Mexican auto insurer and our Bermuda reinsurer.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. Provision (benefit) for income taxes decreased \$18 million to \$(2) million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$(20) million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in earnings before income taxes, appeal adjustments related to prior year federal income tax returns and higher dividends received deduction benefits in the three months ended March 31, 2003. Changes to tax expense for our Corporate and Other segment are primarily the result of tax-exempt investment income and other items not directly allocable to specific products or segments.

Segment net earnings (loss). Segment net earnings increased \$8 million to \$4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$(4) million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase in net earnings was primarily the result of higher income from equity securities and other investments, attributable to improved equity market performance, as well as an increase in invested assets attributable to a reallocation of capital from our Protection segment to our Corporate and Other

segment in preparation for our corporate reorganization and initial public offering. The increase in net earnings was also the result of increases in policy fees and other income that were offset in part by an increase in interest expense, both of which related to the securitization entities that were consolidated in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FIN 46 on July 1, 2003.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Premiums. Premiums increased \$6 million, or 6%, to \$110 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$104 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$4 million increase in premiums attributable to our Mexican auto insurer.

Net investment income (loss). Net investment income (loss) increased \$5 million, or 25%, to \$25 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$20 million for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Net realized investment gains. See the comparison for this line item under " Historical Combined and Pro Forma Results of Operations."

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income increased \$38 million to \$44 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$6 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily attributable to interest income from two securitization entities that were consolidated in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FIN 46, beginning in the third quarter of 2003. See " Off-Balance-Sheet Transactions."

Unallocated corporate expenses. Unallocated corporate expenses increased \$44 million, or 57%, to \$121 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$77 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of a \$50 million increase in litigation reserves attributable to an increase in reserves for a settlement in principle that we reached in October 2003 in connection with class action litigation relating to sales practices in our life insurance business. See "Business Legal Proceedings."

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$13 million, or 10%, to \$137 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$124 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of \$27 million of interest expense associated with securitization entities that were consolidated in our financial statements in connection with our adoption of FIN 46, beginning in the third quarter of 2003. This increase was offset in part by a \$14 million decrease in interest expense that was primarily the result of lower average borrowings.

Other operating expenses. Other operating expenses increased \$28 million, or 47%, to \$88 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$60 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase was primarily the result of higher expenses of our Bermuda reinsurer primarily attributable to the impact of a 2002 novation of a portion of its leased equipment physical damage program to a third party, offset in part by the impact of the recognition in 2002 of \$5 million of goodwill impairment for our Mexican auto insurance business resulting from our implementation of SFAS 142.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. Provision (benefit) for income taxes decreased \$16 million to \$(103) million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$(119) million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was the result of the recognition in 2002 of a favorable settlement with the IRS related to the treatment of certain reserves for obligations to policyholders of life insurance contracts, offset in part by lower pre-tax earnings, a one-time reduction in UK taxes related to the restructuring of our UK legal entities, and increased dividends received deduction benefits. Changes to tax expense for our Corporate and Other segment are primarily the result of tax-exempt investment income and other items not directly allocated to specific products or segments.

Segment net earnings (loss). Segment net earnings (loss) decreased \$246 million to \$(54) million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$192 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of the decrease in benefit for income taxes attributable to the impact

of the 2002 favorable settlement with the IRS, the decrease in net realized investment gains and higher litigation reserves for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Premiums. Premiums increased \$14 million, or 16%, to \$104 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$90 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was the result of a \$9 million increase in premiums from our Mexican auto insurer and a \$5 million increase in premiums from our Bermuda reinsurer.

Net investment income (loss). Net investment income (loss) increased \$27 million to \$20 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$(7) million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of higher income on private equity investments reflecting stabilization in the equity markets.

Net realized investment gains (losses). See the comparison for this line item under " Historical Combined and Pro Forma Results of Operations."

Policy fees and other income. Policy fees and other income increased \$5 million to \$6 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$1 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of fee income attributable to a securitization of certain financial assets and an increase in policy fees from our Mexican auto insurer.

Unallocated corporate expenses. Unallocated corporate expenses increased \$8 million, or 12%, to \$77 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$69 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of costs incurred to close certain facilities resulting from relocations to Richmond, Virginia.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$2 million, or 2%, to \$124 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$126 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was primarily the result of lower interest rates on borrowings, offset in part by an increase in average borrowings.

Other operating expenses. Other operating expenses increased \$6 million, or 11%, to \$60 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$54 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of a goodwill impairment charge recorded in connection with the adoption of SFAS 142.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. Provision (benefit) for income taxes decreased \$129 million to \$(119) million for year ended December 31, 2002 from \$10 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease was the result of a favorable settlement with the IRS regarding the treatment of certain reserves for obligations to life insurance policyholders and reduced benefit from tax exempt investment income, offset in part by higher pre-tax earnings.

Segment net earnings. Segment net earnings increased \$166 million to \$192 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$26 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was primarily the result of the decrease in the provision for income taxes attributable to the 2002 favorable settlement with the IRS and higher net investment income primarily resulting from higher income on private equity investments reflecting stabilization in equity markets.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We conduct all our operations through our operating subsidiaries. Dividends from our subsidiaries and permitted payments to us under our tax sharing arrangements with our subsidiaries are our principal sources of cash to pay stockholder dividends and to meet our obligations, including payments of principal and interest on the notes.

Our primary uses of funds at our holding company level include payment of general operating expenses, payment of principal, interest and other expenses related to holding company debt, payment

of dividends on our common and preferred stock, amounts we will owe to GE under the Tax Matters Agreement, contract adjustment payments on our Equity Units, contributions to subsidiaries, and, potentially, acquisitions. We intend to pay quarterly cash dividends on our common stock at an initial rate of \$0.065 per share. The first such dividend will be declared in the third quarter of 2004 and paid in the fourth quarter. However, the declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our board of directors. Our payment of dividends to our stockholders will depend partly upon our receipt of dividends from our insurance and other operating subsidiaries. In addition, our Series A Preferred Stock bears dividends at an annual rate of 5.25% of the liquidation value of \$50 per share. We also have agreed to pay quarterly contract adjustment payments with respect to our Equity Units at an annual rate of 2.16% of the stated amount of \$25 per Equity Unit.

On December 15, 2003, we paid a dividend of \$2,930 million. This included the distribution of proceeds from the sale of our Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses, which closed on August 29, 2003, and other dividends received from our insurance subsidiaries. We declared and paid dividends of \$3,168 million to our parent during 2003. We declared dividends of \$171 million to our parent during 2002, of which \$107 million was paid in 2002 and \$64 million was paid in 2003. We declared dividends of \$31 million in 2001, of which \$6 million was paid in 2001 and \$25 million was paid in 2002.

The payment of dividends and other distributions to us by our insurance subsidiaries is regulated by insurance laws and regulations. In general, dividends in excess of prescribed limits are deemed "extraordinary" and require insurance regulatory approval. See "Regulation." During the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, we received dividends from our insurance subsidiaries of \$1,472 million (\$1,400 million of which were deemed "extraordinary"), \$840 million (\$375 million of which were deemed "extraordinary") and \$410 million (none of which were deemed "extraordinary"), respectively. In addition, during the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, we received dividends from insurance subsidiaries related to discontinued operations of \$495 million, \$62 million and \$0 million, respectively.

Based on statutory results as of December 31, 2003, our subsidiaries could pay dividends of \$1,121 million to us in 2004 without obtaining regulatory approval. However, as a result of the dividends we paid in connection with our corporate reorganization, most of our insurance subsidiaries will not be able to pay us any additional dividends for the twelve months following the completion of the IPO without prior regulatory approval. As part of our corporate reorganization, we retained cash at the holding company level which we believe will be adequate to fund our dividend payments, debt service, obligations under the Tax Matters Agreement and other obligations until our insurance subsidiaries can resume paying ordinary dividends to us. In addition, the ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends to us, and our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders, are subject to various conditions imposed by the rating agencies for us to maintain our ratings.

In addition to dividends from our insurance subsidiaries, our other sources of funds will include service fees we receive from GE, as described under " Overview Separation from GE and related financial arrangements Services provided to GE," payments from our subsidiaries pursuant to tax sharing arrangements, borrowings pursuant to our credit facilities, and proceeds from any additional issuance of commercial paper.

In consideration for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization, we issued to GEFAHI 489.5 million shares of our Class B Common Stock, \$600 million of our Equity Units, \$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock, a \$2.4 billion note and the \$550 million Contingent Note. The Contingent Note is a non-interest-bearing note that matures on May 24, 2005 and will be repaid solely to the extent that statutory contingency reserves from our U.S. mortgage insurance business in excess of \$150 million are released and paid to us as a dividend. Under applicable insurance regulations, annual additions to the statutory contingency reserves must equal at least 50% of premiums earned, and these statutory reserves generally cannot be

withdrawn for 10 years. We believe that the significant refinancing activity in the U.S. in recent years has resulted in significant excess statutory contingency reserves because an unusually large number of mortgages are being refinanced before they reach the time they historically are most likely to become delinquent. We intend to seek the accelerated release of a portion of these statutory reserves to repay the Contingent Note. The release of the statutory reserves and payment of the dividend by our U.S. mortgage insurance business to us are subject to statutory limitations, regulatory approval and the absence of any impact on our financial ratings. If regulatory approval has been obtained by May 24, 2005, but our financial ratings have not been affirmed, the term of the Contingent Note will be extended for a period up to twelve months to obtain affirmation of our financial ratings. Any portion of the Contingent Note that is not repaid by May 24, 2005 or by the extended term, if applicable, will be canceled. We will record any portion of the Contingent Note that is canceled as a capital contribution. See "Description of Certain Indebtedness Contingent Note."

If our U.S. mortgage insurance business effects an accelerated release from its statutory contingency reserve and distributes such released funds to us, we intend to retain the first \$150 million of those funds in a segregated account at our holding company to pay debt servicing expenses and dividends on our common stock. Of this amount, we expect that \$50 million will be available for disbursement during 2005, and \$100 million will be available for disbursement during 2006.

The liabilities we assumed from GEFAHI include the Yen Notes, which are ¥60 billion aggregate principal amount of 1.6% notes due 2011 issued by GEFAHI, ¥3 billion of which GEFAHI held and transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization. We have entered into arrangements to swap our obligations under the Yen Notes to a U.S. dollar obligation with a principal amount of \$491 million and bearing interest at a rate of 4.84% per annum. See "Description of Certain Indebtedness Yen Notes." We also entered into a Tax Matters Agreement with GE, which represents an obligation by us to GE, estimated to have a present value of approximately \$386 million. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Tax Matters Agreement."

We repaid the \$2.4 billion note to GEFAHI with proceeds from the borrowings under a \$2.4 billion short-term credit facility with a syndicate of banks concurrently with the completion of the IPO. We intend to repay the borrowings under this short-term credit facility with the proceeds from this offering and from our expected issuance of approximately \$500 million in commercial paper. The commercial paper will be issued under a \$1 billion commercial paper program that we have established. We may issue additional commercial paper under this program from time to time. We also entered into \$2 billion of revolving credit facilities, including a \$1 billion 364-day facility and a \$1 billion five-year facility. The revolving credit facilities support our commercial paper program and provide us with liquidity to meet general funding requirements. See "Description of Certain Indebtedness Commercial Paper Facility." However, our ability to borrow under these facilities and to issue commercial paper in excess of \$500 million in the aggregate may be subject to GE's right as the holder of the Class B Common Stock to approve our incurrence of debt in excess of \$700 million outstanding at any one time (subject to certain exceptions). See "Description of Capital Stock Approval Rights of Holders of Class B Common Stock."

We believe our revolving credit facilities, further issuances under our commercial paper program and anticipated cash flows from operations, will provide us with sufficient liquidity to meet our operating requirements for the foreseeable future. On April 15, 2004 we entered into interest rate swaps with notional value of \$1.58 billion to hedge a portion of our anticipated issuance of notes in this offering. These swaps have interest rates ranging from 3.1875% to 5.564% and maturities ranging from 2007 to 2034.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$1,219 million and \$1,304 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and \$3,716 million, \$4,883 million and \$2,229 million for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Cash flows from operating activities are affected by the timing of premiums received, fees received and investment income. Principal sources of cash include sales of income annuities with life contingencies and long-

term care insurance, as well as sales of structured settlements with life contingencies and term-life insurance. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2003, of \$85 million was primarily the result of the timing of cash settlement for other assets and liabilities. Cash provided by operating activities decreased \$1,167 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the year ended December 31, 2002. Cash provided by operating activities decreased primarily because of a payment of \$440 million during the fourth quarter of 2003 of intercompany balances due to GE Capital included in other liabilities. Cash provided by operating activities increased \$2,654 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to the year ended December 31, 2001, primarily reflecting growth in sales of the products discussed above, as well as the timing of cash settlement for other assets and liabilities.

As an insurance business, we typically generate positive cash flows from operating and financing activities, as premiums and deposits collected from our insurance and investment products exceed benefits paid and redemptions, and we invest the excess. Accordingly, in analyzing our cash flow we focus on the change in the amount of cash available and used in investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$1,008 million and \$364 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and \$681 million, \$6,525 million and \$7,068 million for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively.

The increase in net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2003, of \$644 million was primarily the result of the decreased cash and cash equivalents of \$541 million, which were used for investing activities, and additional cash provided by financing activities of \$151 million. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, of \$5,844 million was the result of both less cash provided by operating activities of \$1,167 million, as discussed above, and more cash used in financing activities of \$5,007 million. Within our investing activities, during 2003, we received \$2,126 million of proceeds and dividends associated with the sale of our Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses.

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities was \$30 million and \$(121) million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and \$(2,714) million, \$2,293 million and \$4,627 million for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Changes in cash provided by financing activities primarily relate to the issuance and repayment of borrowings, as well as the proceeds from issuance or redemptions and benefit payments on investment contracts. The increase in cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2003, of \$151 million was primarily the result of a net increase in cash provided by a net increase in short-term borrowings of \$252 million, a net increase in capital contributions of \$35 million, and a dividend of \$55 million paid in the three months ended March 31, 2003. These increases in cash provided were partially offset by higher net decrease, or redemption and benefit payments less proceeds from issuance, for investment contracts of \$195 million. The increase in cash used by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, of \$5,007 million was primarily the result of both lower deposits and higher redemptions of investment contracts, as a result of the lower interest rate environment, equity market downturns and volatility and pricing actions we took. These factors contributed to an increase in the use of net cash from investment contracts by \$3,202 million. In addition, dividends paid to our stockholder, net of capital contributions received, increased by \$2,871 million. These increased uses of cash were partially offset by a net increase in cash provided from borrowings of \$1,066 million, consisting of a net increase in short-term borrowings, including commercial paper, of \$466 million, and an increase in non-recourse funding obligations of \$600 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to the year ended December 31, 2001, the \$543 million decrease in cash used in investing activities resulted from reduced cash provided by financing activities, primarily from both lower sales and higher redemptions of investment contracts, as

a result of the lower interest rate environment and customer uncertainty about the direction of equity markets, combined with pricing actions we took, reducing the net cash provided from investment contracts by \$2,155 million, along with a greater increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$863 million. These decreases in sources of cash available for investment were partially offset by the increase in net cash provided by operating activities of \$2,654 million, as discussed above.

The liquidity requirements of our insurance subsidiaries principally relate to the liabilities associated with their various insurance and investment products, operating costs and expenses, the payment of dividends to us, contributions to their subsidiaries, payment of principal and interest on their outstanding debt obligations and income taxes. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment products include the payment of benefits, as well as cash payments in connection with policy surrenders and withdrawals, policy loans and obligations to redeem funding agreements under applicable put option provisions.

Historically, our insurance subsidiaries have used cash flow from operations and sales of investment securities to fund their liquidity requirements. Our insurance subsidiaries' principal cash inflows from operating activities derive from premiums, annuity deposits and policy and contract fees and other income, including commissions, cost of insurance, mortality, expense and surrender charges, contract underwriting fees, investment management fees, and dividends and distributions from their subsidiaries. The principal cash inflows from investment activities result from repayments of principal, sales of invested assets and investment income.

We also have entered into annually renewable floating rate funding agreements, which are deposit-type products that generally credit interest on deposits at a floating rate tied to an external market index. Purchasers of annually renewable funding agreements include money market funds, bank common trust funds and other short-term investors. Some of our funding agreements contain "put" provisions, through which the contractholder has an option to terminate the funding agreement for any reason after giving notice within the contract's specified notice period, which is generally 90 days but can be less than 30 days. GE Capital has agreed to guarantee our obligations under certain annually renewable funding agreements that were issued prior to November 18, 2003 and certain renewals with a final maturity on or before June 30, 2005. This guarantee covers our obligation to contractholders and requires us to reimburse GE Capital for any such payments made to contractholders under the guarantee. As of March 31, 2004, the aggregate amount of outstanding funding agreements with put option features was approximately \$2.4 billion, including \$450 million with put option notice periods of 30 days or less.

Our insurance subsidiaries maintain investment strategies intended to provide adequate funds to pay benefits without forced sales of investments. Products having liabilities with longer durations, such as certain life insurance and long-term care insurance policies, are matched with investments having similar estimated lives such as long-term fixed maturities and mortgage loans. Shorter-term liabilities are matched with fixed maturities that have short- and medium-term fixed maturities. In addition, our insurance subsidiaries hold highly liquid, high-quality short-term investment securities and other liquid investment-grade fixed maturities to fund anticipated operating expenses, surrenders, and withdrawals. On a pro forma basis, as of March 31, 2004, our total cash and invested assets was \$63.4 billion. Our investments in privately placed fixed maturities, mortgage loans, policy loans, limited partnership interests, real estate and restricted investments held by securitization entities are relatively illiquid. These asset classes represented approximately 30% of the carrying value of our total cash and invested assets as of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis.

Total assets increased \$3.1 billion, or 3%, on an historical combined basis, from \$103.4 billion as of December 31, 2003 to \$106.5 billion as of March 31, 2004. The increase primarily resulted from an increase in total investments due to an increase in unrealized gains on available-for-sale fixed maturities and due to growth in our in-force blocks.

Total assets decreased \$14.0 billion, or 12%, on an historical combined basis, from \$117.4 billion as of December 31, 2002 to \$103.4 billion as of December 31, 2003. The decrease primarily resulted from the sale of our Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses, which had total assets of \$22.1 billion classified as assets held for sale as of December 31, 2002. Excluding this sale, total assets would have increased \$8.1 billion, or 8%. Total investments increased \$6.6 billion, or 9%, on an historical combined basis, for the same comparison period, primarily reflecting net purchases of securities. Excluding investments and the sale of our Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses, all other assets increased \$1.5 billion, or 7%, over the same period, primarily resulting from a \$760 million increase in separate account assets.

Pro forma total assets were \$100.2 billion as of March 31, 2004, compared to \$106.5 billion on an historical combined basis. The decrease was primarily attributable to \$2.9 billion of assets that were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization and a \$3.4 billion net decrease in assets in connection with the reinsurance transactions with UFLIC.

Total liabilities increased \$1.5 billion, or 2%, on an historical combined basis, from \$87.6 billion as of December 31, 2003 to \$89.1 billion as of March 31, 2004. The increase primarily resulted from the deferred income tax liability related to an increase in unrealized gains on available-for-sale fixed maturities and an increase in policyholder liabilities due to growth in our in-force blocks.

Total liabilities decreased \$13.0 billion, or 13%, on an historical combined basis, from \$100.6 billion as of December 31, 2002 to \$87.6 billion as of December 31, 2003. This decrease primarily resulted from the sale of GEFAHI's Japanese life insurance and domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses, which had total liabilities of \$20.0 billion classified as liabilities associated with assets held for sale as of December 31, 2002. Excluding this sale, total liabilities would have increased \$7.0 billion, or 9%. Future annuity and contract benefits increased \$2.7 billion, or 5%, primarily as a result of growth in our annuity and long-term care businesses. The increase also included a \$760 million increase in separate account liabilities and a \$1.1 billion increase of liabilities associated with the consolidation of certain securitization entities in the third quarter of 2003 in accordance with FIN 46.

Pro forma total liabilities were \$88.0 billion as of March 31, 2004, compared to \$89.1 billion on an historical combined basis. The decrease was primarily attributable to \$3.7 billion of liabilities that were not transferred to us in connection with our corporate reorganization. The decrease was also attributable to \$919 million of liabilities associated with reinsurance transactions with UFLIC primarily consisting of a \$836 million decrease in deferred income taxes. These decreases were partially offset by \$3.4 billion of liabilities incurred in connection with our corporate reorganization and this offering, consisting primarily of \$600 million of our Equity Units, \$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock, which is mandatorily redeemable, \$1.9 billion of notes offered hereby, \$500 million of commercial paper and the \$550 million Contingent Note, partially offset by a net reduction in liabilities of \$244 million attributable to the joint tax election with GE under section 338(h)(10), less the liability for amounts due to GE under the Tax Matters Agreement related to this election.

Contractual obligations

We enter into long-term obligations to third-parties in the ordinary course of our operations. These obligations, as of December 31, 2003, on a pro forma basis, are set forth in the table below. However, we do not believe that our cash flow requirements can be assessed based upon an analysis of these obligations. The most significant factor affecting our future cash flows is our ability to earn and collect cash from our customers. Future cash outflows, whether they are contractual obligations or not, also will vary based upon our future needs. Although some outflows are fixed, others depend on future events. Examples of fixed obligations include our obligations to pay principal and interest on fixed-rate borrowings. Examples of obligations that will vary include obligations to pay interest on variable-rate borrowings and insurance liabilities that depend on future interest rates and market performance. Many of our obligations are linked to cash-generating contracts. These obligations include payments to contractholders that assume those contractholders will continue to make deposits in accordance with

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the terms of their contracts. In addition, our operations involve significant expenditures that are not based upon "commitments." These include expenditures for income taxes and payroll.

Pro forma payments due by period

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Total	2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	2009 and thereafter
Borrowings(1)	\$ 4,803	\$	\$ 1,050	\$ 500	\$ 3,253
Operating lease obligations	215	48	62	78	27
Purchase obligations(2)	9	8	1		
Insurance liabilities(3)	16,264	6,199	5,694	2,467	1,904
Other contractual liabilities(4)	570	24	49	65	432
Total contractual obligations	\$ 21,861	\$ 6,279	\$ 8,656	\$ 3,110	\$ 5,616

- (1) Includes our existing non-recourse funding obligations, long-term borrowings and new borrowings described in notes (i) and (m) to our pro forma financial information, included under "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information."
- (2) Includes contractual minimum programming commitments; excludes funding commitments and items described in note (p) to our pro forma financial information.
- (3) Primarily includes guaranteed investment contracts and funding agreements, structured settlements and income annuities (including contracts we have reinsured with UFLIC, because we remain the primary obligor under those contracts), based upon scheduled payouts; excludes insurance liabilities that do not have maturity dates.
- (4) Because their future cash outflows are uncertain, the following non-current liabilities are excluded from this table: deferred taxes (except the Tax Matters Agreement, which is included, as described in note (k) to our pro forma financial information), derivatives, deferred revenue and certain other items.

Quarterly Results of Operations

Our unaudited quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 are summarized in the tables below. Following completion of our corporate reorganization and the IPO, we had 489.5 million shares of common stock outstanding. Basic and diluted pro forma earnings per share in the tables below were calculated for each period by dividing historical net earnings for that period by 489.5 million pro forma basic shares outstanding and by 490.0 million pro forma diluted shares outstanding, respectively, assuming in each case that these shares were outstanding as of the end of such period. Pro forma shares outstanding used in our calculation of pro forma diluted earnings per

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share reflect shares of Class A Common Stock issuable under stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights, based on the treasury stock method.

	Three months ended			
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2003
(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share amounts)				
Total revenues	\$ 2,831	\$ 2,855	\$ 2,921	\$ 3,064
Total benefits and expenses	2,477	2,461	2,598	2,753
Net earnings from continuing operations	254	265	230	220
Net earnings from discontinued operations	77	99	10	
Loss on sale of discontinued operations			(67)	(7)
Net earnings	\$ 331	\$ 364	\$ 173	\$ 213
Pro forma earnings per share:				
Basic				
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.45
Net earnings from discontinued operations	0.16	0.20	0.02	
Loss on sale of discontinued operations			(0.14)	(0.01)
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.44
Diluted				
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.45
Net earnings from discontinued operations	0.16	0.20	0.02	
Loss on sale of discontinued operations			(0.14)	(0.01)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.44

	Three months ended			
	March 31, 2002	June 30, 2002	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2002
(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share amounts)				
Total revenues	\$ 2,771	2,582	2,861	3,015
Total benefits and expenses	2,338	2,217	2,423	2,460
Net earnings from continuing operations	295	268	419	398
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(306)	23	49	28
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (11)	\$ 291	\$ 468	\$ 426

Three months ended

Pro forma earnings per share:

Basic

Net earnings from continuing operations	\$	0.60	\$	0.55	\$	0.86	\$	0.81
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations		(0.62)		0.04		0.10		.06
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$	(0.02)	\$	0.59	\$	0.96	\$	0.87

Diluted

Net earnings from continuing operations	\$	0.60	\$	0.55	\$	0.86	\$	0.81
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations		(0.62)		0.04		0.10		.06
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$	(0.02)	\$	0.59	\$	0.96	\$	0.87

Impairments of Investment Securities

We regularly review investment securities for impairment in accordance with our impairment policy, which includes both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Quantitative measures include length of time and amount that each security position is in an unrealized loss position, and for fixed maturities, whether the issuer is in compliance with terms and covenants of the security. Our qualitative criteria

include the financial strength and specific prospects for the issuer as well as our intent to hold the security until recovery. Our impairment reviews involve our finance and risk teams as well as the portfolio management and research capabilities of GEAM. Our qualitative review attempts to identify those issuers with a greater than 50% chance of default in the coming twelve months. These securities are characterized as "at-risk" of impairment. As of March 31, 2004, securities "at risk" of impairment had aggregate unrealized losses of approximately \$50 million on an historical basis.

For fixed maturities, we recognize an impairment charge to earnings in the period in which we determine that we do not expect either to collect principal and interest in accordance with the contractual terms of the instruments or to recover based upon underlying collateral values, considering events such as a payment default, bankruptcy or disclosure of fraud. For equity securities, we recognize an impairment charge in the period in which we determine that the security will not recover to book value within a reasonable period. We determine what constitutes a reasonable period on a security-by-security basis based upon consideration of all the evidence available to us, including the magnitude of an unrealized loss and its duration. In any event, this period does not exceed 18 months for common equity securities. We measure impairment charges based upon the difference between the book value of a security and its fair value. Fair value is based upon quoted market price, except for certain infrequently traded securities where we estimate values using internally developed pricing models. These models are based upon common valuation techniques and require us to make assumptions regarding credit quality, liquidity and other factors that affect estimated values. The carrying value of infrequently traded securities as of March 31, 2004 was \$14.9 billion.

For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, we recognized impairment losses of \$5 million, \$78 million, \$224 million, \$343 million and \$289 million, respectively. We generally intend to hold securities in unrealized loss positions until they recover. However, from time to time, we sell securities in the ordinary course of managing our portfolio to meet diversification, credit quality, yield and liquidity requirements. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, the pre-tax realized investment loss incurred on the sale of fixed maturities and equity securities was \$5 million. The aggregate fair value of securities sold during this period was \$143 million, which was approximately 97% of book value.

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The following tables present the gross unrealized losses and estimated fair values of our investment securities, on an historical basis, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of March 31, 2004:

Less Than 12 Months					
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% underwater	# of securities
Fixed maturities:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$		2
State and municipal	6	6			4
Government non U.S.	192	190	(2)	1.0%	42
U.S. corporate (including public utilities)	2,016	1,912	(104)	5.2%	187
Corporate non U.S.	596	588	(8)	1.3%	121
Asset backed	566	562	(4)	0.7%	71
Mortgage backed	667	654	(13)	1.9%	124
Subtotal, fixed maturities	4,057	3,926	(131)	3.2%	551
Equity securities	25	23	(2)	8.0%	43
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 4,082	\$ 3,949	\$ (133)	3.3%	594
% Underwater fixed maturities:					
<20% Underwater	\$ 3,982	\$ 3,870	\$ (112)	2.8%	526
20-50% Underwater	74	56	(18)	24.3%	13
>50% Underwater	1		(1)	100.0%	12
Total fixed maturities	4,057	3,926	(131)	3.2%	551
% Underwater equity securities:					
<20% Underwater	24	22	(2)	8.3%	32
20-50% Underwater	1	1			6
>50% Underwater					5
Total equity securities	25	23	(2)	8.0%	43
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 4,082	\$ 3,949	\$ (133)	3.3%	594
Investment grade	\$ 3,461	\$ 3,377	\$ (84)	2.4%	429
Below investment grade	594	547	(47)	7.9%	121
Not rated fixed maturities	2	2			1
Not rated equities	25	23	(2)	8.0%	43
Total temporarily impaired	\$ 4,082	\$ 3,949	\$ (133)	3.3%	594

Less Than 12 Months

securities

120

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12 Months or More

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% underwater	# of securities
Fixed maturities:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$	\$	\$		
State and municipal	5	5			2
Government non U.S.	1	1			2
U.S. corporate (including public utilities)	857	759	(98)	11.4%	118
Corporate non U.S.	98	91	(7)	7.1%	16
Asset backed	69	69		%	5
Mortgage backed	176	173	(3)	1.7%	39
Subtotal, fixed maturities	1,206	1,098	(108)	9.0%	182
Equity securities	26	24	(2)	7.7%	25
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,122	\$ (110)	8.9%	207
% Underwater fixed maturities:					
<20% Underwater	\$ 1,116	\$ 1,037	\$ (79)	7.1%	154
20-50% Underwater	83	59	(24)	28.9%	22
>50% Underwater	7	2	(5)	71.4%	6
Total fixed maturities	1,206	1,098	(108)	9.0%	182
% Underwater equity securities:					
<20% Underwater	25	23	(2)	8.0%	15
20-50% Underwater	1	1		%	10
>50% Underwater					
Total equity securities	26	24	(2)	7.7%	25
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,122	\$ (110)	8.9%	207
Investment grade	\$ 743	\$ 698	\$ (45)	6.1%	119
Below investment grade	463	400	(63)	13.6%	63
Not rated fixed maturities					
Not rated equities	26	24	(2)	7.7%	25
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,122	\$ (110)	8.9%	207

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The investment securities in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months account for \$133 million, or 55%, of our total unrealized losses. Of the securities in this category, there were three securities with an unrealized loss in excess of \$5 million. These three securities had aggregate unrealized losses of \$18 million. The amount of the unrealized loss on these securities is driven primarily by the relative size of the holdings, the par values of which range from \$20 million to \$46 million, and by the maturities, which range from approximately 24 to 26 years from March 31, 2004.

The investment securities in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or more account for \$110 million, or 45%, of our total unrealized losses. There are 95 fixed-maturity securities in five industry groups that account for \$91 million, or 84%, of the unrealized losses in this category.

Thirty-seven of these 95 securities are in the transportation sector and are related to the airline industry. Ninety-nine percent of our airline securities are collateralized by commercial aircraft associated with eight domestic airlines. The collateral underlying these securities consists of commercial jet aircraft. We believe these security holdings are in a loss position as a result of ongoing negative market reaction to difficulties in the commercial airline industry. In accordance with our impairment policy described above, we have recognized \$0 million, \$3 million, \$30 million and \$27 million in other-than-temporary impairments for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, associated with the airline industry due to either bankruptcies or restructurings. These holdings were written down to estimated fair value based upon the present value of expected cash flows associated with revised lease terms or the value of the underlying aircraft. As of March 31, 2004, we expect to collect full principal and interest in accordance with the contractual terms of the instruments of our remaining holdings in airline securities. For those airline securities which we have previously impaired, we expect to recover our carrying amount based upon underlying aircraft collateral values.

Fourteen of these 95 securities are in the industrial sector and are primarily in the chemical and paper and timber products industries. Within this sector, there are two issuers, comprising six of the 14 securities, which represent \$12 million of the unrealized losses in this sector. Each of the other securities in this sector has unrealized losses of less than \$3 million. These two issuers, one of which is in the chemical industry and one of which is in the timber products industry, are current on all terms, show improving trends with regards to liquidity and security price and are not considered at risk of impairment. Our other holdings issued by the chemical company are in unrealized gain positions. Our other holdings issued by the timber products company are collateralized by assets, which provide greater than 100% coverage of the outstanding obligations based on the most recent valuations performed.

The remaining 44 of these 95 securities are in the consumer non-cyclical, technology/communications and finance/insurance sectors. Within the consumer non-cyclical sector, there is one issuer, comprising two of the 44 securities, which represents \$11 million of the unrealized losses in this sector. This one issuer, a national retail chain, is current on all terms, shows improving trends with regard to liquidity and security price, and is not considered at risk of impairment. Other holdings issued by this company are in an unrealized gain position. Within the technology/communications sector, there is one issuer, comprising three of the 44 securities, which represents \$11 million of the unrealized losses in this sector. The amount of the unrealized loss on these securities is driven primarily by the relative size of the holdings, the par values of which range from \$21 million to \$56 million, and by the maturities, which range from approximately 25 to 28 years from March 31, 2004. Within these sectors, no other single issuer of fixed-maturity securities has an unrealized loss greater than \$5 million.

In the remaining industry sectors, no single issuer of fixed-maturity securities has an unrealized loss greater than \$5 million.

The equity securities in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or more are primarily preferred stocks with fixed maturity-like characteristics. No single security has an unrealized loss greater than \$3 million.

Off-balance Sheet Transactions

We have used off-balance sheet securitization transactions to mitigate and diversify our asset risk position and to adjust the asset class mix in our investment portfolio by reinvesting securitization proceeds in accordance with our approved investment guidelines.

We have not used securitization transactions to provide us with additional liquidity, and we do not anticipate using securitization transactions for that purpose in the future. The transactions we have used involved securitizations of some of our receivables and investments that were secured by commercial mortgage loans, fixed maturities or other receivables, consisting primarily of policy loans. Total securitized assets remaining as of March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003 and 2002 were \$1.6 billion, \$1.6 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively.

Securitization transactions resulted in net gains, before taxes, of approximately \$43 million, \$29 million and \$145 million for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, and were included in net realized investment gains (losses) in our financial statements. There were no securitization transactions in the three months ended March 31, 2004 or 2003.

We have arranged for the assets that we have transferred in securitization transactions to be serviced by us directly, or pursuant to arrangements with GEAM and with General Motors Acceptance Corporation. Servicing activities include ongoing review, credit monitoring, reporting and collection activities.

We have entered into credit support arrangements in connection with our securitization transactions. Pursuant to these arrangements, as of March 31, 2004, we provided limited recourse for a maximum of \$119 million of credit losses. To date we have not been required to make any payments under any of the credit support agreements. These agreements will remain in place throughout the life of the related entities.

GE Capital, our indirect parent and majority stockholder, provides credit and liquidity support to a funding conduit it sponsored, which exposes it to a majority of the risks and rewards of the conduit's activities and therefore makes GE Capital the primary beneficiary of the funding conduit. Upon adoption of FIN 46, GE Capital was required to consolidate the funding conduit because of this financial support. As a result, assets and liabilities of certain previously off-balance sheet securitization entities, for which we were the transferor, were required to be included in our financial statements because the funding conduit no longer qualified as a third party. Because these securitization entities lost their qualifying status, we were required to include \$1.2 billion of securitized assets and \$1.1 billion of associated liabilities in our Combined Statement of Financial Position in July 2003. The assets and liabilities associated with these securitization entities have been reported in the corresponding financial statement captions in our Combined Statement of Financial Position, and the assets are noted as restricted due to the lack of legal control we have over them. These balances will decrease as the assets mature because we will not sell any additional assets to these consolidated entities.

Our inclusion of these assets and liabilities does not change the economic or legal characteristics of the asset sales. Liabilities of these consolidated entities will be repaid with cash flows generated by the related assets. Credit recourse to us remains limited to the credit support described above. We included \$36 million of revenue, \$2 million of general expenses and \$27 million of interest expense associated with these newly consolidated entities in our historical combined financial statements for the period from July 1 to December 31, 2003. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, we included \$17 million of revenue, \$1 million of general expenses and \$12 million of interest expense associated with these entities in our historical combined financial statements. Our consolidation of these securitization entities had no effect on our previously reported earnings.

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The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities associated with the securitization entities we included in our Combined Statement of Financial Position, which are part of our Corporate and Other segment as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003:

(Dollar amounts in millions)	Historical	
	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
Assets:		
Restricted investments held by securitization entities	\$ 1,018	\$ 1,069
Other assets	40	65
	\$ 1,058	\$ 1,134
Liabilities:		
Borrowings related to securitization entities	\$ 973	\$ 1,018
Other liabilities	29	59
	\$ 1,002	\$ 1,077

- (1) Includes \$45 million and \$51 million of retained interests in securitized assets as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively, that are consolidated.

For additional information regarding our securitization transactions, see notes 2 and 20 to our combined financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of the loss of fair value resulting from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity prices. Market risk is directly influenced by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the related underlying financial instruments are traded. The following is a discussion of our market risk exposures and our risk management practices.

We enter into market-sensitive instruments primarily for purposes other than trading. The carrying value of our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$81.5 billion, \$78.7 billion and \$72.1 billion, respectively, of which 85%, 83% and 84%, respectively, was invested in fixed maturities. The primary market risk to our investment portfolio is interest rate risk associated with investments in fixed maturities. We mitigate the market risk associated with our fixed maturities portfolio by matching the duration of our fixed maturities with the duration of the liabilities that those securities are intended to support.

The primary market risk for our long-term borrowings and Equity Units is interest rate risk at the time of maturity or early redemption, when we may be required to refinance these obligations. We continue to monitor the interest rate environment and to evaluate refinancing opportunities as maturity dates approach.

We are exposed to equity risk on our holdings of common stocks and other equities. We manage equity price risk through industry and issuer diversification and asset allocation techniques.

We also have exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. Our international operations generate revenues denominated in local currencies, and we invest cash generated outside the U.S. in non-U.S.-denominated securities. Although investing in securities denominated in local currencies limits the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuation on local operating results, we remain exposed to the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates as we translate the operating results of our foreign operations into our historical combined financial statements. We currently do not hedge this exposure. For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the year ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, 32%, 23%, 26%, 12% and 11% of our net earnings from continuing operations were generated by our international operations.

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We use derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps, currency forwards and option-based financial instruments, as part of our risk management strategy. We use these derivatives to mitigate interest rate and currency risk by:

Reducing the risk between the timing of the receipt of cash and its investment in the market;

Matching the currency of invested assets with the liabilities they support;

Converting the asset duration to match the duration of the liabilities; and

Protecting against the early termination of an asset or liability.

As a matter of policy, we have not and will not engage in derivative market-making, speculative derivative trading or other speculative derivatives activities.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis measures the impact of hypothetical changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market rates or prices on the profitability of market-sensitive financial instruments.

The following discussion about the potential effects of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity market prices is based on so-called "shock-tests," which model the effects of interest rate, foreign exchange rate and equity market price shifts on our financial condition and results of operations. Although we believe shock tests provide the most meaningful analysis permitted by the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, they are constrained by several factors, including the necessity to conduct the analysis based on a single point in time and by their inability to include the extraordinarily complex market reactions that normally would arise from the market shifts modeled. Although the following results of shock tests for changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity market prices may have some limited use as benchmarks, they should not be viewed as forecasts. These forward-looking disclosures also are selective in nature and address only the potential impacts on our financial instruments. They do not include a variety of other potential factors that could affect our business as a result of these changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates and equity market prices.

One means of assessing exposure of our fixed maturities portfolio to interest rate changes is a duration-based analysis that measures the potential changes in market value resulting from a hypothetical change in interest rates of 100 basis points across all maturities. This is sometimes referred to as a parallel shift in the yield curve. Under this model, with all other factors constant and assuming no offsetting change in the value of our liabilities, we estimated that such an increase in interest rates would decrease the market value of our fixed income securities portfolio by approximately \$4.0 billion, based on our securities positions as of December 31, 2003.

One means of assessing exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates is to model effects on reported earnings using a sensitivity analysis. We analyzed our combined currency exposure as of December 31, 2003, including financial instruments designated and effective as hedges to identify assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than their relevant functional currencies. Net unhedged exposures in each currency were then remeasured, generally assuming a 10% decrease in currency exchange rates compared to the U.S. dollar. Under this model, with all other factors constant, we estimated at year end 2003 that such a decrease would have an insignificant effect on our net earnings from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2004.

One means of assessing exposure to changes in equity market prices is to estimate the potential changes in market values on our equity investments resulting from a hypothetical broad-based decline in equity market prices of 10%. Under this model, with all other factors constant, we estimated that such a decline in equity market prices would decrease the market value of our equity investments by approximately \$40 million, based on our equity positions as of December 31, 2003. In addition,

fluctuations in equity market prices affect our revenues and returns from our separate account and private asset management products, which depend upon fees that are related primarily to the value of assets under management.

Counterparty credit risk

We manage counterparty credit risk on an individual counterparty basis, which means that gains and losses are netted for each counterparty to determine the amount at risk. When a counterparty exceeds credit exposure limits in terms of amounts owed to us, typically as the result of changes in market conditions (see table below), no additional transactions are executed until the exposure with that counterparty is reduced to an amount that is within the established limit. All swaps are executed under master swap agreements containing mutual credit downgrade provisions that provide the ability to require assignment or termination in the event either party is downgraded below Moody's "A3" or S&P's "A-."

Swaps, purchased options and forwards with contractual maturities longer than one year are conducted within the credit policy constraints provided in the table below. Our policy allows for derivative transactions with lower rated counterparties (Moody's "Aa3" and S&P's "AA-") if the agreements governing such transactions require both parties to provide collateral supporting exposures above the unsecured credit limit. Our policy requires foreign exchange forwards with contractual maturities shorter than one year to be executed with counterparties having a credit rating by Moody's of "A-1" and by S&P of "P-1" and the credit limit for these transactions is \$150 million per counterparty.

The following table sets forth our counterparty credit rating criteria as of December 31, 2003:

	Credit rating	
	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
Term of transaction		
Up to five years	Aa3	AA-
Greater than five years	Aaa	AAA
Credit exposure limit		
Up to \$50 million	Aa3	AA-
Up to \$75 million	Aaa	AAA

The conversion of interest rate and currency risk into credit risk requires us to monitor counterparty credit risk actively. As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, there were no notional amounts of long-term derivatives for which the counterparty was rated below "Aa3" by Moody's.

The following table sets forth an analysis of our counterparty credit risk exposures as of the dates indicated:

	Percentage of notional derivative exposure by counterparty credit rating		
	Historical		
	December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
Moody's rating			
Aaa	95%	91%	98%
Aa	5%	9%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Seasonality

In general, our business as a whole is not seasonal in nature. However, in our Mortgage Insurance segment, the level of defaults, which increases the likelihood of losses, tends to decrease in the first and second quarters of the calendar year and increase in the third and fourth quarters. As a result, we have experienced lower levels of losses resulting from defaults in the first and second quarters, as compared with the third and fourth quarters.

Inflation

In general, we do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our historical combined results of operations, except insofar as inflation may affect interest rates. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Market risk" and "Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business Interest rate fluctuations could adversely affect our cash flow and profitability."

New Accounting Standards

Currently effective

FIN 46. FIN 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, became effective for us on July 1, 2003. As described above, as a result of the adoption of FIN 46, GE Capital was required to consolidate a funding conduit it sponsored. As a result, assets and liabilities of certain previously off-balance sheet securitization entities were required to be included in our financial statements because the funding conduit no longer qualified as a third party.

B36. SFAS 133 Implementation Issue B36 ("B36"), *Modified Coinsurance Arrangements with Debt Instruments that Incorporate Credit Risk Exposures that are Unrelated or Only Partially Related to the Creditworthiness of the Obligor under those Instruments*, became effective for us on October 1, 2003. B36 provides that modified coinsurance arrangements, where the ceding insurer withholds funds, may include an embedded derivative that must be bifurcated from the host instrument. The adoption of B36 did not have a material impact on our financial position upon adoption and, based upon our current and expected reinsurance arrangements, we do not expect a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

SFAS 150. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 150 ("SFAS 150"), *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*, became effective for us for the quarter ended September 30, 2003. SFAS 150 requires issuers to classify the following three types of freestanding financial instruments as liabilities: mandatorily redeemable financial instruments, obligations to repurchase the issuer's equity interests by transferring assets and certain obligations to issue a variable number of shares. The adoption of SFAS 150 did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

SOP 03-1. In July 2003, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Position 03-1 ("SOP 03-1"), *Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Nontraditional Long-Duration Contracts and for Separate Accounts*, which we adopted on January 1, 2004. SOP 03-1 provides guidance on separate account presentation and valuation, accounting for sales inducements and classification and valuation of long-duration contract liabilities. Prior to adopting SOP 03-1 we held reserves for both variable annuity guaranteed minimum death benefits and the higher-tier annuitization benefit on two-tiered annuities. To record these reserves in accordance with SOP 03-1, we released \$10 million, or 7%, of our two-tiered annuity reserves and \$3 million of guaranteed minimum death benefit reserves. After giving effect to the impact of additional amortization of deferred acquisition costs related to these reserve releases, we recorded a \$5 million benefit in cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of taxes, which is not reflected in net earnings from continuing operations.

Corporate Reorganization

Our History

Prior to the completion of the IPO, our businesses were owned by GE, a global diversified technology and services company. In the 1980s and 1990s, GE pursued a strategy of developing and acquiring insurance businesses, targeting attractive segments that included the U.S. and international mortgage and life insurance markets.

We entered the U.S. mortgage insurance business in 1981 through a start-up in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1983, we acquired a competitor, American Mortgage Insurance, located in Raleigh, North Carolina and moved our mortgage insurance headquarters there. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, we acquired several other U.S. mortgage insurers or their books of business. We also acquired mortgage insurance operations in Canada and Australia and launched a start-up business in Europe as part of our strategy to expand into international markets.

We entered the life insurance business in 1993 through our acquisition of GNA Corp., a leading provider of annuities through the bank distribution channel. From 1993 to 2000, we successfully completed the acquisition and integration of 13 key businesses, which significantly expanded the breadth of our product offerings and the scope of our distribution capabilities. We maintained a disciplined focus on effectively integrating the operations of each business we acquired.

In recent years, we have been reviewing our businesses, with the objective of focusing on segments where we have competitive advantage and the greatest potential for growth and returns on capital. We began to redeploy our capital in accordance with that strategy in 2002 and have exited certain product lines, distribution relationships and business units where we lacked long-term competitive advantage, could not deploy capital efficiently or could not achieve our targeted returns. In August 2003, we sold our Japanese life insurance operations and our domestic auto and homeowners' insurance businesses to American International Group, Inc. We also repriced certain products for higher risk-adjusted margins and lowered production targets for products that were not achieving our targeted returns on capital. At the same time, GE has been reviewing its long-term strategy and has actively sought to reduce its investment in insurance businesses and redeploy some of the capital required by those businesses to its other businesses. For example, in December 2003, GE sold substantially all of its financial guaranty insurance business to a consortium led by The PMI Group, Inc.

We have benefited from GE's commitment to operational execution, continuous process improvement, cost productivity, risk management, technology and development of managerial talent. We believe these skills and values provide us with a significant competitive advantage, and we intend to retain them as an integral part of our culture. We also believe our independence from GE will provide us with a number of benefits, allowing us to:

execute a strategy for our insurance business independent from GE's overall corporate strategy;

obtain direct access to capital markets;

use our stock for selective acquisitions; and

align employee incentive plans more closely with the performance of our company.

Formation of Genworth Financial, Inc.

We were incorporated in Delaware on October 23, 2003 in preparation for our corporate reorganization and the IPO. We were incorporated solely for this purpose and have not engaged in any activities or formed any subsidiaries, except in preparation for our corporate reorganization and the IPO, which was completed on May 28, 2004.

In connection with the IPO, we acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of GEFAHI. GEFAHI is an indirect subsidiary of GE and until the IPO was a holding company for a group of companies that provide life insurance, long-term care insurance, group life and health insurance, annuities and other investment products and U.S. mortgage insurance. We also acquired certain other insurance businesses that were owned by other GE subsidiaries but managed by members of the Genworth management team. These businesses include international mortgage insurance, European payment protection insurance, Viking Insurance Company, which is a Bermuda-based reinsurer primarily of leased equipment insurance and consumer credit insurance, and mortgage contract underwriting. All of our businesses were transferred to us prior to the completion of the IPO through stock transfers, except for the European payment protection business, which was transferred to us initially through a combination of stock transfers and reinsurance arrangements. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company European Payment Protection Insurance Business Arrangements."

In consideration for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization, we issued to GEFAHI the following securities:

489.5 million shares of our Class B Common Stock. For a description of the terms of our common stock, see "Description of Capital Stock Common Stock." GEFAHI sold 145.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock (which were converted from an equal number of shares of Class B Common Stock) in the IPO.

\$600 million of our Equity Units. For a description of the terms of our Equity Units, see "Description of Equity Units." GEFAHI sold all the Equity Units in a public offering concurrent with the IPO.

\$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock. For a description of the terms of our Series A Preferred Stock, see "Description of Capital Stock Preferred Stock Series A Preferred Stock." GEFAHI sold all the Series A Preferred Stock in a public offering concurrent with the IPO.

A \$2.4 billion note. For a description of the terms of this note, see "Description of Certain Indebtedness Short-term Intercompany Note."

The \$550 million Contingent Note. For a description of the terms of this note, see "Description of Certain Indebtedness Contingent Note."

The liabilities we assumed from GEFAHI include the Yen Notes, which are ¥60 billion aggregate principal amount of 1.6% notes due 2011 that had been issued by GEFAHI, ¥3 billion of which GEFAHI held and transferred to us. We have entered into arrangements to swap our obligations under the Yen Notes to a U.S. dollar obligation with a principal amount of \$491 million and bearing interest at a rate of 4.84% per annum.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, GEFAHI owned 100% of our outstanding common stock, which consisted solely of Class B Common Stock. Shares of Class B Common Stock convert automatically into shares of Class A Common Stock when they are held by any person other than GE or an affiliate of GE. As a result, all the shares of common stock offered in the IPO consisted of Class A Common Stock. Upon the completion of the IPO, GE beneficially owned (through GEFAHI) approximately 70% of our outstanding common stock. GEFAHI granted the underwriters in the IPO an option until June 23, 2004 to purchase up to 21,750,000 additional shares of Class A Common Stock to cover over-allotments, and if they exercise that option in full, GE would beneficially own approximately 66% of our outstanding common stock. As of the date of this prospectus, the underwriters have exercised that option to purchase 1.44 million shares of Class A Common Stock. GE has informed us that it intends, subject to market conditions, to divest its remaining interest in us as soon as practicable. GE has also informed us that, in any event, it expects to reduce its interest to below 50% within two years of the completion of the IPO. GE currently expects to reduce its interest through one or more

additional public offerings of our common stock, but it is not obligated to divest our shares in this or any other manner.

In connection with the IPO, we entered into a number of arrangements with GE governing our separation from GE and a variety of transition and other matters, including our relationship with GE while GE remains a significant stockholder in our company. These arrangements include several significant reinsurance transactions with Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, or UFLIC, an indirect subsidiary of GE. As part of these transactions, we ceded to UFLIC, effective as of January 1, 2004, policy obligations under our structured settlement contracts, which had reserves of \$12.0 billion, and our variable annuity contracts, which had general account reserves of \$2.8 billion and separate account reserves of \$7.9 billion, each as of December 31, 2003. These contracts represented substantially all of our contracts that were in force as of December 31, 2003 for these products. In addition, effective as of January 1, 2004, we ceded to UFLIC policy obligations under a block of long-term care insurance policies that we reinsured from Travelers, which had reserves of \$1.5 billion, as of December 31, 2003. In the aggregate, these blocks of business did not meet our target return thresholds, and although we remain liable under these contracts and policies as the ceding insurer, the reinsurance transactions have the effect of transferring the financial results of the reinsured blocks to UFLIC. We are continuing new sales of structured settlement, variable annuity and long-term care insurance products, and we expect to achieve our targeted returns on these new sales. In addition, we continue to service the blocks of business that we reinsured, which preserves our operating scale and enables us to service and grow our new sales of these products. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company."

Business

We are a leading insurance company in the U.S., with an expanding international presence, serving the life and lifestyle protection, retirement income, investment and mortgage insurance needs of more than 15 million customers. We have leadership positions in key products that we expect will benefit from a number of significant demographic, governmental and market trends. We distribute our products and services through an extensive and diversified distribution network that includes financial intermediaries, independent producers and dedicated sales specialists. We conduct operations in 20 countries and have approximately 5,850 employees.

We have the following three operating segments:

Protection. We offer U.S. customers life insurance, long-term care insurance and, for companies with fewer than 1,000 employees, group life and health insurance. In Europe, we offer payment protection insurance, which helps consumers meet their payment obligations in the event of illness, involuntary unemployment, disability or death. In 2003, we were the leading provider of individual long-term care insurance and the sixth-largest provider of term life insurance in the U.S., according to LIMRA International (in each case based upon gross written premiums). We believe we are a leading provider of term life insurance through brokerage general agencies in the U.S. and that this channel is the largest and fastest-growing distribution channel for term life insurance. Our leadership in long-term care insurance is based upon almost 30 years of product underwriting and claims experience. This experience has enabled us to build and benefit from what we believe is the largest actuarial database in the long-term care insurance industry. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Protection segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$481 million and \$123 million, respectively.

Retirement Income and Investments. We offer U.S. customers fixed, variable and income annuities, variable life insurance, asset management, and specialized products, including guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreements and structured settlements. We are an established provider of these products and, in 2003, we were the leading provider of income annuities in the U.S., according to LIMRA International (based upon total premiums and deposits). For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Retirement Income and Investments segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$93 million and \$32 million, respectively.

Mortgage Insurance. In the U.S., Canada, Australia and Europe, we offer mortgage insurance products that facilitate homeownership by enabling borrowers to buy homes with low-down-payment mortgages. These products generally also aid financial institutions in managing their capital efficiently by reducing the capital required for low-down-payment mortgages. According to *Inside Mortgage Finance*, we were the fourth-largest provider in 2003 of mortgage insurance in the U.S. and the fifth-largest provider in the first quarter of 2004 (based upon new insurance written). We also believe we are the largest provider of private mortgage insurance outside the U.S., with leading mortgage insurance operations in Canada, Australia and the U.K. and a growing presence in Continental Europe. The net premiums written in our international mortgage insurance business have increased by a compound annual growth rate of 46% for the three years ended December 31, 2003. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Mortgage Insurance segment had pro forma segment net earnings of \$369 million and \$103 million, respectively.

We also have a Corporate and Other segment, which consists primarily of net realized investment gains (losses), most of our interest and other financing expenses, unallocated corporate income and expenses, and the results of several small, non-core businesses that are managed outside our operating segments. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, our Corporate

and Other segment had pro forma segment net losses of \$51 million and \$2 million, respectively (including pro forma adjustments to give effect to the increased interest expense as a result of this offering).

We had \$12.3 billion of total stockholder's interest and \$100.2 billion of total assets as of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis. For the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis, our revenues were \$9.8 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively, and our net earnings from continuing operations were \$893 million and \$257 million, respectively (including pro forma adjustments to give effect to the increased interest expense as a result of this offering). Our principal life insurance companies have financial strength ratings of "AA-" (Very Strong) from S&P, "Aa3" (Excellent) from Moody's, "A+" (Superior) from A.M. Best and "AA-" (Very Strong) from Fitch, and our rated mortgage insurance companies have financial strength ratings of "AA" (Very Strong) from S&P, "Aa2" (Excellent) from Moody's and "AA" (Very Strong) from Fitch. The "AA" and "AA-" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of S&P's 21 ratings categories, respectively. The "Aa2" and "Aa3" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of Moody's 21 ratings categories, respectively. The "A+" rating is the second-highest of A.M. Best's 15 ratings categories. The "AA" and "AA-" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of Fitch's 24 ratings categories, respectively.

Market Environment and Opportunities

We believe we are well positioned to benefit from a number of significant demographic, governmental and market trends, including the following:

Aging U.S. population with growing retirement income needs. According to the U.S. Social Security Administration, from 1945 to 2001, U.S. life expectancy at birth increased from 62.9 years to 73.8 years for men and from 68.4 years to 79.4 years for women, respectively, and life expectancy is expected to increase further. In addition, increasing numbers of baby boomers are approaching retirement age. The U.S. Census Bureau projects that the percentage of the U.S. population aged 55 or older will increase from approximately 21% (61 million) in 2002 to more than 29% (95 million) in 2020. These increases in life expectancy and the average age of the U.S. population heighten the risk that individuals will outlive their retirement savings. In addition, approximately \$4.4 trillion of invested financial assets (25% of all U.S. invested financial assets) are held by people within 10 years of retirement and are expected to be converted to income as those people retire, according to a survey conducted by SRI Consulting Business Intelligence in 2002. We believe these trends will lead to growing demand for products, such as our annuities and other investment products, that help consumers accumulate assets and provide reliable retirement income.

Growing lifestyle protection gap. The aging U.S. population and a number of other factors are creating a significant lifestyle protection gap for a growing number of individuals. This gap is the result of individuals not having sufficient financial resources, including insurance coverage, to ensure that their future assets and income will be adequate to support their desired future lifestyle. Other factors contributing to this gap include declining individual savings rates, rising healthcare and nursing home costs, and a shifting of the burden for funding protection needs from governments and employers to individuals. For example, many companies have reduced employer-paid benefits in recent years, and the Social Security Administration projected in 2003 that the annual costs of Social Security will exceed the program's tax revenue under current law in 2018, creating the potential for both long-term benefit reductions from these traditional sources and the need for individuals to identify alternative sources for these benefits. In addition, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, personal savings rates decreased from 10.9% in 1982 to 3.7% in 2002. Consumers are exposed to the rising costs of healthcare and nursing care during their retirement years, and some experts believe that many consumers

are underinsured with respect to their protection needs. For example, according to the American Society on Aging and Conning Research & Consulting, approximately 70% of individuals in the U.S. aged 65 and older will require long-term care at some time in their lives, but in 2001, only 7% of individuals in the U.S. aged 55 and older had long-term care insurance. Moreover, the most recent Survey of Consumer Finances conducted by the Federal Reserve Board found that the median household's life insurance coverage decreased in recent years to 1.4 times household income, which we believe leaves a significant life insurance protection gap for individuals and families. We expect these trends to result in increased demand for our life, long-term care and small group life and health insurance products.

Increasing opportunities for mortgage insurance in the U.S. and other countries. We believe a number of factors have contributed and will contribute to the growth of mortgage insurance in the U.S., Canada and Australia, where we have significant mortgage insurance operations. These factors include increasing homeownership levels (spurred in part by government housing policies that favor homeownership); expansion of low-down-payment mortgage loan offerings; legislative and regulatory policies that provide capital incentives for lenders to transfer the risks of low-down-payment mortgages to mortgage insurers; and expansion of secondary mortgage markets that require credit enhancements, such as mortgage insurance. We believe a number of these factors also are becoming evident in some European and Asian markets, where lenders increasingly are using mortgage insurance to manage the risks of their loan portfolios and to expand low-down-payment lending.

Competitive Strengths

We believe the following competitive strengths will enable us to capitalize on opportunities in our targeted markets:

Leading positions in diversified targeted markets. We have established leading positions in our targeted markets. In our Protection segment, we are a leading provider of several core products including term life insurance and individual long-term care insurance in the U.S. and payment protection insurance in Europe. In our Retirement Income and Investments segment, we are the leading provider of income annuities. In our Mortgage Insurance segment, we have leading operations in the U.S., Canada, Australia, and the U.K. We believe our leading positions provide us with the scale necessary to compete effectively in these markets as they continue to grow. We also believe our strong presence in multiple markets provides balance to our business, reduces our exposure to adverse economic trends affecting any one market and provides stable cash flow to fund growth opportunities.

Product innovation and smart breadth. We have a tradition of developing innovative financial products to serve the needs of our customers. For example, we were the first to introduce long-term care insurance plans that enable married couples to share long-term care insurance benefits. We also introduced the GE Retirement Answer®, a guaranteed income annuity product that mitigates a number of the risks that accompany traditional guaranteed minimum income benefits offered by many of our competitors. We offer a breadth of products that meet the needs of consumers throughout the various stages of their lives. We refer to our approach to product diversity as "smart" breadth because we are selective in the products we offer and strive to maintain appropriate return and risk thresholds when we expand the scope of our product offerings. We believe our reputation for innovation and our smart breadth of products enable us to sustain strong relationships with our distributors. It also positions us to benefit from the current trend among distributors to reduce the number of insurers with whom they maintain relationships, while at the same time providing distributors continued access to a breadth of products.

Extensive, multi-channel distribution network. We have extensive distribution reach and offer consumers access to our products through a broad network of financial intermediaries, independent producers and dedicated sales specialists. In addition, we maintain strong relationships with leading distributors by providing a high level of specialized and differentiated distribution support, such as product training, advanced marketing and sales solutions, financial product design for affluent customers and technology solutions that support the distributors' sales efforts, and by pursuing joint business improvement efforts. For example, in our mortgage insurance business, our AU Central® Internet platform provides lenders real-time access to multiple automated underwriting systems at the point of sale, helping them to originate loans more easily and efficiently. We also offer a joint business improvement program (originally developed by GE), called "At the Customer For the Customer," or ACFC, through which we help our independent sales intermediaries increase sales and realize greater cost and operational efficiencies in their businesses. We believe programs such as AU Central® and ACFC have been favorably received by our distributors and helped to differentiate us from our competitors.

Technology-enhanced, scalable, low-cost operating platform. We have pursued an aggressive approach to cost-management and continuous process improvement. We employ an extensive array of cost management disciplines, including aggressive integration efforts, forming dedicated teams to identify opportunities for cost reductions and the continuous improvement of business processes. This has enabled us to reduce our recurring operating expenses and provide funds for new growth and technology investments. We also have developed sophisticated technological tools that enhance performance by automating key processes and reducing response times and process variations. These tools also make it easier for our customers and distributors to do business with us. For example, we recently introduced GENIUS®, a proprietary digital platform that automates our term life and long-term care insurance new business processing and improves the consistency and accuracy of our underwriting decisions. GENIUS® is designed to substantially shorten the cycle time from receipt-of-application to issuance-of-policy and significantly reduce our policy acquisition costs. In addition, we have centralized our operations and have established scalable, low-cost operating centers in Virginia, North Carolina, India and Ireland.

Disciplined risk management with strong compliance practices. Risk management and regulatory compliance are critical parts of our business, and we are recognized in the insurance industry for our excellence in these areas. We employ comprehensive risk management processes in virtually every aspect of our operations, including product development, underwriting, investment management, asset-liability management and technology development programs. We have an experienced group of more than 130 professionals dedicated exclusively to our risk management processes. As part of GE, we have been able to develop and share best practices for risk management across GE's financial services businesses. These best practices include an in-force product review process, an early-warning system to identify emerging risks and leading-edge tools for investment risk assessment. We believe our disciplined risk management processes have enabled us to avoid a number of the pricing and product design pitfalls that have affected other participants in the insurance industry. For example, we have not offered a traditional guaranteed minimum income benefit with our variable annuities as offered by many of our competitors because we concluded the exposures inherent in these benefits exceed our permissible risk tolerance. In our mortgage insurance business, we have substantially limited our exposure to the riskier portions of the bulk and sub-prime mortgage insurance market. We take a similar disciplined approach to legal and regulatory compliance and have approximately 200 professionals dedicated to these matters. Throughout our company we instill a strong commitment to integrity in business dealings and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In recognition of this commitment, we have received the American Council of Life Insurers' Integrity First Award for compliance in both 2001 and 2002.

Strong balance sheet and high-quality investment portfolio. We believe our size, ratings and capital strength provide us with a significant competitive advantage. We have a diversified, high-quality investment portfolio with \$61.7 billion of invested assets, as of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis. More than 93% of our fixed maturities had ratings equivalent to investment-grade, and less than 1% of our total investment portfolio consisted of equity securities, as of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis. We also actively manage the relationship between our investment assets and our insurance liabilities. Our prudent approach to managing our balance sheet reflects our commitment to maintaining financial strength.

Experienced and deep management team. Our senior management team has an average of approximately 17 years of experience in the financial services industry. We have adopted GE's recognized practices for successfully developing managerial talent at all levels of our organization and have instilled a performance- and execution-oriented corporate culture that we will continue to foster as an independent company.

Growth Strategies

Our objective is to increase operating earnings and enhance returns on equity. We intend to pursue this objective by focusing on the following strategies:

Capitalize on attractive growth trends in three key markets. We have positioned our product portfolio and distribution relationships to capitalize on the attractive growth prospects in three key markets:

Retirement income, where we believe growth will be driven by a variety of favorable demographic trends and the approximately \$4.4 trillion of invested financial assets in the U.S. that are held by people within 10 years of retirement (according to SRI Consulting Business Intelligence). Our products are designed to enable the growing retired population to convert their invested assets into reliable retirement income.

Protection, particularly long-term care insurance, where we believe growth will be driven by the increasing protection needs of the expanding aging population and a shifting of the burden for funding these needs to individuals from governments and employers. For example, according to the American Society on Aging and Conning Research & Consulting, approximately 70% of individuals in the U.S. aged 65 and older will require long-term care at some time in their lives, but in 2001, only 7% of individuals in the U.S. aged 55 and older had long-term care insurance.

International mortgage insurance, where we continue to see attractive growth opportunities with the expansion of homeownership and low-down-payment loans. The net premiums written in our international mortgage insurance business have increased by a compound annual growth rate of 46% for the three years ended December 31, 2003. Our international mortgage insurance operations had net earnings of \$144 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, or 39% of the total net earnings of our Mortgage Insurance segment, and \$44 million and \$28 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, or 43% and 33% of total segment net earnings.

Further strengthen and extend our distribution channels. We intend to further strengthen and extend our distribution channels by continuing to differentiate ourselves in areas where we believe we have distinct competitive advantages. These areas include:

Product and service innovations, as illustrated by new product introductions, such as the introduction in 2002 of our GE Retirement Answer® and our introduction of innovative private mortgage insurance products in the European market, which we believe have been well

received by customers and have generated new distribution relationships for us. Our service innovations include programs such as our policyholder wellness initiatives in our long-term care insurance business and our AU Central® Internet platform in our mortgage insurance business.

Collaborative approach to key distributors, which includes a joint business improvement program (originally developed by GE), called "At the Customer, For the Customer," or ACFC, and our platinum customer service desks, which have benefited our distributors and helped strengthen our relationships with them.

Technology initiatives, such as our GENIUS® underwriting system, which makes it easier for distributors to do business with us, improves our term life and long-term care insurance underwriting speed and accuracy, and lowers our operating costs.

Enhance returns on capital and increase margins. We believe we will be able to enhance our returns on capital and increase our margins through the following:

Rigorous product pricing and return discipline. We intend to maintain strict product pricing disciplines that are designed to achieve our target returns on capital. Over the past two years, we introduced restructured pricing on newly issued policies in a number of product lines in each of our operating segments, which we believe will increase our expected returns on new business. In addition, we exited products that were not achieving our target returns. We expect our returns on capital to improve as the benefits of these actions emerge over time and as we continue our focus on maintaining target returns in the future.

Capital efficiency enhancements. We continually seek opportunities to use our capital more efficiently to support our business, while maintaining our ratings and strong capital position. For example, in 2003, we took actions to reduce the statutory capital required to support most of our new term and universal life insurance policies. We expect these actions will enhance the returns on equity on these blocks of business over time. In addition, we expect that the returns for our U.S. mortgage insurance business will increase as a result of our 2003 decision to reduce excess capital at our mortgage insurance subsidiaries by operating at an "AA/Aa2" rating level.

Investment income enhancements. As part of GE, the yield on our investment portfolio has been affected by the practice in recent years of realizing investment gains through the sale of appreciated securities and other assets during a period of historically low interest rates. This strategy was pursued to offset impairments in our bond portfolio, fund consolidations and restructurings in our business and provide current income. As we transition to being an independent public company, our investment strategy will be to optimize investment income without relying on realized investment gains. As a result of this strategy, we expect the yield on our investment portfolio to stabilize, with the potential for increases in a rising interest rate environment. We also will seek to improve our investment yield by continuously evaluating our asset class mix and pursuing additional investment classes.

Ongoing operating cost reductions and efficiencies. We will continually focus on reducing our cost base while maintaining strong service levels for our customers. We expect to accomplish this in each of our operating units through a wide range of cost management disciplines, including consolidating operations, using low-cost operating locations, reducing supplier costs, leveraging Six Sigma and other process improvement efforts, forming dedicated teams to identify opportunities for cost reductions and investing in new technology, particularly for web-based, digital end-to-end processes.

Pursue acquisitions opportunistically. We intend to continue to complement our core growth strategy through selective acquisitions designed to enhance our earnings and returns, the breadth of our product portfolio, or our distribution reach. We have successfully completed the acquisition and integration of 13 key businesses since 1993. As a public company, we will have direct access to capital markets, which we believe will enable us to raise external capital in an efficient manner to facilitate selective acquisitions.

Protection

Through our Protection segment, we offer life insurance, long-term care insurance, European payment protection insurance and employment-based group life and health insurance. The following table sets forth, on an actual and pro forma basis, selected financial information regarding our Protection segment as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Historical					Pro forma		
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,			As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the year ended December 31,
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2004	2003	2003
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Net earned premiums								
Life insurance	\$ 190	\$ 169	\$ 698	\$ 685	\$ 711	\$ 190	\$ 169	\$ 698
Long-term care insurance	440	415	1,775	1,543	1,433	391	364	1,568
European payment protection insurance	385	343	1,507	1,242	1,161	385	343	1,507
Group life and health insurance	155	155	608	618	610	155	155	608
Total net earned premiums	\$ 1,170	\$ 1,082	\$ 4,588	\$ 4,088	\$ 3,915	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,031	\$ 4,381
Revenues, net of reinsurance								
Life insurance	\$ 373	\$ 359	\$ 1,444	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,511	\$ 373	\$ 359	\$ 1,444
Long-term care insurance	606	570	2,417	2,087	1,921	529	491	2,103
European payment protection insurance	416	369	1,615	1,372	1,303	416	369	1,615
Group life and health insurance	171	174	677	714	708	171	174	677
Total revenues, net of reinsurance	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,472	\$ 6,153	\$ 5,605	\$ 5,443	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,393	\$ 5,839
Segment net earnings								
Life insurance	\$ 57	\$ 55	\$ 211	\$ 252	\$ 287	\$ 57	\$ 55	\$ 211
Long-term care insurance	40	42	171	164	159	39	35	165
European payment protection insurance	20	22	64	82	58	20	22	64
Group life and health insurance	7	12	41	56	34	7	12	41
Total segment net earnings	\$ 124	\$ 131	\$ 487	\$ 554	\$ 538	\$ 123	\$ 124	\$ 481
Assets								
Life insurance	\$ 11,976	\$ 11,557	\$ 11,742	\$ 10,710	\$ 10,218	\$ 11,976		
Long-term care insurance	12,473	10,916	11,757	10,711	8,651	12,392		
European payment protection insurance	3,764	3,985	4,074	3,866	4,108	3,764		

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	Historical				Pro forma	
Group life and health insurance	1,701	1,638	1,681	1,817	1,670	1,701
Total assets	\$ 29,914	\$ 28,096	\$ 29,254	\$ 27,104	\$ 24,647	\$ 29,833

Life insurance

Overview

Life insurance provides protection against financial hardship after the death of an insured by providing cash payments to the beneficiaries of the policyholder. According to the American Council of Life Insurers, sales of new life insurance coverage in the U.S. were \$2.9 trillion in 2002, and total life insurance coverage in the U.S. was \$16.3 trillion as of December 31, 2002. Excluding variable life insurance, the sales of which have been adversely affected by recent stock market volatility, annualized premiums for life insurance increased by an average of 9.1% per year from 1999 to 2002, according to LIMRA International.

Our principal life insurance product is term life, which provides life insurance coverage with guaranteed level premiums for a specified period of time with little or no buildup of cash value that is payable upon lapse of the coverage. We have been a leading provider of term life insurance for more than two decades, and, in 2003, we were the sixth-largest provider of term life insurance in the U.S., based upon gross written premiums, according to LIMRA International, and we believe we are a leading provider of term life insurance through brokerage general agencies in the U.S. In addition to term life insurance, we offer universal life insurance products, which are designed to provide protection for the entire life of the insured and may include a buildup of cash value that can be used to meet the policyholder's particular financial needs during his lifetime. Our life insurance business also includes a closed block of whole life insurance that is in run-off. Whole life insurance offers the beneficiary benefits in the event of the insured's death for his entire life, provided premiums have been paid when due. Whole life insurance also allows for the buildup of cash value but has no investment feature.

We price our insurance policies based primarily upon our own historical experience in the risk categories that we target. Our pricing strategy is to target individuals in preferred risk categories and offer them attractive products at competitive prices. Preferred risks include healthier individuals who generally have family histories that do not present increased mortality risk. As of March 31, 2004, approximately 83% of our in-force life insurance policies covered individuals in preferred risk categories. We also have significant expertise in evaluating people with health problems and offer appropriately priced coverage for people who meet our underwriting criteria. Our mortality experience generally has compared favorably to the assumptions we have used in pricing our products, and we believe this is indicative of the quality of our underwriting decision-making. In addition, the persistency of our policies also has compared favorably to our pricing assumptions.

We have been able to improve our returns on equity on new business by implementing pricing, reinsurance and capital management actions in response to Regulation XXX, which requires insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term and universal life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees. Virtually all our newly issued term and universal life insurance business is now affected by Regulation XXX.

We offer our life insurance products primarily through an extensive network of independent brokerage general agencies located throughout the U.S. We also offer our life insurance products through affluent market producer groups, financial intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists. We believe there are opportunities to expand our sales through each of these distribution channels.

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The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding our life insurance products as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Historical				
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Term life insurance					
Net earned premiums	\$ 180	\$ 160	\$ 664	\$ 635	\$ 661
Annualized first-year premiums(1)	26	31	106	138	105
Revenues, net of reinsurance	204	185	747	720	753
Future policy benefits/policy account balances, net of reinsurance	646	573	634	567	559
Life insurance in force, net of reinsurance (face amount)	307,806	271,389	296,942	263,622	278,720
Life insurance in force, before reinsurance (face amount)	463,245	427,209	457,738	416,305	375,244
Universal and whole life insurance					
Net earned premiums and deposits	99	114	402	406	412
Annualized first-year deposits(1)	11	13	57	57	41
Revenues, net of reinsurance	169	174	697	712	758
Future policy benefits/policy account balances, net of reinsurance	4,490	4,416	4,509	4,439	4,393
Life insurance in force, net of reinsurance (face amount)	43,733	43,988	43,726	44,663	45,721
Life insurance in force, before reinsurance (face amount)	52,885	53,803	53,074	54,587	54,228
Total life insurance(2)					
Net earned premiums and deposits	279	274	1,066	1,041	1,073
Annualized first-year premiums(1)	26	31	106	138	105
Annualized first-year deposits(1)	11	13	57	57	41
Revenues, net of reinsurance	373	359	1,444	1,432	1,511
Future policy benefits/policy account balances, net of reinsurance	5,136	4,989	5,143	5,006	4,952
Life insurance in force, net of reinsurance (face amount)	351,539	315,377	340,668	308,285	324,441
Life insurance in force, before reinsurance (face amount)	516,130	481,012	510,812	470,892	429,472

(1) Annualized first-year premiums for term life insurance and deposits for universal life insurance reflect the amount of business we generated during each period shown and do not include renewal premiums or deposits on policies written during prior periods. We consider annualized first-year premiums and deposits to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies during a specified period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period. This operating measure enables us to compare our operating performance across periods without regard to revenues or profitability related to policies sold in prior periods or from investments or other sources.

(2) Excludes life insurance written through our group life and health insurance business, a corporate-owned life insurance run-off block managed by our long-term care insurance business and variable life insurance written through our Retirement Income and Investments

segment.

Products

Term life insurance

Our term life insurance policies provide a death benefit if the insured dies while the coverage is in force. Term life policies lapse with little or no required payment by us at the end of the coverage period if the insured is still alive. We also offer policyholders the right to convert most of our term insurance policies to specified universal or variable universal life insurance policies issued by us. We seek to reduce the mortality risk associated with conversion by restricting its availability to certain ages and by limiting the period during which the conversion option can be exercised.

Our primary term life insurance products have guaranteed level premiums for initial terms of 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 years. In addition, our 5-year products offer, at the end of the initial term, a second 5-year term of level premiums, which may or may not be guaranteed. After the guaranteed period expires, premiums increase annually and the policyholder has the option to continue under the current policy by paying the increased premiums without demonstrating insurability or qualifying for a new policy by submitting again to the underwriting process. Coverage continues until the insured reaches the policy expiration age or the policyholder ceases to make premium payments or otherwise terminates the policy, including potentially converting to a permanent plan of insurance. The termination of coverage is called a lapse. For newer policies, we seek to reduce lapses at the end of the guaranteed period by gradually grading premiums to the attained age scale of the insured over the five years following the guaranteed period. After this phase-in period, premiums continue to increase as the insured ages.

Universal life insurance

Our universal life insurance policies provide policyholders with lifetime death benefit coverage, the ability to accumulate assets on a flexible, tax-deferred basis, and the option to access the cash value of the policy through a policy loan, partial withdrawal or full surrender. Our universal life products allow policyholders to adjust the timing and amount of premium payments. We credit premiums paid, less certain expenses, to the policyholder's account and from that account deduct regular expense charges and certain risk charges, known as cost of insurance, which generally increase from year to year as the insured ages. Our universal life insurance policies accumulate cash value that we pay to the insured when the policy lapses or is surrendered. Most of our universal life policies also include provisions for surrender charges for early termination and partial withdrawals. As of March 31, 2004, 53% of our in-force block of universal life insurance was subject to surrender charges. We also sell joint, second-to-die policies that are typically used for estate planning purposes. These policies insure two lives rather than one, with the policy proceeds paid after the death of both insured individuals.

We credit interest on policyholder account balances at a rate determined by us, but not less than a contractually guaranteed minimum. Our in-force universal life insurance policies generally have minimum guaranteed crediting rates ranging from 4.0% to 6.0% for the life of the policy, with a majority of those products currently crediting rates between 4.0% and 5.5%. The most frequent minimum guaranteed crediting rate as of March 31, 2004 was 4%. With interest rates currently at or near historical lows, we are seeking regulatory authorization to reduce our minimum guaranteed crediting rates for new policies.

Underwriting and pricing

We believe that effective underwriting and pricing are significant drivers of the profitability of our life insurance business, and we have established rigorous underwriting and pricing practices to maximize our profitability. We retain most of the risk we currently underwrite (89% in the three months ended March 31, 2004), thereby minimizing the premiums ceded to reinsurers. Our retention policy is to reinsure all risks in excess of \$1 million per life, and the reinsured amount is generally based on the policy amount at the time of issue. We set pricing assumptions for expected claims, lapses, investment

returns, expenses and customer demographics based on our own relevant experience and other factors. Our strategy is to price our products competitively for our target risk categories and not, necessarily, to be equally competitive in all categories.

Our current underwriting guidelines place each insurable life insurance applicant in one of eight primary risk categories, depending upon current health, medical history and other factors. Each of these eight categories has specific health criteria, including the applicant's history of using nicotine products. We consider each life insurance application individually and apply our guidelines to place each applicant in the appropriate risk category, regardless of face value or net amount at risk. We may decline an applicant's request for coverage if his health or lifestyle assessment is unacceptable to us. We do not delegate underwriting decisions to independent sales intermediaries or to our dedicated sales specialists. Instead, all underwriting decisions are made by our own underwriting personnel or by our automated underwriting system. We often share information with our reinsurers to gain their insights on potential mortality and underwriting risks and to benefit from their broad expertise. We use the information we obtain from the reinsurers to help us develop effective strategies to manage those risks.

We use independent laboratories to analyze blood and urine samples from applicants and to report their findings to us using standard laboratory techniques and metrics. For applicants of certain ages and for policies with higher face amounts, we collect and evaluate other medical information, such as EKGs and treadmill tests. We ask for comprehensive medical reports on an applicant when we believe existing medical risk factors make it appropriate to do so. We also actively monitor emerging medical technologies and diagnostic indicators, and we incorporate those in our underwriting process based on cost-effectiveness and market acceptance. We believe our monitoring and evaluation process facilitates more effective underwriting decisions and thereby improves our mortality performance.

A key part of our life insurance underwriting program is the streamlined, technology-enhanced process called GENIUS®, which automates new business processing for term life insurance. With this proprietary digital platform, our automated systems are capable of making up to 50% of our underwriting decisions. GENIUS® is designed to significantly shorten the cycle time from receipt-of-application to issuance-of-policy and to reduce our policy acquisition costs. GENIUS® also improves the consistency and accuracy of our underwriting decisions by reducing information and decision-making variation.

Long-term care insurance

Overview

We offer individual long-term care insurance products that provide protection against the high and escalating costs of long-term health care provided in the insured's home and in assisted living and nursing facilities. Insureds become eligible for benefits when they are incapable of performing certain activities of daily living or when they become cognitively impaired. In contrast to health insurance, long-term care insurance provides coverage for skilled and custodial care provided outside of a hospital. The typical claim covers a duration of care of 3 to 24 months.

We were the leading provider of individual long-term care insurance in 2003, according to LIMRA International, based upon number of policies sold and annualized first-year premiums. We established ourselves as a pioneer in long-term care insurance almost 30 years ago. Since that time, we have accumulated extensive pricing and claims experience, which we believe is the most comprehensive in the industry and has enabled us to build what we believe is the largest actuarial database in the industry. We believe our experience gives us a deep understanding of what is required for long term, consistent success and has enabled us to develop a disciplined growth strategy built on a foundation of strong risk management, product innovation and a diversified distribution strategy.

Total individual long-term care insurance premiums for in-force policies in the U.S. increased from approximately \$2.4 billion in 1997 to \$6.6 billion in 2003, according to LIMRA International,

representing a compound annual growth rate of 18.4%. We believe the long-term care insurance market will continue to expand over time as the result of aging demographics, increasing medical costs, the lack of alternate sources to cover these costs (such as Medicare) and increasing public awareness of the need for long-term care insurance. According to the American Society on Aging and Conning Research & Consulting, approximately 70% of individuals in the U.S. aged 65 and older will require long-term care at some time in their lives, but in 2001, only 7% of individuals in the U.S. aged 55 and older had long-term care insurance.

Given the relatively low penetration rate for long-term care insurance, we expect that sales of this product will increase with the growing public awareness of the discrepancy between long-term care costs and Medicare and other public benefits. As the leading provider of individual long-term care insurance, we have made significant investments to further the education and awareness of the benefits of long-term care insurance. Examples of these investments include the national sponsorship of the Alzheimer's Association annual Memory Walk, the creation of a national long-term care awareness day, and free access to our Center for Financial Learning website.

Our rigorous focus on risk management in long-term care insurance is a key part of our disciplined growth strategy and we believe it has differentiated us from our competitors. This focus includes strong pricing disciplines, intelligent product positioning, experienced-based underwriting, sound claims adjudication, disciplined asset-liability management and extensive in-force monitoring processes. Our critical product pricing assumptions such as lapse rates, investment yields, mortality and morbidity are based upon 30 years of experience. As part of our approach to product pricing we stress test all our morbidity and other pricing assumptions through stochastic modeling. Our products are positioned to be particularly attractive to certain segments of the population, based on age and marital status, where we see consistent, favorable claims experience. Our extensive pricing and claims experience and databases enable us to perform in depth analysis so that we can respond to emerging experience and execute product pricing strategies to achieve target returns. We have comprehensive underwriting processes including an experienced team of underwriters, the use of field underwriting procedures that leverage our 1,800 long term care sales specialists, and advanced analytics and technology to improve our risk assessment and operating efficiency. We believe we have one of the largest and most experienced claims organizations in the industry. Our claims adjudication process includes a pre-eligibility assessment by an experienced health professional to establish preliminary claims eligibility, followed by an on-site assessment and care coordination phase to validate eligibility and to design an appropriate plan of care. To mitigate exposure to interest rate risk, including interest rate risk on the investment of in-force premiums, we execute investment and hedging strategies designed to closely match the duration of assets and liabilities related to our long-term care policies. Finally, our in-force monitoring processes include on-going evaluations of product performance, external validation of risks and various simulation tests including stochastic modeling.

Throughout our history, we have consistently been a leader in product innovation. We were one of the first long-term care insurers to offer home care coverages and the first to offer shared plan coverage for married couples. We developed these innovations based upon our risk analytics and in response to policyholder needs and emerging claims experience. Our most recent innovations have included our policyholder wellness initiatives that are designed to improve the overall health of our policyholders. These initiatives provide valuable services to our policyholders, reduce claims expenses and differentiate us from our competitors.

We have a network of diversified sales channels for our long-term care insurance products and services, including a dedicated sales team of approximately 1,800 specialists that accounted for 57% of our annualized first-year premiums for the year ended December 31, 2003. The balance of our new business comes from various other distribution relationships with financial intermediaries, independent producers and other affinity programs. More than 300 dedicated associates support these diversified distribution channels.

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The following table sets forth, on an actual and pro forma basis, selected financial information regarding our long-term care insurance business, which includes long-term care insurance, Medicare supplement insurance, as well as several run-off blocks of accident and health insurance and corporate-owned life insurance, as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Historical					Pro forma		
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,			As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the year ended December 31,
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2004	2003	2003
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Net earned premiums	\$ 440	\$ 415	\$ 1,775	\$ 1,543	\$ 1,433	\$ 391	\$ 364	\$ 1,568
Annualized first-year premiums(1)	42	62	240	257	255	42	62	240
Revenues, net of reinsurance	606	570	2,417	2,087	1,921	529	491	2,103
Reserves	9,029	7,891	8,907	7,606	6,473	9,047		

(1)

Annualized first-year premiums reflect the amount of business we generated during each period shown and do not include renewal premiums on policies written during prior periods. We consider annualized first-year premiums to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies during a specified period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period. This operating measure enables us to compare our operating performance across periods without regard to revenues or profitability related to policies sold in prior periods or from investments or other sources.

Products

Our principal product is individual long-term care insurance. Prior to the mid-1990s, we issued primarily indemnity policies, which provide for fixed daily amounts for long-term care benefits. Since the mid-1990s, we have offered primarily reimbursement policies, which provide for reimbursement of documented expenses for nursing home, assisted living facilities or home care expenses. As of December 31, 2003, our in-force policies consisted of approximately 84% reimbursement policies and 16% indemnity policies, measured on a pro forma premium-weighted basis. Reimbursement policies permit us to review individual claims expenses and, therefore, provide greater control over claims cost management than indemnity policies.

Our current long-term care insurance product offerings include a comprehensive coverage product that includes features such as no elimination period for home-care benefits, international coverage and a choice between monthly maximum expense limits and daily limits. We also offer a lower-priced alternative that allows customization of individual benefit plans, including an option that provides reimbursement for 50% of home-care benefits.

Our products provide customers with a choice of a maximum period of coverage from two years to ten years, as well as lifetime coverage. Our current products also provide customers with different choices for the maximum reimbursement limit for their policy, with \$100 to \$150 per day being the most common choices nationwide. Our new policies can be purchased with a benefit increase option that provides for increases in the maximum reimbursement limit at a fixed rate of 5% per year, which helps to mitigate customers' exposure to increasing long-term care costs. Many long-term care insurance policies sold in the industry have a feature referred to as an elimination period that is a minimum period of time that an insured must incur the direct cost of care before becoming eligible for policy benefits. Although many of our new policies have no elimination period for home care coverage, the majority of our new policies do have an elimination period for care provided in assisted living and nursing facilities. All of these product features allow customers to tailor their coverage to meet their

specific requirements and allow us to price our products with better predictability regarding future claim costs.

We sell our long-term care insurance policies on a guaranteed renewable basis, which means that we are required to renew the policies each year as long as the premium is paid. The terms of all our long-term care insurance policies permit us to increase premiums during the premium-paying period if appropriate in light of our experience with a relevant group of policies, although historically it has been our practice not to do so. We may increase premiums on a group of policies in response to those policies' performance, subject to the receipt of regulatory approvals. However, we may not increase premiums due to changes in an individual's health status or age.

In addition to our individual long-term care insurance products, we also offer a group long-term care insurance program for GE employees in the U.S. This group program currently consists of approximately 40,000 long-term care insurance policies and accounted for approximately \$8 million and \$24 million of premiums for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

We also offer Medicare supplement insurance that provides coverage for Medicare-qualified expenses that are not covered by Medicare because of applicable deductibles or maximum limits. Medicare supplement insurance often appeals to a similar sector of the population as long-term care insurance, and we believe we will be able to use our marketing and distribution strengths for long-term care insurance products to increase sales of Medicare supplement insurance.

The financial results of our long-term care insurance business also include the results of our Medicare supplement insurance product and several small run-off blocks of accident and health insurance products and corporate-owned life insurance. We believe that these blocks of business do not have a material effect on the results of our long-term care insurance business.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, we reinsured a block of our in-force long-term care insurance business with UFLIC, and we assumed a small in-force block of Medicare supplement insurance from UFLIC. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions."

Underwriting and pricing

We employ extensive medical underwriting policies and procedures to assess and quantify risks before we issue our long-term care insurance policies. For individual long-term care products, we use underwriting criteria that are similar to, but separate from, those we use in underwriting life insurance products. Depending upon an applicant's age and health status, we use a variety of underwriting information sources to determine morbidity risk, or the probability that an insured will be unable to perform activities of daily living or suffer cognitive impairment, and eligibility for insurance. The process entails a comprehensive application that requests health, prescription drug and lifestyle- and activity-related information. Higher-risk applicants are also required to participate in an assessment process by telephone or in person. A critical element of this assessment process is a cognitive exam to identify early cognitive impairments. In addition, an experienced long-term care insurance underwriter conducts a comprehensive review of the application, the results of the assessment process and, in many cases, complete medical records from the applicant's physicians.

To streamline the underwriting process and improve the accuracy and consistency of our underwriting decisions, we implemented the GENIUS® automated underwriting technology in our long-term care insurance business beginning in January 2003. We currently process approximately 25% of our long-term care insurance applications through GENIUS®, and we expect to introduce further enhancements in 2004 that will increase the use of GENIUS® in processing our long-term care insurance applications.

We believe we have one of the largest and most experienced long-term care insurance claims management operations in the industry. Our claims adjudication process includes, with respect to newer

policies, a pre-claim assessment by an experienced health professional who establishes preliminary claims eligibility, followed by an on-site assessment and care coordination phase to validate eligibility and to work with the customer in determining an appropriate plan of care. Continued claims eligibility is verified through an ongoing eligibility assessment for existing claimants. We will continue to make investments in new processes and technologies that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our long-term care insurance expense tracking and claims decision-making process.

The overall profitability of our long-term care insurance policies depends to a large extent on the degree to which our claims experience, morbidity and mortality experience, lapse rates and investment yields match our pricing assumptions. We believe we have the largest actuarial database in the industry, derived from almost 30 years of experience in offering long-term care insurance products. This database has provided substantial claims experience and statistics regarding morbidity risk, which has helped us to develop a sophisticated pricing methodology tailored to segmented risk categories, depending upon marital status, medical history and other factors. We continually monitor trends and developments that may affect the risk, pricing and profitability of our long-term care insurance products and adjust our new product pricing and other terms as appropriate. We also work with a Medical Advisory Board, composed of independent experts from the medical and nursing care industries, that provides insights on emerging morbidity and medical trends, enabling us to be more proactive in our risk segmentation, pricing and product development strategies.

European payment protection insurance

Overview

We provide payment protection insurance to customers throughout Europe. Payment protection insurance helps consumers meet their payment obligations on outstanding financial commitments, such as mortgages, personal loans or credit cards, in the event of a misfortune such as illness, involuntary unemployment, temporary incapacity, permanent disability or death. We currently offer payment protection insurance in the U.K., where we have offered the product for more than 30 years, and in 12 other European markets, including Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Finaccord, an industry research firm, estimates that, in 2002, gross written premiums for payment protection insurance with an involuntary unemployment, temporary incapacity, permanent disability or death element were approximately €25.7 billion in the U.K. and the six other European countries it reviewed. Between 1998 to 2002, Finaccord estimates that the average annual growth rates in these seven countries were approximately 10% for retail lending balances and 16.9% for mortgage loans. The U.K. is the largest and most mature market compared to the Republic of Ireland and countries in Continental Europe. Although recent growth rates and margins have varied throughout Continental Europe, they are generally significantly higher than in the U.K.

We distribute our payment protection products primarily through financial institutions, such as major European banks, which offer our insurance products in connection with underlying loans or other financial products they sell to their customers. Under these arrangements, the distributors typically take responsibility for branding and marketing the products, allowing us to take advantage of their distribution capabilities, while we take responsibility for pricing, underwriting and claims payment. As of March 31, 2004, we had arrangements with approximately 115 distributors, including 96 outside the U.K.

We continue to implement innovative methods for distributing our payment protection insurance products, including using web-based tools that provide our distributors with a cost-effective means of applying and selling our products in combination with a broad range of underlying financial products. We believe these innovative methods also will make it easier to establish arrangements with new distributors.

During the three months ended March 31, 2004, we entered into 7 new arrangements with financial institutions in Continental Europe. As we enter into new arrangements and as existing arrangements become due for renewal, we are focused on maintaining a disciplined approach to growth, with an emphasis on arrangements that achieve our targeted returns on capital and increase our operating earnings.

For a description of the arrangements pursuant to which we will acquire the European payment protection business from affiliates of GE, see "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company European Payment Protection Insurance Business Arrangements."

Products

Our principal product is payment protection insurance, which can support any loan, credit agreement or other financial commitment. Depending upon the type of financial product or commitment, our policies may cover all or a portion of the policyholder's obligation or may cover monthly payments for a fixed period of time. We are able to customize the circumstances under which benefits are paid from among the range of events that can prevent policyholders from meeting their payment obligations. In the event of a policyholder's illness, involuntary unemployment or other temporary inability to work, we cover monthly payment obligations until the policyholder is able to return to work, usually subject to a maximum period of 24 months. In the event of a policyholder's death or permanent disability, we typically repay the entire covered obligation.

In addition to payment protection insurance, we offer related consumer protection products, primarily in the U.K., including:

Personal accident insurance, which provides a lump-sum benefit in the event that the policyholder sustains a temporary or permanent disability or death as the result of an accident;

Guaranteed asset protection, which, in the event of an automobile accident, covers any shortfall between the insured value of the vehicle and any outstanding balance under the related loan;

Purchase protection, which covers losses in the event that products purchased with a credit or debit card are lost, damaged or stolen within a specified period after purchase; and

Travel insurance, which provides benefits following certain events, such as trip cancellation, medical emergency or death, and the incurrence of legal expenses while traveling. We decided to discontinue this business as of January 1, 2004 because of unfavorable returns, although we will continue to write new consumer policies under our existing contracts with distributors until these contracts expire.

With the exception of our travel insurance arrangements, we will continue to evaluate opportunities to take advantage of our European operations and distribution infrastructure to offer these, and other consumer protection insurance products, more broadly throughout Europe.

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding our payment protection insurance and other related consumer protection insurance products as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Historical				
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Gross written premiums	\$ 179	\$ 373	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,229
Net earned premiums	385	343	1,507	1,242	1,161
Total revenues, net of reinsurance	416	369	1,615	1,372	1,303
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	81	70	376	307	266
Reserves	2,128	2,436	2,425	2,342	1,949

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We work with our distributors to design and promote insurance products in ways that best complement their product strategies and risk profiles and to ensure that our products comply with all applicable consumer regulations. Through this close cooperation, we believe there are opportunities to increase the benefit of these arrangements by extending our payment protection insurance products across the full range of consumer finance products offered by our distributors. We are also working closely with our distributors to help them increase the percentage of their customers who purchase our protection insurance at the time they enter into a loan or financial commitment and reduce the percentage of customers who elect not to renew our policies upon expiration. Consumers generally pay premiums for our insurance to our distributors, who in turn forward these payments to us, typically net of commissions.

The following table sets forth gross written premiums for payment protection insurance and other related consumer protection products, based upon the residence of the consumer (not the location of the distributor) for each of the periods indicated:

	Historical				
	Three months ended March 31,		Years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Gross written premiums by region					
U.K. and Republic of Ireland	\$ 46	\$ 279	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,231	\$ 960
France	59	43	193	147	130
Nordic region(1)	39	23	136	104	76
Southern region(2)	26	22	76	43	47
Central region(3)	9	6	30	23	16
	\$ 179	\$ 373	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,229

- (1) Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.
- (2) Portugal, Spain and Italy.
- (3) Germany, Switzerland and The Netherlands.

Our payment protection insurance business is concentrated with relatively few large distributors, and our top five distributors accounted for 86% of our gross written premiums during the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to 61% during the three months ended March 31, 2003. During the three months ended March 31, 2004, the U.K. accounted for approximately 18% of our gross written premiums compared to 74% during the three months ended March 31, 2003. Our top five U.K. distributors accounted for 63% of our total gross written premiums during the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to 60% during the three months ended March 31, 2003.

For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, GE's consumer finance division and other related GE entities accounted for 54%, 16%, 19% and 14% of our European payment protection insurance gross written premiums, respectively. We recently entered into a five-year agreement, subject to certain early termination provisions, that extends our relationship with GE's consumer finance division and provides us with the right to be the exclusive provider of payment protection insurance in Europe for GE's consumer finance operations in jurisdictions where we offer these products.

Consistent with our focus on disciplined growth and returns on capital, as we enter into new arrangements and review existing arrangements with distributors, we will seek to manage these arrangements and deploy capital where we believe we can achieve the highest returns while strengthening our client relationships. In some cases, particularly in the U.K., we have arrangements in place that account for significant revenue without a corresponding benefit to returns on capital. As these arrangements come up for renewal, we intend to reprice these

arrangements more favorably, or if

this is not possible for competitive or other reasons, in most cases we will not renew them. For example, we did not renew arrangements with our largest distributor (as measured by gross written premiums), a large U.K. bank, which accounted for 29% of gross written premiums during the year ended December 31, 2003, when these arrangements expired at the end of 2003. Although we expect our revenue to decline significantly over the next few years as existing policies from these less profitable arrangements begin to run off, we believe this will not have a material impact on our operating earnings and will have a favorable effect on our returns as capital is released and redeployed into markets with potential for higher growth and returns.

We are continuing to diversify and expand our base of distributors. We are also exploring growth opportunities in Central and Eastern Europe, which we believe will be increasingly receptive to payment protection insurance as consumer lending further develops in those markets. In addition, we believe the accession of additional countries to the European Union will facilitate our entry into those markets.

Underwriting and pricing

We have more than 30 years of experience in underwriting payment protection insurance. Consistent with market practices, our payment protection insurance currently is underwritten and priced on a program basis, by type of product and by distributor, rather than on the basis of the characteristics of the individual policyholder. In setting prices, we take into account the underlying obligation, the particular product features and the average customer profile of the distributor (including data such as customer age, gender and occupation). We also consider morbidity and mortality rates, lapse rates and investment yields in pricing our products. We believe our experience in underwriting allows us to provide competitive pricing to distributors and generate targeted returns and profits for our business.

Group life and health insurance

Overview

We offer a full range of employment-based benefit products and services to employers with fewer than 1,000 employees, as well as select groups within larger companies that require highly customized benefit plans. We refer to our group life and health insurance business as the Employee Benefits Group. This group's products include group non-medical insurance products, such as dental, vision, life and disability insurance; group medical insurance products, such as stop loss insurance and fully insured medical; and individual voluntary products. We use an independent network of approximately 5,000 licensed group life and health insurance brokers and agents, supported by our nationwide sales force of approximately 100 employees, to distribute our group life and health insurance products. Individual voluntary products are sold through employers and other worksite-based groups using a network of independent insurance producers. As of March 31, 2004, our Employee Benefits Group provided employment-based benefit products and services to more than 29,000 organizations, including approximately 2.6 million plan participants.

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Many of the employers in our target market do not have large human resource departments with individuals devoted to benefit design, administration and budgeting. As a result, we work closely with independent group benefit brokers and the end customer or employer to design benefit plans to meet the employer's particular requirements. Our customers are small and mid-size employers that require knowledgeable independent group benefit brokers and insurance company representatives to understand their individual financial needs and employee profiles and to structure benefit plans that are appropriate for their particular size, geographical markets and resources. We believe our extensive experience and expertise in group life and health insurance products provide us with opportunities to foster close broker relationships and to assist employers in designing benefit plans, as well as selling traditional insurance products.

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding our group life and health insurance products as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Historical				
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Net earned premiums					
Group non-medical insurance	\$ 99	\$ 101	\$ 393	\$ 402	\$ 440
Group medical insurance	46	45	179	178	136
Individual voluntary products	10	9	36	38	34
Total net earned premiums	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 608	\$ 618	\$ 610
Annualized first-year premiums(1)					
Group non-medical insurance	\$ 17	\$ 11	\$ 95	\$ 93	\$ 79
Group medical insurance	5	7	35	58	57
Individual voluntary products	4	3	14	17	13
Total annualized first-year premiums	\$ 26	\$ 21	\$ 144	\$ 168	\$ 149
Revenues, net of reinsurance					
Group non-medical insurance	\$ 108	\$ 110	\$ 428	\$ 448	\$ 491
Group medical insurance	52	54	210	224	179
Individual voluntary products	11	10	39	42	38
Total revenues, net of reinsurance	\$ 171	\$ 174	\$ 677	\$ 714	\$ 708
Reserves					
Group non-medical insurance	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,034	\$ 1,036	\$ 1,021
Group medical insurance	60	64	62	72	64
Individual voluntary products	39	39	40	39	38
Total reserves	\$ 1,154	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,136	\$ 1,147	\$ 1,123
Coverages(2)					
Group non-medical insurance	40,511	41,323	40,802	41,234	40,689
Group medical insurance	1,519	1,824	1,517	1,823	1,745
Individual voluntary products	3,493	3,301	3,446	3,320	3,531

(1)

Annualized first-year premiums reflect the amount of business we generated during each period shown and do not include renewal premiums on policies written during prior periods. We consider annualized first-year premiums to be a measure of our operating performance because they

represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies during a specified period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period. This operating measure enables us to compare our operating performance across periods without regard to revenues or profitability related to policies sold in prior periods or from investments or other sources.

(2)

"Coverages" refers to covered groups within a line of coverage. A "covered group" consists of all the employees of a covered company or a select group of employees within a company. A covered group with multiple lines of coverage is counted separately for each line of coverage.

Products

We offer a full range of employee benefits products for the group, group voluntary and individual voluntary markets. We sell group benefits exclusively to employers, which pay all or most of the applicable premiums. We sell group voluntary and individual voluntary benefits through employers to employees, who generally pay all or most of the premiums through payroll deductions. Coverage in both group and group voluntary benefits generally ceases upon the termination of employment, whereas coverage in individual voluntary benefits continues after the termination of employment. Voluntary benefit products enable an employer to expand its available employee benefits without adding to the company's costs. As a result, these programs allow employees to select benefit packages to meet their individual and family needs and budgets, generally at lower premiums than they would pay for comparable benefit packages assembled independently. Employers help to administer group and group voluntary benefits, and we administer individual voluntary benefits with little involvement from employers.

Group non-medical insurance

Our group non-medical insurance consists of dental and vision, life and disability insurance products.

Dental and vision insurance. Our group dental coverage provides benefits to insured employees and their eligible dependents for specified dental services. We also offer dental managed-care plans, which provide differentiated benefit levels depending upon whether the dental provider is a member of a nationwide network. Vision coverage generally is offered as a supplement to dental coverage.

Life insurance. Our group term life insurance product provides benefits in the event of an insured employee's death. The death benefit can be based upon an individual's earnings or occupation, or can be fixed at a set dollar amount. Our products also include optional accidental death and dismemberment coverage as a supplement to our term life insurance policies. This coverage provides benefits for an insured employee's loss of life, limb or sight as a result of accidental death or injury.

Disability insurance. Our group long-term disability coverage is designed to cover the risk of employee loss of income during prolonged periods of disability. Our group short-term disability coverage provides partial replacement of an insured employee's weekly earnings in the event of disability resulting from an injury or illness. Benefits can be a set dollar amount or based upon a percentage of earnings.

Group medical insurance

Our group medical insurance consists of stop loss insurance and fully insured medical.

Stop loss insurance. Our stop loss insurance coverage is written for employers that self-insure their employee medical benefits and covers the risk of higher-than-expected claims experience. Our coverage provides reimbursement for claims in excess of a predetermined level.

We recently launched GE Health Manager , which is an integrated self-funded medical benefits program that provides employers with stop-loss reinsurance coverage coupled with administrative services. GE Health Manager provides simplified on-line administration and effective claims management to employers in our target market. This integrated product provides us with the ability to analyze claims expenses and frequencies and suggest alternative premium structures and customized services to reduce employers' benefits costs.

Fully insured medical. Our group medical coverage provides benefits for insured employees and their dependents for hospital, surgical and ancillary medical expenses. We offer several types of plans with a wide range of plan features, such as indemnity plans, which contain deductibles and co-insurance payments, and preferred provider organization plans, or PPO plans, which reduce deductibles and co-insurance payments for medical services provided by members of a preferred provider network of healthcare providers.

We have purchased excess-of-loss reinsurance coverage to limit our exposure to losses from our group medical insurance policies. This reinsurance covers losses in excess of specified amounts arising from individual claims, as well as aggregate claims from a single group. Our annualized first-year premiums for group medical coverage declined in recent years in part as a result of our decision to concentrate our fully-insured medical plans in limited segments of the employer market where we believe we can achieve our target returns.

Individual voluntary products

We offer individual voluntary life and health insurance and annuity contracts through worksite marketing programs in which our representatives visit employer premises and make presentations to employees. Our individual health coverage consists primarily of short-term disability benefits with benefit periods generally ranging from nine months to two years. Although the policies are sold in connection with a benefit package offered to company employees, each policyholder receives an individual policy, and coverage can continue after termination of employment if the policyholder continues to make premium payments.

Underwriting and pricing

Group insurance pricing is different from individual product pricing in that it reflects the group's claims experience, when appropriate. The risk characteristics of each group are reviewed at the time the policy is issued and each year thereafter, resulting in ongoing adjustments to the group's pricing. The key rating and underwriting criteria are the group's demographic composition, including the age, gender and family composition of the group's members, the industry of the group, geographic location, regional economic trends, plan design and the group's prior claims experience.

We have a data warehouse that is integrated with all our claims processing systems. The data warehouse contains at least seven years of experience for each product that helps us predict future experience by modeling the impact of changes in current rates against historic claims. Our automated underwriting quotation and renewal systems efficiently process low-risk cases and identify high-risk cases for further underwriter review. We also have developed proprietary automated underwriting techniques that enhance the speed and accuracy of, and reduce variations in, our underwriting decision-making.

Competition

We face significant competition in all our Protection segment operations. Our competitors include other large and highly rated insurance carriers. Some of these competitors have greater resources than we do, and many of them offer similar products and use similar distribution channels. We also face competition in our life, long-term care and group insurance product lines for independent sales

intermediaries and our dedicated sales specialists. This competition is based primarily upon product pricing and features, compensation and benefits structure and support services offered. We continuously provide technology upgrades and enhanced training, and we seek to improve service for our independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists.

In our European payment protection insurance business, we are one of the few payment protection insurance providers with operations across Europe. Our competitors are divided into two broad groups: the large pan-European payment protection providers and local competitors, consisting principally of smaller national insurance companies. We also compete with captive insurers, particularly in the U.K., as our distributors increasingly consider the benefits of providing payment protection insurance directly to their customers.

Retirement Income and Investments

Overview

Through our Retirement Income and Investments segment, we offer fixed deferred, fixed immediate, and variable deferred annuities. We offer these products to a broad range of consumers, generally aged 45 and older, who want to accumulate tax-deferred assets for retirement, desire a tax-efficient source of income during their retirement, and seek to protect against outliving their assets during retirement. According to LIMRA International, sales of individual annuities were \$220 billion in 2002, the last year for which industry data regarding aggregate sales of individual annuities is available, compared to \$185 billion in 2001. For the year ended December 31, 2003, based upon total premiums and deposits, we were the largest provider of income annuities in the U.S., according to LIMRA International.

We offer fixed and variable deferred annuities, in which assets accumulate until the contract is surrendered, the contractholder dies or the contractholder begins receiving benefits under an annuity payout option, as well as retirement or fixed immediate annuities, in which payments begin within one year of issue and continue for a fixed period or for life. We believe our wide range of fixed annuity products has provided a stable source of asset growth during volatile equity and bond markets in recent years, and our variable annuity offerings continue to appeal to contractholders who wish to participate in returns linked to equity and bond markets. We also offer variable life insurance through our Retirement Income and Investments segment because this product provides investment features that are similar to our variable annuity products.

In addition to our annuity and variable life insurance products, we also offer a number of specialty products, including guaranteed investment contracts, or GICs, funding agreements and structured settlements. We sell GICs to ERISA-qualified plans, such as pension and 401(k) plans, and we sell funding agreements to money market funds that are not ERISA-qualified and to other institutional investors. Our structured settlements provide an alternative to a lump sum settlement generally in a personal injury lawsuit and typically are purchased by property and casualty insurance companies for the benefit of an injured claimant with benefits scheduled to be paid throughout a fixed period or for the life of the claimant. In addition, we offer private asset management services for affluent individual investors.

We structure our annuity products through a rigorous pricing and underwriting process designed to achieve targeted returns based upon each product's risk profile and our expected rate of investment returns. We compete for sales of annuities through competitive pricing policies and innovative product design. For example, we recently introduced the GE Retirement Answer®, or GERA , which is an annuity product that guarantees a minimum income stream to the contractholder at the end of an accumulation period, but avoids a number of the risks to the insurer that generally accompany traditional products with guaranteed minimum income benefits. We also expect to continue to

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differentiate ourselves through other innovative products, and we are developing a suite of additional retirement income products for launch in 2004.

We offer our annuities and other investment products primarily through financial institutions and specialized brokers, as well as independent accountants and independent advisers associated with our captive broker dealer.

The following table sets forth selected information regarding the products we offer through our Retirement Income and Investments segment as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Historical				
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Spread-Based Retail Products					
Fixed annuities					
Account value net of reinsurance, beginning of period	\$ 14,166	\$ 13,753	\$ 13,753	\$ 11,965	\$ 10,753
Deposits	311	350	1,069	2,663	2,434
Interest credited	146	156	603	606	552
Surrenders and benefits	(315)	(316)	(1,248)	(1,471)	(1,763)
Product charges	(4)	(4)	(11)	(10)	(11)
Account value net of reinsurance, end of period	\$ 14,304	\$ 13,939	\$ 14,166	\$ 13,753	\$ 11,965
Income annuities					
Account value net of reinsurance, beginning of period	\$ 5,008	\$ 4,673	\$ 4,673	\$ 4,002	\$ 3,456
Net earned premiums and deposits	199	140	717	979	786
Interest credited	75	72	292	277	253
Surrenders and benefits	(178)	(154)	(650)	(562)	(471)
Product charges	(6)	(5)	(24)	(23)	(22)
Account value net of reinsurance, end of period	\$ 5,098	\$ 4,726	\$ 5,008	\$ 4,673	\$ 4,002
Structured settlements(1)					
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 12,017	\$ 11,544	\$ 11,544	\$ 11,098	\$ 10,279
Net earned premiums and deposits	133	193	581	516	856
Interest credited	209	205	827	797	770
Surrenders and benefits	(222)	(223)	(912)	(847)	(778)
Product charges	(5)	(8)	(23)	(20)	(29)
Account value, end of period	\$ 12,132	\$ 11,711	\$ 12,017	\$ 11,544	\$ 11,098

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Historical

Total annualized first-year premiums from spread-based retail products(2)	\$	277	\$	258	\$	1,045	\$	991	\$	1,023
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Total deposits on spread-based retail products(3)		366		425		1,322		3,167		3,053
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Spread-Based Institutional Products

GICs and funding agreements

Account value, beginning of period	\$	9,527	\$	10,274	\$	10,274	\$	8,693	\$	5,800
Deposits (4)		501		783		3,702		3,862		4,228
Interest credited		67		77		296		230		315
Surrenders and benefits (4)		(634)		(936)		(4,745)		(2,511)		(1,650)

Account value, end of period	\$	9,461	\$	10,198	\$	9,527	\$	10,274	\$	8,693
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Total deposits on spread-based institutional products(3)(4)	\$	501	\$	783	\$	3,702	\$	3,862	\$	4,228
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Historical

	Historical				
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
Fee-Based Products					
Variable annuities(1)					
Account value, beginning of period	\$ 10,904	\$ 9,048	\$ 9,048	\$ 10,168	\$ 10,700
Deposits	308	403	2,102	1,667	2,309
Interest credited and investment performance	252	(305)	1,356	(1,091)	(1,530)
Surrenders and benefits	(372)	(376)	(1,483)	(1,571)	(1,172)
Product charges	(33)	(27)	(119)	(125)	(139)
Account value, end of period	\$ 11,059	\$ 8,743	\$ 10,904	\$ 9,048	\$ 10,168
Variable life insurance					
Deposits	\$ 11	\$ 13	\$ 45	\$ 47	\$ 53
Future policy benefits/policy account balances, net of reinsurance	13	9	12	8	3
Separate account liability	275	205	269	220	255
Life insurance in force	3,605	3,635	3,630	3,628	3,476
Asset management					
Revenues	11	9	32	40	
Deposits(5)	198	141	760	650	
Assets under management	2,513	1,746	2,395	1,762	1,836
Total deposits on fee-based products(3)	517	557	2,907	2,364	2,362

(1) Prior to the completion of the IPO, we ceded to UFLIC, effective as of January 1, 2004, all of our in-force structured settlement contracts and substantially all of our in-force variable annuity contracts.

(2) Represents annualized first-year premiums earned on spread-based income annuities and structured settlements with life contingencies. Annualized first-year premiums reflect the amount of business we generated during each period shown and do not include renewal premiums on policies written during prior periods. We consider annualized first-year premiums to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies during a specified period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period. This operating measure enables us to compare our operating performance across periods without regard to revenues or profitability related to policies sold in prior periods or from investments or other sources.

(3) Represents deposits received on spread-based non-life-contingent products and on fee-based products. We consider deposits, like annualized first-year premiums, to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of additional investments by our customers during a specified period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period.

(4)

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"Surrenders and benefits" include contracts that have matured but are redeposited with our company and reflected as deposits. In the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and in the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, surrenders and benefits of spread-based institutional products included \$177 million, \$275 million, \$1,675 million, \$800 million and \$485 million, respectively, that was redeposited and reflected under "Deposits."

(5)

Our clients own the assets deposited in our asset management products, and we receive a management fee based on the amount of assets under management.

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The following table sets forth, on an actual and pro forma basis, selected financial information regarding our Retirement Income and Investments segment as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Historical					Pro forma		
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,			As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the year ended December 31,
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2004	2003	2003
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Net earned premiums								
Spread-based retail products	\$ 277	\$ 258	\$ 1,045	\$ 991	\$ 1,023	\$ 277	\$ 258	\$ 1,045
Spread-based institutional products								
Fee-based products								
Total net earned premiums	\$ 277	\$ 258	\$ 1,045	\$ 991	\$ 1,023	\$ 277	\$ 258	\$ 1,045
Revenues, net of reinsurance								
Spread-based retail products	\$ 788	\$ 781	\$ 3,111	\$ 3,028	\$ 2,992	\$ 584	\$ 561	\$ 2,238
Spread-based institutional products	76	95	346	419	464	76	95	346
Fee-based products	112	82	324	309	265	65	33	123
Total revenues, net of reinsurance	\$ 976	\$ 958	\$ 3,781	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,721	\$ 725	\$ 689	\$ 2,707
Segment net earnings								
Spread-based retail products	\$ 22	\$ 33	\$ 109	\$ 119	\$ 164	\$ 17	\$ 19	\$ 60
Spread-based institutional products	6	11	29	47	43	6	11	29
Fee-based products	3	(2)	13	20	8	9	(4)	4
Total segment net earnings	\$ 31	\$ 42	\$ 151	\$ 186	\$ 215	\$ 32	\$ 26	\$ 93
Assets								
Spread-based retail products	\$ 34,687	\$ 33,427	\$ 34,255	\$ 33,493	\$ 30,377	\$ 33,231		
Spread-based institutional products	9,401	9,994	9,346	10,175	9,129	9,401		
Fee-based products	11,952	9,969	12,013	9,956	11,006	11,950		
Total assets	\$ 56,040	\$ 53,390	\$ 55,614	\$ 53,624	\$ 50,512	\$ 54,582		

Products

Spread-Based Retail Products

Fixed annuities

We offer fixed single premium deferred annuities, or SPDAs, which provide for a single premium payment at time of issue, an accumulation period and an annuity payout period at some future date. We also offer fixed annuities that permit additional deposits to be made into the contract after the time of issue. During the accumulation period, we credit the account value of the annuity with interest earned at an interest rate, called the crediting rate. The crediting rate is guaranteed initially for a period of one to seven years, at the contractholders' option,

and thereafter is subject to change based upon competitive factors, prevailing market rates and product profitability. Each contract also has a minimum guaranteed crediting rate. Our fixed annuity contracts are funded by our general account, and the accrual of interest during the accumulation period is generally on a tax-deferred basis to the owner. The majority of our fixed annuity contractholders retain their contracts for 5 to 10 years. After the period specified in the annuity contract, the contractholder may elect to take the proceeds of the annuity as a single payment or over time.

Our fixed annuity contracts permit the contractholder at any time during the accumulation period to withdraw all or part of the single premium paid, plus the amount credited to his account, subject to contract provisions such as surrender charges that vary depending upon the terms of the product. The contracts impose surrender charges that typically vary from 5.0% to 8.0% of the account value, starting in the year of deposit and decreasing to zero over a 5- to 9-year period. The contractholder also may withdraw annually up to 10% of the account value without penalty. Approximately \$10.5 billion, or 74.1% of the total account value of our fixed annuities as of March 31, 2004, were subject to surrender charges.

At least once each month, we set an interest crediting rate for newly issued fixed SPDAs and additional deposits. We maintain the initial crediting rate for a minimum period of one year or the guarantee period, whichever is longer. Thereafter, we may adjust the crediting rate no more frequently than once per year for any given deposit. Our in-force fixed annuity products generally have minimum guaranteed crediting rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.5% for the life of the contract, and currently we are crediting rates between 3.0% and 4.2% on a majority of those products. The most frequent minimum guaranteed crediting rate as of March 31, 2004 was 3.0%. We are in the process of filing new products with lower minimum guaranteed crediting rates and, as of March 31, 2004, we have received regulatory approval from 47 states. As a result, most of our recently issued annuity contracts have minimum guaranteed crediting rates between 1.5% and 3.0%. Minimum guaranteed rates will not change for our in-force contracts.

Our earnings from fixed annuities are based upon the spread between the crediting rate on our fixed annuity contracts and the returns we earn on our investment of premiums in our general account.

Income annuities

We offer income annuities, also known in the industry as single premium immediate annuities, or SPIAs, which provide for a single premium at the time of issue and guarantee a series of payments beginning within one year of the issue date and continuing over a period of years.

Our income annuities differ from deferred annuities in that they provide for contractually guaranteed payments that begin within one year of issue. Income annuities are not subject to surrender or borrowing by the contractholder, and therefore they provide us with the opportunity to match closely the underlying investment of the deposit received to the cash benefits to be paid under a policy and provide for an anticipated margin for expenses and profit, subject to credit, reinvestment and, in some cases, mortality risk.

The two most common types of income annuities are the life-contingent annuity, which makes payments for the life of a contractholder, and the joint and survivor annuity, which continues to make payments to a second contractholder, such as a spouse, after the death of the contractholder. We also offer period certain annuities, which make payments for a minimum period from 5 to 20 years even if the contractholder dies within the term certain period. Income annuities typically are sold to contractholders approaching retirement. We anticipate higher sales of income annuities with the demographic shift toward more people reaching retirement age and focusing on their need for dependable retirement income.

Structured settlements

Structured settlement contracts provide an alternative to a lump-sum settlement, generally in a personal injury lawsuit, and typically are purchased by property and casualty insurance companies for the benefit of an injured claimant. The structured settlements provide scheduled payments over a fixed period or, in the case of a life-contingent structured settlement, for the life of the claimant with a guaranteed minimum period of payments. These settlements offer tax-advantaged, long-range financial security to the injured party and facilitate claim settlement for the property and casualty insurance

carrier. Structured settlement contracts are long-term in nature, guarantee a fixed benefit stream and generally do not permit surrender or borrowing against the amounts outstanding under the contract.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, GE Capital guaranteed some of our structured settlement contracts. Following the completion of the IPO, GE Capital no longer guarantees any of our new structured settlement contracts.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, we reinsured all of our in-force structured settlements business with UFLIC. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions." We are continuing to write structured settlements only when we believe we will be able to achieve our targeted returns, capitalizing on our experience and relationships in this product. This may result in decreased sales of structured settlements.

Spread-Based Institutional Products

Guaranteed investment contracts and funding agreements

We offer guaranteed investment contracts, or GICs, and funding agreements, which are deposit-type products that pay a guaranteed return to the contractholder on specified dates. GICs are purchased by ERISA-qualified plans, including pension and 401(k) plans. Funding agreements are purchased by institutional accredited investors for various kinds of funds and accounts that are not ERISA-qualified. Purchasers of funding agreements include money market funds, bank common trust funds and other corporate and trust accounts and private investors in the U.S. and other countries.

Substantially all our GICs allow for the payment of benefits at contract value to ERISA plan participants prior to contract maturity in the event of death, disability, retirement or change in investment election. We carefully underwrite these risks before issuing a GIC to a plan and historically have been able to effectively manage our exposure to these benefit payments. Our GICs typically credit interest at a fixed interest rate and have a fixed-maturity generally ranging from two to six years. Contractholders may terminate our GICs upon 90 days' notice, but subject to an adjustment to the contract value for changes in the level of interest rates from the time the GIC was issued.

Our funding agreements generally credit interest on deposits at a floating rate tied to an external market index. To hedge our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, we invest the proceeds backing floating-rate funding agreements in floating-rate assets. Some of our funding agreements are purchased by money market funds, bank common trust funds and other short-term investors. These funding agreements typically are renewed annually, and generally contain "put" provisions, through which the contractholder has an option to terminate the funding agreement for any reason after giving notice within the contract's specified notice period, which is generally 90 days but can be less than 30 days. GE Capital has agreed to guarantee our obligations under these funding agreements that were issued prior to November 18, 2003 and certain renewals with a final maturity on or before June 30, 2005. This guarantee covers our obligation to contractholders and requires us to reimburse GE Capital for any such payments made to contractholders under the guarantee. As of March 31, 2004, GE Capital's guarantee covered \$2.9 billion of our aggregate \$3.0 billion of these funding agreements, compared to an aggregate of \$2.9 billion as of December 31, 2003 and \$3.7 billion as of December 31, 2002. Of these contracts, \$2.4 billion had put option features, including \$450 million with put option notice periods of 30 days or less. We issue the remainder of our funding agreements to trust accounts to back medium-term notes purchased by investors. These funding agreements contain no early termination provisions and typically are issued for terms of one to seven years. As of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the aggregate amount of these type of funding agreements was \$3.0 billion, compared to \$3.1 billion as of December 31, 2002.

In addition to the GICs that we offer, effective as of January 1, 2004, we entered into three agreements with affiliates of GE to manage a pool of municipal guaranteed investment contracts issued by those affiliates. Pursuant to these agreements, we have agreed to originate GIC liabilities and advise the GE affiliates regarding the investment, administration and management of their assets that support

those liabilities. Under two of those agreements, we will receive an administration fee of 0.165% per annum of the maximum program size for those GE affiliates, which was an aggregate of \$15.0 billion as of March 31, 2004. The agreements also provide for termination fees in the event of early termination at the option of either affiliate. Under a third agreement with another affiliate, we will receive a management fee of 0.10% per annum of the book value of the investment contracts or similar securities issued by this affiliate after January 1, 2003, which was \$955 million as of March 31, 2004. The fee we will receive on the contracts issued by that affiliate before January 1, 2003 will be based upon a pricing arrangement that will vary depending upon the maturities of those contracts and that affiliate's cost of capital. The book value of the contracts issued before January 1, 2003 was \$1,936 million as of March 31, 2004 and is expected to generate a weighted average fee of approximately 0.35% in 2004. We also will receive reimbursement of our operating expenses under each of the agreements. The initial term of each of the three agreements will expire December 31, 2006, and unless terminated at the option of either party, each agreement will automatically renew on January 1 of each year for successive terms of one year. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Liability and Portfolio Management Agreements."

Fee-Based Products

Variable annuities

We offer variable annuities that allow the contractholder to make payments into separate investment accounts, as determined by the contractholder. Like a deferred fixed annuity, a deferred variable annuity has an accumulation period and a payout period. The main difference between our fixed annuity products and our variable annuity products is that the variable annuities allow the contractholder to allocate all or a portion of his account value to separate accounts that invest in investment accounts that are distinct from our general account and track the performance of selected mutual funds, including offerings from Fidelity, AIM and GE. There is no guaranteed minimum rate of return in these subaccounts, and the contractholder bears the entire risk associated with the performance of these subaccounts. Some of our variable annuities also permit the contractholder to allocate all or a portion of his account value to our general account, in which case we credit interest at specified rates, subject to certain guaranteed minimums, which are comparable to the minimum rates in effect for our fixed annuities.

Similar to our fixed annuities, our variable annuity contracts permit the contractholder to withdraw all or part of the premiums paid, plus the amount credited to his account, subject to contract terms such as surrender charges. The cash surrender value of a variable annuity contract depends upon the value of the assets that have been allocated to the contract, how long those assets have been in the contract and the investment performance of the mutual funds to which the contractholder has allocated assets.

Variable annuities provide us with fee-based revenue in the form of expense charges and, in some cases, mortality charges. These fees equal a percentage of the contractholder's assets in the separate account and typically range from 1.25% to 1.70% per annum. We also receive fees charged on assets allocated to our separate account to cover administrative costs, as well as a portion of the management fees from the mutual funds in which assets are invested.

We also offer variable annuities with fixed account options and with bonus features. Variable annuities with fixed account options enable the contractholder to allocate a portion of his account value to the fixed account, which pays a fixed interest crediting rate. The portion of the account value allocated to the fixed account option represents general account liability for us and functions similarly to a traditional fixed annuity, whereas for the portion allocated to the separate account, the contractholder bears the investment risk. Our variable annuities with bonus features entitle the contractholder to an additional increase to his account value upon making a deposit. However, variable

annuities with bonus features are subject to different surrender charge schedules and expense charges than variable annuities without the bonus feature.

We provide our variable annuity contractholders with the option to purchase, as a separate rider, a guaranteed minimum death benefit, or GMDB, which provides the contractholder's survivors a minimum account value upon the contractholder's death. As of March 31, 2004, the account value of our variable annuities with GMDBs was approximately \$11.1 billion, with related death benefit exposure of approximately \$1.5 billion. We have reinsured approximately 61% of the account value and 86% of this in-force exposure. Assuming every contractholder died on March 31, 2004, as of that date, contracts with GMDB features not covered by reinsurance had an account value of \$4.3 billion and a related death benefit exposure of \$202 million net amount at risk. In addition to reinsurance, prior to our adoption of SOP 03-1 on January 1, 2004, we established reserves equal to the accumulated value of the charges for the benefit less any actual death benefit claims. Effective January 31, 2004, under SOP 03-1, the GMDB liability is determined by estimating the expected value of death benefits in excess of the projected account value and recognizing the excess ratably over the accumulation period based upon total expected assessments. As of March 31, 2004, our liability for GMDBs, net of reinsurance, was \$3 million. In recent years, because of adverse claims experience and other factors, reinsurers began to withdraw from this market. Consequently, in June 2003, we stopped reinsuring all of our newly issued variable annuity contracts with GMDB features. In May 2003, we raised prices of, and reduced certain benefits under, our newly issued GMDBs. We continue to evaluate our pricing of GMDB features and intend to seek regulatory approval for additional price increases when appropriate.

We continually review potential new variable annuity products and pursue only those where we believe we can achieve targeted returns in light of the risks involved. Unlike several of our competitors, we have not offered variable annuity products with traditional guaranteed minimum income benefits, or GMIBs, or with guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits, or GMABs. Traditional GMIB products guarantee a specified minimum appreciation rate for a defined period of time after annuity payments commence. GMAB products guarantee a customer's account value will be no less than the original investment at the end of a specified accumulation period, plus a specified interest rate.

Although we do not offer traditional GMIBs or GMABs, we have been able to capitalize on the demand for products with guarantees with our GERA product, which we launched in April 2002. GERA is a variable deferred annuity that has a minimum 10-year scheduled deposit period for customers who desire guaranteed minimum income streams at the end of an accumulation period. If a contractholder makes the required scheduled deposits, he is guaranteed a minimum income stream at the end of the accumulation period. The income stream may exceed the guaranteed minimum based upon the performance of the separate accounts underlying the product. As of March 31, 2004, we had \$240 million of lump-sum deposits and collected scheduled periodic deposits for this product since its inception. Based on key product design features, some of which have patents pending, we believe GERA allows us to provide our customers a guaranteed income annuity product that mitigates a number of the risks that accompany traditional guaranteed minimum income benefits offered by many of our competitors.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, we reinsured our in-force variable annuities business, excluding the GERA product and a small block of contracts in run-off, with UFLIC. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions."

Variable life insurance

We offer variable life insurance products that provide insurance coverage through a policy that gives the policyholder flexibility in investment choices and, in some products, in premium payments and coverage amounts. Our variable life products enable the policyholder to allocate all or a portion of his premiums to separate accounts that invest in investment accounts that are distinct from our general account and track the performance of selected mutual funds, including funds from Fidelity, AIM and

GE. There is no guaranteed minimum rate of return in these subaccounts, and the policyholder bears the entire risk associated with the performance of these subaccounts. Some of our variable life insurance products also permit the policyholder to allocate all or a portion of his account value to our general account, in which case we credit interest at specified rates, subject to certain guaranteed minimums, which are comparable to the minimum rates in effect for our fixed annuities.

Similar to our variable annuity products, we collect specified mortality and expense charges, fees charged on assets allocated to the separate account to cover administrative services and costs, and a portion of the management fees from the various underlying mutual funds in which the assets are invested. We collect cost of insurance charges on our variable life insurance products to compensate us for the mortality risk of the guaranteed death benefit, particularly in the early years of the policy when the death benefit is significantly higher than the value of the policyholder's account.

Asset management

We offer asset management services to affluent individual investors. Most of our clients for these services have accumulated significant retirement capital, and our principal asset management strategy is to help protect their retirement assets while taking advantage of opportunities for capital appreciation. Our asset management clients are referred to us through their financial advisers. We work with these financial advisers to develop portfolios consisting of individual securities, mutual funds and variable annuities designed to meet each client's particular investment objectives. Our products consist of separately managed accounts, managed mutual funds accounts, and managed variable annuity services. For each of these products, we receive a management fee based upon the amount of assets under management.

A separately managed account is an individually managed client account in which multiple institutional money managers purchase a diversified portfolio of individual stocks on a client's behalf, in accordance with the client's defined needs and objectives. Our clients directly own the stocks in their individual portfolios, and we continuously monitor and evaluate each money manager and the investment performance in each portfolio. We also offer clients access to managed accounts investing in a variety of mutual funds, including funds offered by GE. By working in cooperation with our clients' financial advisers, we seek to achieve each client's investment objectives by selecting the optimal mutual funds.

Our asset management services generally require minimum investments of \$50,000. As of March 31, 2004, we managed more than \$2 billion for more than 15,000 accounts worldwide.

Our broker-dealers have more than 2,000 affiliated personal financial advisers, including approximately 1,700 accountants, who sell our annuity and insurance products, as well as third-party mutual funds and other investment products. In connection with these sales, we receive commission and fee income from purchasers, and we pay a portion of the commissions and fees to personal financial advisers.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, we offered a broad range of institutional asset management services to third parties. GEAM provided the portfolio management services for this business, and we provided marketing, sales and support services. We did not acquire the institutional asset management services business from GEFAHI, but we will continue to provide services to GEAM and GEFAHI related to this asset management business, including client introduction services, asset retention services and compliance support. GEFAHI will pay us a fee of up to \$10 million per year for four years following the completion of the IPO to provide these services. The fee will be determined based upon the level of third-party assets under management managed by GEAM over the four-year term.

Underwriting and pricing

We generally do not underwrite individual lives in our annuity products, other than structured settlements and some income annuities. Instead, we price our products based upon our expected

investment returns and our expectations for mortality, longevity and persistency for the group of our contractholders as a whole, taking into account mortality improvements in the general population and our historical experience. We price variable and immediate deferred annuities by analyzing longevity and persistency risk, volatility of expected earnings on our assets under management, and the expected time to retirement. We price our GICs using customized pricing models that estimate both expected cash flows and likely variance from those expectations caused by reallocations of assets by plan participants. We price income annuities and structured settlements using our mortality experience and assumptions regarding continued improvement in annuitant longevity, as well as assumptions regarding investment yields at the time of issue and thereafter.

Competition

As in our Protection segment, we face significant competition in all our Retirement Income and Investments businesses. Many other companies actively compete for sales in our markets, including other major insurers, banks, other financial institutions, mutual fund and money asset management firms and specialty providers. In many of our product lines, we face competition from competitors that have greater market share or breadth of distribution, offer a broader range of products, services or features, assume a greater level of risk, have lower profitability expectations or have higher claims-paying ratings than we do. Many competitors offer similar products and use similar distribution channels. The substantial expansion of banks' and insurance companies' distribution capacities and expansion of product features in recent years has intensified pressure on margins and production levels and has increased the level of competition in many of our business lines.

We believe competition in our Retirement Income and Investments businesses is based on several factors, including product features, customer service, brand reputation, penetration of key distribution channels, breadth of product offering, product innovations and price.

Mortgage Insurance

Overview

Through our Mortgage Insurance segment, we offer mortgage insurance in the U.S., Australia, Canada and Europe.

Private mortgage insurance expands homeownership opportunities by enabling borrowers to buy homes with "low-down-payment mortgages," which are usually defined as loans with a down payment of less than 20% of the home's value. Low-down-payment mortgages are sometimes also referred to as high loan-to-value mortgages. Mortgage insurance products increase the funds available for residential mortgages by protecting mortgage lenders and investors against loss in the event of a borrower's default. These products generally also aid financial institutions in managing their capital efficiently by reducing the capital required for low-down-payment mortgages. If a borrower defaults on mortgage payments, private mortgage insurance reduces and, in some instances, eliminates the loss to the insured institution. Private mortgage insurance also facilitates the sale of mortgage loans in the secondary mortgage market.

We have been providing mortgage insurance products and services in the U.S. since 1981 and now operate in all 50 states in the U.S. and the District of Columbia. According to *Inside Mortgage Finance*, we were the fourth-largest provider in 2003 of mortgage insurance in the U.S. and the fifth-largest provider in the first quarter of 2004 (based upon new insurance written). We expanded our operations internationally throughout the 1990s and today we believe we are the largest provider of mortgage insurance outside the U.S. In 2002, we were the leading provider in Australia based upon new policies written according to Insurance Statistics Australia Limited, and one of two major insurers in Canada. We also are one of the leading private mortgage insurance providers in the U.K. and have a growing presence in the developing private mortgage insurance market in Continental Europe. In addition to private mortgage insurance, we provide lenders with various underwriting and other products and services related to home mortgage lending.

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The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding our U.S. and international mortgage insurance business, as of and for the periods indicated:

	Historical				
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Assets					
U.S. mortgage insurance	\$ 4,134	\$ 4,424	\$ 3,806	\$ 4,650	\$ 4,801
International mortgage insurance	2,431	1,532	2,304	1,416	1,029
Total assets	\$ 6,565	\$ 5,956	\$ 6,110	\$ 6,066	\$ 5,830
Primary insurance in force					
U.S. mortgage insurance	\$ 119,800	\$ 120,400	\$ 122,200	\$ 120,600	\$ 125,400
International mortgage insurance	143,800	88,500	136,300	79,800	53,900
Total primary insurance in force	\$ 263,600	\$ 208,900	\$ 258,500	\$ 200,400	\$ 179,300
Risk in force					
U.S. mortgage insurance	\$ 26,200	\$ 28,800	\$ 26,900	\$ 29,600	\$ 32,100
International mortgage insurance(1)	45,500	28,100	43,400	25,700	16,700
Total risk in force	\$ 71,700	\$ 56,900	\$ 70,300	\$ 55,300	\$ 48,800
New insurance written					
U.S. mortgage insurance	\$ 6,800	\$ 14,500	\$ 67,400	\$ 46,900	\$ 47,100
International mortgage insurance	10,900	6,300	39,200	28,200	16,100
Total new insurance written	\$ 17,700	\$ 20,800	\$ 106,600	\$ 75,100	\$ 63,200
Net premiums written					
U.S. mortgage insurance	\$ 117	\$ 123	\$ 486	\$ 529	\$ 592
International mortgage insurance	119	72	464	311	205
Total net premiums written	\$ 236	\$ 195	\$ 950	\$ 840	\$ 797
Net premiums earned					
U.S. mortgage insurance	\$ 119	\$ 127	\$ 501	\$ 550	\$ 600
International mortgage insurance(2)	76	38	215	127	98
Total net premiums earned	\$ 195	\$ 165	\$ 716	\$ 677	\$ 698

Historical

Total revenues, net of reinsurance

U.S. mortgage insurance	\$	154	\$	170	\$	665	\$	750	\$	812
International mortgage insurance		109		57		317		196		153
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total revenues, net of reinsurance	\$	263	\$	227	\$	982	\$	946	\$	965
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Benefits and expenses

U.S. mortgage insurance	\$	78	\$	97	\$	358	\$	254	\$	316
International mortgage insurance		37		14		93		64		65
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total benefits and expenses	\$	115	\$	111	\$	451	\$	318	\$	381
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Segment net earnings

U.S. mortgage insurance	\$	59	\$	57	\$	225	\$	366	\$	366
International mortgage insurance		44		28		144		85		62
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total segment net earnings	\$	103	\$	85	\$	369	\$	451	\$	428
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Loss ratio(3)					
U.S. mortgage insurance	25%	25%	20%	6%	21%
International mortgage insurance	12%	5%	7%	9%	24%
Total loss ratio	20%	20%	16%	7%	21%
Expense ratio(4)					
U.S. mortgage insurance	41%	53%	53%	41%	32%
International mortgage insurance	23%	18%	17%	17%	20%
Total expense ratio	32%	40%	35%	32%	29%

- (1) Our businesses in Australia, New Zealand and Canada currently provide 100% coverage on the majority of the loans we insure in those markets. For the purpose of representing our risk in-force, we have computed an "Effective Risk in Force" amount, which recognizes that the loss on any particular loan will be reduced by the net proceeds received upon sale of the property. Effective risk in-force has been calculated by applying to insurance in-force a factor that represents our highest expected average per-claim payment for any one underwriting year over the life of our businesses in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. As of December 31, 2003, this factor was 35% in each of Australia, New Zealand and Canada.
- (2) Most of our international mortgage insurance policies provide for single premiums at the time that loan proceeds are advanced. We initially record the single premiums to unearned premium reserves and recognize the premium earned over time in accordance with the expected expiration of risk. As of March 31, 2004, our unearned premium reserves were \$1.2 billion.
- (3) The ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expense to net premiums earned.
- (4) The ratio of an insurer's general expenses to net premiums written. In our business, general expenses consist of underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses, net of deferrals, and amortization of DAC and intangibles.

U.S. mortgage insurance

Overview

The U.S. private mortgage insurance industry is defined in large part by the requirements and practices of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and other large mortgage investors. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchase residential mortgages from mortgage lenders and investors, as part of their governmental mandate to provide liquidity in the secondary mortgage market. In 2003, Fannie Mae purchased approximately 38% of all the mortgage loans originated in the U.S., and Freddie Mac purchased approximately 22%, according to information published by *Inside the GSEs*. Mortgages guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac totaled more than \$3.35 trillion as of December 31, 2003, or approximately 45% of the total outstanding mortgage debt in the U.S. In connection with these activities, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also have established mortgage loan origination, documentation, servicing and selling requirements and standards for the loans they purchase. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are "government sponsored enterprises," and we refer to them in this prospectus as the "GSEs."

The GSEs may purchase mortgages with unpaid principal amounts up to a specified maximum. The maximum single-family principal balance loan limit eligible for purchase by the GSEs is called the "conforming loan limit." It is currently \$333,700 and subject to annual adjustment. Each GSE's Congressional charter generally prohibits it from purchasing a mortgage where the loan-to-value ratio exceeds 80% of home value unless the portion of the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage which is in excess of 80% of the value of the property securing the mortgage is insured against default by lender

recourse, participation or by a qualified insurer. As a result, high loan-to-value mortgages purchased by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac generally are insured with private mortgage insurance. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchased approximately 69% and 68% of the loans we insured as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively.

The aggregate value of non-FHA and non-VA mortgage loans originated below the conforming loan limit and with loan-to-value ratios above 80% was \$694 billion, \$460 billion and \$340 billion for the years ended December 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, according to *Inside Mortgage Finance* and *Markettrac*.

The majority of our U.S. mortgage insurance policies provide default loss protection on a portion (typically 10%-40%) of the balance of an individual mortgage loan. Most of our primary mortgage insurance policies are "flow" insurance policies, which cover individual loans at the time the loan is originated. We also enter into "bulk" transactions with lenders and investors in selected instances, under which we insure a portfolio of loans for a negotiated price. Bulk insurance constituted less than 2% of our new risk written for the three months ended March 31, 2004, and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002.

In addition to flow and bulk primary mortgage insurance business, we have previously written mortgage insurance on a pool basis. Under pool insurance, the mortgage insurer provides coverage on a group of specified loans, typically for 100% of all losses on every loan in the portfolio, subject to an agreed aggregate loss limit. We ceased writing pool insurance in 1993, with the exception of a limited amount of insurance we wrote for state housing finance agencies and in connection with a sale of loans by an affiliate.

The following table sets forth new risk written and risk in force in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, by product type, as of and for the periods indicated:

	Historical				
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
New risk written					
Flow insurance	\$ 1,443	\$ 2,877	\$ 12,612	\$ 10,547	\$ 9,843
Bulk insurance(1)	13	30	189	53	998
Pool insurance(2)			2		
Total	\$ 1,456	\$ 2,907	\$ 12,803	\$ 10,600	\$ 10,841
Risk in force					
Flow insurance	\$ 24,877	\$ 27,003	\$ 25,396	\$ 27,573	\$ 28,620
Bulk insurance	371	422	409	431	652
Pool insurance	939	1,413	1,046	1,638	2,824
Total	\$ 26,187	\$ 28,838	\$ 26,851	\$ 29,642	\$ 32,096

(1) A small portion of our bulk insurance is classified as pool insurance under MICA reporting rules.

(2) We do not offer traditional pool insurance, which generally is characterized as providing 100% per loan coverage (except for a limited amount that we wrote for state housing finance agencies and in connection with a sale of loans by an affiliate).

Products and services

Primary mortgage insurance

Flow insurance. Flow insurance is primary mortgage insurance placed on an individual loan when the loan is originated. Our primary mortgage insurance covers default risk on first mortgage loans generally secured by one- to four-unit residential properties, and can be used to protect mortgage

lenders and investors from default on any type of residential mortgage loan instrument that we have approved. Our insurance covers a specified coverage percentage of a "claim amount" consisting of unpaid loan principal, delinquent interest and certain expenses associated with the default and subsequent foreclosure. As the insurer, we generally are required to pay the coverage percentage of a claim amount specified in the primary policy, but we also have the option to pay the lender an amount equal to the unpaid loan principal, delinquent interest and certain expenses incurred with the default and foreclosure, and acquire title to the property. In addition, the claim amount may be reduced or eliminated if the loss on the defaulted loan is reduced as a result of the lender's disposition of the property. The lender selects the coverage percentage at the time the loan is originated, often to comply with investor requirements to reduce the loss exposure on loans purchased by the investor.

For a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage, the most common mortgage product in the U.S., the GSEs generally require coverage percentages of 30% for loan-to-value ratios, determined at loan origination, of 90.01%-95.00%, 25% for loan-to-value ratios of 85.01%-90.00% and 12% for loan-to-value ratios of 80.01%-85.00%. However, the GSEs may alter their coverage requirements and propose different product structures, and we also offer a range of other mortgage insurance products that provide greater or lesser coverage amounts.

The borrower's mortgage loan instrument generally requires the borrower to pay the mortgage insurance premium. In other cases, no insurance requirement is imposed upon the borrower, in which case the lender pays the premium and recovers those payments through the interest rate charged on the mortgage. Our mortgage insurance premiums for flow insurance typically are paid monthly, but premiums also may be paid annually or in a single, lump-sum payment. During each of the last three years, the monthly premium plan represented more than 98% of our flow new insurance written, with the annual premium plan and the single premium plan representing the balance of our new insurance written.

We are not permitted to terminate our mortgage insurance coverage in force, except for non-payment of premium or material breach of policy conditions. The insurance remains renewable at the option of the policyholder, usually at the renewal rate fixed when the loan was initially insured. As a result, we are not able to raise prices on existing policies to respond to unanticipated default patterns. In addition, our policyholders may cancel their insurance at any time at their option, including when a mortgage is repaid, which may be accelerated by mortgage refinancings in times of falling interest rates. Cancellations are generally driven primarily by the prevailing interest rate environment and the cancellation policies of the GSEs and other investors.

Under the U.S. Homeowners Protection Act, or the HPA, a borrower generally has the right to terminate private mortgage insurance coverage on loans closed after July 28, 1999 that are secured by a single-dwelling property that is the borrower's primary residence when certain loan-to-value ratio thresholds are met. In general, a borrower may stop making mortgage insurance payments when the loan-to-value ratio is scheduled to reach 80% (based upon the loan's amortization schedule established at loan origination) if the borrower so requests and if certain requirements relating to the borrower's payment history and the property's value since origination are satisfied. In addition, a borrower's obligation to make payments for private mortgage insurance generally terminates regardless of whether a borrower so requests when the loan-to-value ratio reaches 78% of the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage. Some states require mortgage servicers to notify borrowers periodically of the circumstances in which they may request a mortgage servicer to cancel private mortgage insurance. Some states allow

the borrower to request that the mortgage servicer cancel private mortgage insurance or require the mortgage servicer to cancel such insurance automatically when the circumstances permitting cancellation occur.

Declining interest rates in the U.S. have generated significant mortgage refinancing activity, which, in turn, has led to lower persistency in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, as well as increases in the volume of new mortgage insurance written and increased contract underwriting expenses. For example, our policy cancellation rates increased from 43% for the year ended December 31, 2002 to 54% for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition, our U.S. new insurance written increased by 44% from \$46.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$67.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2003. Refinancing activity decreased at the end of 2003 and the beginning of 2004. As a result, our policy cancellation rates decreased to 32% for the three months ended March 31, 2004, and our U.S. new insurance written decreased by 53% from \$14.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2003 to \$6.8 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2004. We expect that increasing mortgage interest rates will continue to drive increased persistency, but also will reduce the volume of mortgage originations and of new mortgage insurance written.

Bulk insurance. Under our primary bulk insurance, we insure a portfolio of loans in a single, bulk transaction. Generally, in our bulk insurance, the individual loans in the insured portfolio are insured to specified levels of coverage, and there is an aggregate loss limit applicable to all of the insured loans. We base the premium on our bulk insurance upon our evaluation of the overall risk of the insured loans included in a transaction, and we negotiate the premium directly with the securitizer or other owner of the loans. Most of our bulk insurance business relates to loans financed by lenders who participate in the mortgage programs sponsored by the Federal Home Loan Banks. Premiums for bulk transactions generally are paid monthly by lenders or investors or a securitization vehicle in connection with a securitization transaction or the sale of a loan portfolio.

The loans we insure in bulk transactions typically consist of prime credit-quality loans with loan-to-value ratios of 50% to 95%. Because of the relatively high credit quality of these borrowers, some of these loans are made based upon less documentation of borrower income or assets than is typically required by GSEs and other investors. We generally have avoided the riskier portions of the sub-prime segments of the market, because we believe market pricing for mortgage insurance on sub-prime bulk transactions has not been adequate and we have had concerns regarding the volatility of this segment. However, we may consider insuring such loans where we believe our return and risk criteria are met. Loans that we insure in bulk transactions with loan-to-value ratios above 80% typically have primary mortgage insurance on a flow basis, written either by us or another private mortgage insurer. Our mortgage insurance coverage levels in bulk transactions typically range from 10% to 40%.

Pool insurance

In addition to our flow and bulk primary mortgage insurance, we previously have written mortgage insurance on a pool basis. Pool insurance generally is used as an additional credit enhancement for secondary market mortgage transactions. We ceased writing pool insurance in 1993 (with the exception of a limited amount of insurance that we wrote for state housing finance agencies and have routinely reinsured and in connection with a sale of loans by an affiliate) because of relatively high losses on pool policies, resulting primarily from inadequate pricing, loss severity and risk concentration in certain parts of the country. However, we will consider writing pool insurance for state housing finance agencies and others where we believe our return and risk criteria are met.

Our remaining pool insurance in force, which relates primarily to policies written between 1990 and 1993, generally covers the loss on a defaulted mortgage loan that exceeds either the claim payment under the primary coverage (if primary insurance is required on that loan) or the total loss (if that loan does not require primary insurance), in each case up to a stated aggregate loss limit. Mortgage loans

that we insured in pool insurance with loan-to-value ratios above 80% typically are covered by flow mortgage insurance, written either by us or another private mortgage insurer.

Contract underwriting services

We perform fee-based contract underwriting services for mortgage lenders. Historically, lenders and mortgage insurers each maintained underwriting staffs and performed separate, and in many ways duplicative, underwriting activities with respect to each mortgage loan. Over time, lenders and mortgage insurers have developed a number of arrangements designed to eliminate those inefficiencies. The provision of underwriting services by mortgage insurers serves this purpose and speeds the approval process.

The principal contract underwriting service we provide is determining whether the data relating to a borrower and a proposed loan contained in a mortgage loan application file complies with the lender's loan underwriting guidelines or the investor's loan purchase requirements. In connection with that service, we also compile the application data and submit it to the automated underwriting systems of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which independently analyze the data to determine if the proposed loan complies with their investor requirements. If the loan being reviewed requires mortgage insurance under the applicable lender or investor criteria, we also underwrite the loan to our mortgage insurance guidelines and issue the appropriate mortgage insurance coverage. We believe our contract underwriting services appeal to mortgage lenders because they enable lenders to reduce their costs and improve their operating efficiencies.

Under the terms of our contract underwriting agreements, we agree to indemnify the lender against losses incurred in the event that we make material errors in determining whether loans processed by our contract underwriters meet specified underwriting or purchase criteria.

New risk written by our contract underwriters represented 22% of our new risk written for the three months ended March 31, 2004 compared to 23% for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 26% for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Risk mitigation arrangements

Preferred Partner Program. We have established a Preferred Partner Program, pursuant to which we pay lenders fees for services that improve the quality of the loans that they refer to us for primary mortgage insurance. These services include:

counseling services provided to individual borrowers designed to improve the quality of the loans and thereby reduce the chance that they will default on their loans;

consumer education programs designed to explain the benefits of private mortgage insurance to consumers generally; and

technology services that facilitate efficient interaction with lenders, which enables us to process applications more quickly and accurately.

The credit characteristics of the mortgage loans generated through the Preferred Partner Program generally are stronger than the average credit characteristics across our entire loan portfolio, as measured by OmniScore®, our proprietary mortgage scoring model. We believe the benefits and cost savings we derive through the enhanced credit characteristics of these loans exceed our costs of maintaining the Preferred Partner Program.

Secondary market coverage. We have entered into secondary market coverage arrangements with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac under which the existing primary insurance coverage on an identified

portfolio of eligible loans purchased by a GSE is restructured to reallocate risk of loss between the insurer and the insured. The restructured loans are eligible loans purchased in a given year by the GSE from identified originating lenders. The restructuring involves our reducing primary coverage on each loan in the portfolio to the minimum level permitted under the GSEs' charters, and adding supplemental coverage that is subject to a "stop-loss" which, if reached, results in the GSE suffering greater losses than they would suffer if the primary coverage were not reduced. In addition, the GSEs provide us with a variety of services under these agreements, including providing various periodic reports, property marketing services, and information on product and market trends.

Captive reinsurance. Captive reinsurance is a reinsurance program in which we share portions of our U.S. mortgage insurance risk written on loans originated or purchased by lenders with captive reinsurance companies, or captive reinsurers, affiliated with these lenders. In return, we cede to the captive reinsurers an agreed portion of our gross premiums on flow insurance written. New insurance written through the bulk channel generally is not subject to these arrangements.

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

	Historical				
	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the years ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001
Primary new risk written subject to captive reinsurance arrangements, as a percentage of total primary new risk written	77%	75%	75%	77%	61%
Primary risk in force subject to captive reinsurance arrangements, as a percentage of total primary risk in force	65%	57%	64%	55%	42%
Gross written premiums ceded pursuant to captive reinsurance arrangements, as a percentage of total gross written premiums	24%	21%	23%	18%	12%

We believe that the increases in the percentages of primary new risk written and primary risk in force subject to captive reinsurance agreements were driven by a higher percentage of new insurance written generated by lenders having captive reinsurance programs during a period of high refinancing activity. Many large mortgage lenders have developed captive reinsurance affiliates, and the recent consolidation among large mortgage lenders has resulted in an increased percentage of mortgage loans originated by lenders with captive reinsurance programs. The recent low-interest-rate environment has generated significant refinancing activity in recent years, which has resulted in increased concentration of mortgage loans with larger lenders that tend to use captive reinsurance arrangements.

In order to increase our return on capital, we announced in August 2003 that, effective January 1, 2004, we generally would not renew, on their existing terms, our existing excess-of-loss risk sharing arrangements with net premium cessions in excess of 25%. Most large mortgage lenders have developed reinsurance operations that obtain net premium cessions from mortgage insurers of 25% to 40%. We expect that these actions will result in a significant reduction in business from these lenders. We recently decided that we may, in selected cases, enter into captive reinsurance arrangements that involve premium cessions in excess of 25% in situations where the terms and conditions, including the level of reinsurance coverage, will enable us to achieve our target returns on capital.

As of March 31, 2004, other than reinsurance under captive arrangements, we reinsured less than 1% of our mortgage insurance in force.

Customers

Our principal mortgage insurance customers are originators of residential mortgage loans, such as mortgage banks, savings institutions, commercial banks, mortgage brokers, credit unions and other lenders, who typically determine which mortgage insurer or insurers they will use for the placement of mortgage insurance written on loans they originate. To obtain primary insurance written on a flow basis, a mortgage lender must first apply for and receive from us a mortgage guaranty master policy. In recent years, there has been significant consolidation among the largest lenders, which now underwrite a substantial portion of all the mortgages written in the U.S. The top ten lenders accounted for 48% of our flow new insurance written for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to 40% for the year ended December 31, 1998.

We are focused on expanding our presence throughout the mortgage loan market by providing superior customer sales support, product offerings designed to meet the specific needs of our customers, and technology products designed to enable customers to reduce costs and expand revenues. In addition, as discussed under "Operations and Technology," we have developed web based technology services that enable our customers to interact more efficiently with us.

Underwriting and pricing

Loan applications for all loans we insure are reviewed to evaluate each individual borrower's ability to repay the proposed mortgage loan, the characteristics of the loan and the value of the underlying property. This analysis generally includes reviewing the following criteria:

the borrower's credit strength and history, as reported by credit reporting agencies;

the borrower's debt-to-income ratios;

the loan-to-value ratio;

the type of mortgage instrument;

the purpose of the loan;

the type of property; and

appraisals to confirm the property market value is fairly stated.

Loan applications for primary mortgage insurance are reviewed by our employees directly as part of our traditional underwriting process or by our contract underwriters as we process mortgage loan applications that require mortgage insurance. Some mortgage lenders also underwrite loan applications for mortgage insurance under a delegated underwriting program, in which we permit approved lenders to commit us to insure loans using underwriting guidelines that we have previously approved. Before granting a lender delegated underwriting authority, our risk management personnel review the lender's underwriting experience and processes, loan quality and specific loan programs to be included in the delegated program. In addition, we conduct audits on a sample of the delegated loans we insure to confirm that lenders with delegated authority adhere to approved underwriting guidelines and procedures.

The majority of mortgage loans we insure today are underwritten using Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's automated underwriting systems, or AUS, which lenders have widely adopted due to the GSEs' requirements and the efficiencies that AUS provide. We have evaluated loans approved by Fannie

Mae's and Freddie Mac's AUS and, like other mortgage insurers, we generally have agreed to insure loans approved by these systems. Under the delegated underwriting program, lenders may use their own AUS provided that we have reviewed and approved their system. AUS have automated many of the underwriting steps that were previously performed by underwriters on a manual basis and use sophisticated mortgage scoring methodologies to evaluate borrower default risk. Although we review AUS before allowing their use under our delegated program, under which lenders have the responsibility to determine whether the loans comply with our approved underwriting guidelines, a potential risk to us of using AUS is that factors that we might otherwise evaluate in making an underwriting decision are not considered if not required by the AUS.

Loans insured under our delegated underwriting program accounted for approximately 59% of our total risk in force as of each of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, compared to 56% and 52% as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The percentage of new risk written by delegated underwriters was 62% for each of the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to 61% for the year ended December 31, 2002 and 60% for the year ended December 31, 2001.

In pricing mortgage insurance policies, we generally target substantially similar returns on capital regardless of the loan-to-value ratio, product type and depth of coverage. We establish premium rates principally on the basis of long-term claims experience in the industry, reflecting periods of lower and higher losses and various regional economic downturns. We believe that over the long term each region of the U.S. will be subject to similar factors affecting risk of loss on insurance written, and therefore we generally use a nationally based premium rate policy, rather than a regional, local or lender-based policy. Our premium rates vary with the coverage percentage and the perceived risk of a claim on the insured loan, which takes into account the loan-to-value ratio, the type of mortgage and the term of the mortgage. Our premium rates also reflect our expectations, based upon our analysis of historical data, of the persistency of the policies in our book of business. Our premium rates also take into account competitive alternatives available to consumers, including rates offered by other mortgage insurers.

Our premium rates also consider the location of the borrower's credit score within a range of credit scores. In accordance with industry practice, we use the "FICO" score as one indicator of a borrower's credit quality. Fair Isaac and Company, or FICO, developed the "FICO" credit scoring model to calculate a FICO score based upon a borrower's credit history. The higher the credit score, the lower the likelihood that a borrower will default on a loan. FICO credit scores range up to 850, with a score of 620 or more generally viewed as a "prime" loan and a score below 620 generally viewed as a "sub-prime" loan. "A minus" loans generally are loans where the borrowers have FICO credit scores between 575 and 660, and where the borrower has a blemished credit history. As of March 31, 2004, on a risk in force basis, approximately 92% of our flow insurance loans had FICO credit scores of at least 620, approximately 6% had FICO credit scores between 575 and 619, and approximately 2% had FICO scores of 574 or less.

As of March 31, 2004, on a risk in force basis, approximately 88% of our bulk insurance loans had FICO credit scores of at least 620, approximately 6% had FICO credit scores between 575 and 619, and approximately 6% had FICO scores of 574 or less. The majority of loans we currently insure in bulk transactions meet the conforming loan limit and have FICO credit scores of at least 620. After 2001, we significantly reduced writing insurance of loans in bulk transactions that included non-conforming and lesser-quality loans, such as "A minus" loans and "sub-prime" loans, because we believe market pricing was inadequate to compensate us for the risk.

Loan portfolio

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding our U.S. primary mortgage insurance loan portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	Historical			
	March 31,	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002	2001
(Dollar amounts in millions)				
Primary risk-in-force lender concentration (by original applicant)	\$ 25,248	\$ 25,805	\$ 28,004	\$ 29,272
Top 10 lenders	11,648	12,047	12,538	11,979
Top 20 lenders	13,966	14,392	15,360	15,118
Loan-to-value ratio				
95.01% and above	3,474	3,431	2,538	1,909
90.01% to 95.00%	10,488	10,759	12,313	13,129
80.01% to 90.00%	10,587	10,868	11,681	12,582
80.00% and below	699	747	1,472	1,652
Total	\$ 25,248	\$ 25,805	\$ 28,004	\$ 29,272
Loan grade				
Prime	\$ 22,859	\$ 23,408	\$ 26,025	\$ 27,687
A minus and sub-prime	2,389	2,397	1,979	1,585
Total	\$ 25,248	\$ 25,805	\$ 28,004	\$ 29,272
Loan type				
Fixed rate mortgage	\$ 23,790	\$ 24,354	\$ 26,619	\$ 27,798
Adjustable rate mortgage	1,458	1,451	1,385	1,474
Total	\$ 25,248	\$ 25,805	\$ 28,004	\$ 29,272
Mortgage term				
15 years and under	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,214	\$ 940
More than 15 years	23,816	24,316	26,790	28,332
Total	\$ 25,248	\$ 25,805	\$ 28,004	\$ 29,272

Loans in default and claims

Our default management process begins with notification by the loan servicer of a default on an insured loan. "Default" is defined in our master policies as the borrower's failure to pay when due an amount equal to the scheduled monthly mortgage payment under the terms of the mortgage. Generally, the master policies require an insured to notify us of a default no later than 10 days after the borrower has been in default by three monthly payments. In most cases, however, defaults are reported earlier. We generally consider a loan to be in default and establish reserves if the borrower has failed to make a required mortgage payment for two consecutive months. Borrowers default for a variety of reasons, including a reduction of income, unemployment, divorce, illness, inability to manage credit and interest rate levels. Borrowers may cure defaults by making all of the delinquent loan payments or by selling the property in full satisfaction of all amounts due under the mortgage. In most cases, defaults that are not cured result in a claim under our policy.

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The following table sets forth the number of loans insured, the number of loans in default and the default rate for our U.S. mortgage insurance portfolio:

	Historical			
	March 31,	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002	2001
Primary Insurance				
Insured loans in force	926,974	950,157	993,906	1,064,880
Loans in default	29,530	32,207	33,278	33,387
Percentage of loans in default (default rate)	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%
Flow loans in force	816,008	839,891	948,224	1,018,895
Flow loans in default	27,236	29,787	30,194	30,906
Percentage of flow loans in default (default rate)	3.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%
Bulk loans in force	110,966	110,266	45,682	45,985
Bulk loans in default	2,294	2,420	3,084	2,481
Percentage of bulk loans in default (default rate)	2.1%	2.2%	6.8%	5.4%
A minus and sub-prime loans in force	74,818	75,584	63,646	52,934
A minus and sub-prime loans in default	6,493	6,881	5,547	4,271
Percentage of A minus and sub-prime loans in default (default rate)	8.7%	9.1%	8.7%	8.1%

Pool Insurance

Insured loans in force	34,043	37,702	55,195	88,987
Loans in default	984	855	1,505	2,135
Percentage of loans in default (default rate)	2.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.4%

Primary insurance default rates differ from region to region in the U.S. at any one time depending upon economic conditions and cyclical growth patterns. The two tables below set forth our primary default rates for the various regions of the U.S. and the ten largest states by our risk in force as of December 31, 2003. Default rates are shown by region based upon location of the underlying property, rather than the location of the lender.

	Percent of primary risk in force as of December 31,	Default rate			
		March 31,	December 31,		
		2004	2003	2002	2001
U.S. Regions					
Southeast(1)	22%	3.42%	3.59%	3.51%	3.36%
South Central(2)	16%	3.50%	3.65%	3.45%	3.06%
Northeast(3)	13%	3.63%	3.88%	3.87%	3.85%
Pacific(4)	13%	2.40%	2.54%	2.94%	2.90%
North Central(5)	12%	2.58%	2.71%	2.94%	2.84%
Great Lakes(6)	9%	4.25%	4.33%	4.08%	3.47%
Plains(7)	6%	2.38%	2.54%	2.43%	2.23%
Mid-Atlantic(8)	5%	2.73%	2.94%	3.25%	3.26%
New England(9)	4%	2.70%	2.79%	2.82%	2.48%
Total	100%	3.19%	3.38%	3.34%	3.14%

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- (1) Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.
- (2) Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah.
- (3) New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.
- (4) Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.
- (5) Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin.
- (6) Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio.
- (7) Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.
- (8) Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C. and West Virginia.
- (9) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

	Percent of primary risk in force as of December 31,	Default rate				
		March 31,		December 31,		
		2003	2004	2003	2002	2001
Florida	7.79%	2.46%	2.75%	3.08%	3.39%	
California	7.14%	1.71%	1.91%	2.45%	2.69%	
Texas	6.73%	4.00%	4.15%	3.80%	3.41%	
New York	5.61%	3.15%	3.47%	3.46%	3.70%	
Illinois	5.31%	3.07%	3.23%	3.66%	3.76%	
Pennsylvania	3.82%	4.17%	4.38%	4.49%	4.34%	
North Carolina	3.82%	4.04%	4.12%	3.68%	3.27%	
Georgia	3.57%	4.47%	4.68%	4.40%	3.95%	
Ohio	3.52%	4.55%	4.64%	4.20%	3.67%	
Arizona	3.52%	2.93%	3.18%	3.52%	2.92%	

Claim activity is not spread evenly throughout the coverage period of a primary insurance book of business. Based upon our experience, the majority of claims on primary mortgage insurance loans occur in the third through seventh years after loan origination, and relatively few claims are paid during the first two years after loan origination. Primary insurance written from the period from January 1, 1998 through December 31, 2001 represented 20% of our primary insurance in force as of December 31, 2003. This portion of our loan portfolio is in its expected peak claim period with respect to traditional primary loans. We believe our "A minus" and "sub-prime" loans will have earlier incidences of default than our prime loans. "A minus" loans represented 2.7% of our primary insurance in force as of December 31, 2003 and 1.5% as of December 31, 2002, and "sub-prime" loans represented 5.1% of our primary insurance in force as of December 31, 2003 and 5.1% as of December 31, 2002.

The following table sets forth the dispersion of our primary insurance in force and risk in force as of December 31, 2003, by year of policy origination and average annual mortgage interest rate since we began operations in 1981:

Policy Year	Average rate	Primary insurance in force	Percent of total	Primary risk in force	Percent of total
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
1981-92	9.20%	\$ 2,163	1.77%	\$ 480	1.86%
1993	7.41%	1,585	1.30%	329	1.28%
1994	7.66%	1,803	1.47%	391	1.52%
1995	8.21%	1,294	1.06%	347	1.34%
1996	7.90%	1,499	1.23%	402	1.56%
1997	7.82%	1,375	1.12%	367	1.42%
1998	7.11%	3,846	3.15%	973	3.77%
1999	7.26%	4,915	4.02%	1,198	4.64%
2000	8.06%	3,404	2.78%	808	3.13%
2001	7.44%	12,076	9.88%	2,819	10.93%
2002	6.51%	25,776	21.09%	5,861	22.71%
2003	5.63%	62,491	51.13%	11,830	45.84%
Total portfolio	6.37%	\$ 122,227	100.00%	\$ 25,805	100.00%

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Primary mortgage insurance claims paid for the three months ended March 31, 2004 were \$27.9 million compared to \$21.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Primary mortgage insurance claims paid for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$99 million, compared to \$80 million and \$81 million for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Pool insurance claims paid for the three months ended March 31, 2004 were \$0.3 million compared to \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Pool insurance claims paid for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$1 million, compared to \$2.8 million and \$4.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The frequency of defaults may not correlate directly with the number of claims received because the rate at which defaults are cured is influenced by borrowers' financial resources and circumstances and regional economic differences. Whether an uncured default leads to a claim principally depends upon the borrower's equity at the time of default and the borrower's or the insured's ability to sell the home for an amount sufficient to satisfy all amounts due under the mortgage loan. When we receive notice of a default, we use a proprietary model to determine whether a delinquent loan is a candidate for work-out. When the model identifies such a candidate, our loan workout specialists prioritize cases for loss mitigation based upon the likelihood that the loan will result in a claim. Loss mitigation actions include loan modification, extension of credit to bring a loan current, foreclosure forbearance, pre-foreclosure sale, and deed-in-lieu. We believe these loss mitigation efforts often are an effective way to reduce our claim exposure and ultimate payouts.

Our policies require the insured to file a claim with us, specifying the claim amount (unpaid principal, interest and expenses), no later than 60 days after it has acquired title to the underlying property, usually through foreclosure. The claim amount is subject to our review and possible adjustment. Depending upon the applicable state foreclosure law, an average of approximately 16 months elapse from the date of default to the filing of a claim on an uncured default. Our master policies exclude coverage for physical damage whether caused by fire, earthquake or other hazard where the borrower's default was caused by an uninsured casualty.

We have the right to rescind coverage and refuse to pay a claim if it is determined that the insured or its agents misrepresented material information in the insurance application. In addition, where loans are underwritten by lenders through our delegated underwriting program, we have the right to rescind coverage if the loan was not underwritten in compliance with our approved guidelines.

Within 60 days after a claim and supporting documentation have been filed, we have the option:

to pay the claim amount, multiplied by coverage percentage specified in the certificate of insurance;

in the event the property is sold pursuant to an agreement made prior to payment of the claim, which we refer to as a pre-arranged sale, to pay the lesser of 100% of the claim amount less the proceeds of sale of the property, or the claim amount multiplied by the coverage percentage; or

to pay the lender an amount equal to the unpaid loan principal, delinquent interest and certain expenses incurred with the default and foreclosure, and acquire title to the property. We bear the risk of any loss in connection with the acquisition and sale of the property.

For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and year ended December 31, 2003, we settled a majority of the primary insurance claims processed for payment on the basis of a pre-arranged sale.

Titles to the properties that we purchased have been sold to, and will continue to be held by, GE Mortgage Services, an affiliate of GE. As of March 31, 2004, GE Mortgage Services owned approximately \$6 million of residential properties from claim settlements. In addition, GE Mortgage Services held \$10 million in residential loans as of March 31, 2004 relating to loss mitigation activities, for which we have indemnified it against loss.

The ratio of the claim paid to the unpaid principal amount multiplied by the coverage percentage is referred to as "claim severity." The main determinants of claim severity are the age of the mortgage loan, the value of the underlying property, accrued interest on the loan, expenses advanced by the insured and foreclosure expenses. These amounts depend partly upon the time required to complete foreclosure, which varies depending upon state laws. Pre-foreclosure sales, acquisitions and other early workout efforts help to reduce overall claim severity. Our average primary mortgage insurance claim severity was 93%, 93% and 97% for the years 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Competition

We compete primarily with U.S. and state government agencies, other private mortgage insurers, mortgage lenders and other investors, the GSEs and, potentially, the Federal Home Loan Banks. We also compete, indirectly, with structured transactions in the capital markets and with other financial instruments designed to mitigate credit risk.

U.S. and state government agencies. We and other private mortgage insurers compete for flow business directly with U.S. federal and state governmental and quasi-governmental agencies, principally the FHA and, to a lesser degree, the VA. The following table sets forth the relative mortgage insurance market share of FHA/VA and private mortgage insurers over the past five years:

U.S. federal government and private mortgage insurance market share					
December 31,					
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
FHA/VA	36.4%	35.6%	37.3%	41.4%	47.6%
Private mortgage insurance	63.6%	64.4%	62.7%	58.6%	52.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *MICA 2002 Factbook (1999-2002), IMF (2003)*

Loans insured by the FHA cannot exceed maximum principal amounts that are determined by a percentage of the conforming loan limit. For 2004, the maximum FHA loan amount for homes with one dwelling unit in "high cost" areas is \$290,319. Although the VA does not specify a maximum loan limit, VA loans are generally \$240,000 or less. We and other private mortgage insurers are not limited as to maximum individual loan amounts that we can insure.

In January 2001, the FHA reduced the up-front mortgage insurance premium it charges on loans from 2.25% to 1.5% of the original loan amounts. The FHA has also streamlined its down-payment formula, making FHA insurance more competitive with private mortgage insurance in areas with higher home prices. These and other legislative and regulatory changes could cause future demand for private mortgage insurance to decrease.

In addition to competition from the FHA and the VA, we and other private mortgage insurers face competition from state-supported mortgage insurance funds in several states, including California, Illinois and New York. From time to time, other state legislatures and agencies consider expansions of the authority of their state governments to insure residential mortgages.

Government entities with which we compete typically do not have the same capital requirements and do not have the same profit objectives as we do. Although private companies establish pricing terms for their products to achieve targeted returns, these government entities may offer products on terms designed to accomplish social or political objectives or reflect other non-economic goals.

Private mortgage insurers. The private mortgage insurance industry is highly competitive. The private mortgage insurance industry currently consists of seven mortgage insurers plus our company.

The other companies are Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation; PMI Mortgage Insurance Company; CMG Mortgage Insurance Company, a joint venture in which PMI is one of the partners; Radian Guaranty Inc.; Republic Mortgage Insurance Co., an affiliate of Old Republic International; Triad Guaranty Insurance Corp.; and United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company, an affiliate of American International Group, Inc. Assured Guaranty Ltd., currently a subsidiary of ACE Limited, has announced its intention to offer mortgage insurance in the U.S., and we believe other companies also may be considering offering mortgage insurance.

Mortgage lenders and other investors. We and other mortgage insurers compete with transactions structured by mortgage lenders to avoid mortgage insurance on low-down-payment mortgage loans. These transactions include self-insuring and simultaneous second loans, which separate a mortgage with a loan-to-value ratio of more than 80%, which generally would require mortgage insurance, into two loans, a first mortgage with a loan-to-value-ratio of 80% and a simultaneous second mortgage for the excess portion of the loan. Simultaneous second loans are also often known as "80-10-10 loans," because they often comprise a first mortgage with an 80% loan-to-value ratio, a second mortgage with a 10% loan-to-value ratio and the remaining 10% paid in cash by the buyer, rather than a first mortgage with a 90% loan-to-value ratio. However, simultaneous seconds also can be structured as 80-15-5 loans or 80-20-0 loans, as well as other configurations.

Over the past several years, we believe the volume of simultaneous second loans as an alternative to loans requiring private mortgage insurance has increased substantially. We believe this recent increase reflects the following factors:

the lower cost of simultaneous second loans compared to the cost of mortgage insurance, due to the current low-interest-rate environment and the emerging popularity of 15- and 30-year amortizing simultaneous seconds;

the fact that second mortgage interest is generally tax-deductible, whereas mortgage insurance payments currently are not tax-deductible (although from time to time there have been proposed legislative initiatives to permit deductions for mortgage insurance payments); and

adverse consumer, broker and realtor perceptions of private mortgage insurance.

Mortgage lenders also may compete with mortgage insurers as a result of legislation that has removed restrictions on affiliations between banks and insurers. The Graham-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 permits the combination of banks, insurers and securities firms under one holding company. This legislation may increase competition by increasing the number, size and financial strength of potential competitors. In addition, mortgage lenders that establish or affiliate with competing mortgage insurers may reduce their purchases of our products.

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

The GSEs Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. As the predominant purchasers of conventional mortgage loans in the U.S., Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac provide a direct link between mortgage origination and capital markets. As discussed above under "Primary mortgage insurance," most high loan-to-value mortgages purchased by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are insured with private mortgage insurance issued by an insurer deemed qualified by the GSEs. Our mortgage insurance company is a qualified insurer with both GSEs.

Private mortgage insurers may be subject to competition from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to the extent the GSEs are compensated for assuming default risk that would otherwise be insured by the private mortgage insurance industry. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each have programs under which an

up-front delivery fee may be paid to the GSE so that primary mortgage insurance coverage may be substantially reduced compared to the coverage requirements that would apply in the absence of the fee payment. Moreover, in October 1998, Freddie Mac's charter was amended to give Freddie Mac flexibility to use credit enhancements other than private mortgage insurance for low-down-payment mortgages. Although this amendment was repealed, if the legislation is reintroduced and adopted, and the GSEs permitted to purchase low-down-payment loans that are not insured by private mortgage insurance, it is likely that the size of the market for private mortgage insurance would contract significantly.

The GSEs are currently subject to oversight by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD. In October 2000, HUD announced new GSE mortgage purchase requirements, known as affordable housing goals. Under these goals, which became effective in 2001, at least 50% of all loans purchased by the GSEs must support low- and moderate-income homebuyers, and 31% of such loans must be on properties in underserved areas. We believe that the GSEs' goals to expand purchases of affordable housing loans have increased the size of the mortgage insurance market. The GSEs also have expanded programs to include commitments to purchase certain volumes of loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 95%.

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

Federal Home Loan Banks. In October 1999, the Federal Housing Finance Board, or FHF Board, adopted resolutions that authorize each Federal Home Loan Bank, or FHLB, to offer Mortgage Partnership Finance Programs, or MPF Programs, to purchase single-family conforming mortgage loans originated by participating member institutions. In July 2000, the FHF Board gave permanent authority to each FHLB to purchase these loans from member institutions without any volume cap. Purchases of loans under the MPF Program have steadily increased in the past several years.

The MPF Program is similar to the purchase of mortgage loans by the GSEs. Although not required to do so, the FHLBs currently use mortgage insurance on substantially all mortgage loans with a loan-to-value ratio above 80% and have become a source of increasing new business for us. However, to the extent that the FHLBs purchased uninsured mortgage loans or used other credit-enhancement products, the MPF Program could result in a decrease in the size of the market for private mortgage insurance.

International mortgage insurance

We have significant mortgage insurance operations in Australia and Canada, two of the largest markets for mortgage insurance products outside the U.S., as well as in the smaller New Zealand market and the developing European market. The net premiums written in our international mortgage insurance business have increased by a compound annual growth rate of 46% for the three years ended December 31, 2003. Insurance in-force for our international mortgage insurance business contributed 55% and 53% of our total insurance in-force as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively, compared to 40% as of December 31, 2002.

The mortgage loan markets in the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand are well developed. Although mortgage insurance plays an important role in each of these markets, the markets vary significantly and are influenced in large part by the different cultural, economic and regulatory

conditions in each market. We believe the following factors have contributed to the growth of robust mortgage insurance demand in these countries:

A desire by lenders to offer low-down-payment mortgage loans to facilitate the expansion of their business;

The recognition of the higher default risk inherent in low-down-payment lending and the need for specialized underwriting expertise to conduct this business prudently;

Government housing policies that support increased homeownership;

Government policies that support the use of securitization and secondary market mortgage sales, in which third-party credit enhancement is often used, as a source of funding and liquidity for mortgage lending; and

Bank regulatory capital policies that provide incentives to lenders to transfer some or all of the increased credit risk on low-down-payment mortgages to third parties, such as mortgage insurers.

We believe a number of these factors are becoming evident in certain markets throughout Europe and Asia and provide attractive opportunities for us to expand our mortgage insurance business in those markets.

Based upon our experience in the mature markets, we believe a favorable regulatory framework is important to the development of an environment in which lenders routinely extend high loan-to-value loans and use products such as mortgage insurance to protect against default risk or obtain capital relief. As a result, we have advocated that governmental and policymaking agencies throughout our markets adopt legislative and regulatory policies that support increased homeownership and capital relief for lenders and mortgage investors that insure their loan portfolios with private mortgage insurance. Although the products we offer in each of our international markets differ, they represent substantially similar risk propositions and involve similar business practices. We have developed significant expertise in mature markets, and we intend to leverage this experience in developing markets as we continue to encourage regulatory authorities to implement incentives for private mortgage insurance as an effective risk management strategy.

We believe the proposed revisions to a set of regulatory rules and procedures governing global bank capital standards that were introduced by the Basel Committee of the Bank for International Settlements, known as Basel II, also may encourage further growth of international mortgage insurance. Basel II, which is expected to become effective in 2006, has been designed to reward banks that have developed effective risk management systems by allowing them to hold less capital than banks with less effective systems. For example, Basel II may reward a lender that transfers some risk of mortgage default to a third-party insurer by reducing the amount of capital that the lender must hold to back a mortgage. However, the details of the regulatory capital requirements in Basel II remain under discussion, and therefore we cannot predict the benefits that ultimately will be provided to lenders, or how any such benefits may affect the opportunities for the growth of mortgage insurance.

We also intend to expand into Asian countries that have high demand for mortgage loan financing and underserved housing needs. We believe lenders in these countries will seek to expand their consumer mortgage loan portfolios, while maintaining strong risk and capital management routines. With the expected implementation of the new Basel II standards, we believe we will be well positioned to assist lenders in these markets in meeting those goals and in complying with the anticipated complexity of the risk-based capital and operating standards.

Canada

We entered the Canadian mortgage insurance market in 1995 with our acquisition of certain assets and employees from the Mortgage Insurance Corporation of Canada, and we now operate in every

province and territory. We are the only private mortgage insurer in the Canadian market. Our mortgage insurance operations in Canada accounted for approximately 50% and 55% of our total international mortgage insurance revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and year ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

Products

We offer two products in Canada: primary flow insurance and portfolio credit enhancement insurance. As of March 31, 2004, primary flow insurance represented 78% and portfolio credit enhancement represented 22% of our mortgage insurance in force. Our principal product is primary flow insurance, which is similar to the primary flow insurance we offer in the U.S. Regulations in Canada require the use of mortgage insurance for all mortgage loans extended by banks, trust companies and insurers, where the loan-to-value ratio exceeds 75%. Mortgage insurance in Canada is typically single premium and provides 100% coverage, in contrast to the U.S., where monthly premiums and lower coverage levels are typical. Under the single-premium plan, lenders usually collect the single premium from prospective borrowers at the time the loan proceeds are advanced and remit the amount to us as the mortgage insurer. We in turn record the proceeds to unearned premium reserves, invest those proceeds and recognize the premiums over time in accordance with the expected expiration of risk.

We also provide portfolio credit enhancement insurance to lenders that have originated loans with loan-to-value ratios of less than 75%. These policies provide lenders with immediate capital relief from applicable bank regulatory capital requirements and facilitate the securitization of mortgages in the Canadian market. In both primary flow insurance and portfolio policies, our mortgage insurance in Canada provides insurance coverage for the entire unpaid loan balance, including interest, selling costs and expenses, following the sale of the underlying property.

The leading mortgage product in the Canadian market is a mortgage with the interest rate fixed for the first five years of the loan. After the fifth year, the loan becomes due and payable and the borrower must negotiate its renewal, at which time the borrower may choose to have the interest rate float or have it fixed for an additional period. Lenders typically charge a mortgage pre-payment penalty that serves as a disincentive for borrowers to refinance their mortgages. Changes in interest rates, adverse economic conditions and high levels of borrowing affect the frequency of defaults and claims with respect to these loans, which may adversely affect our loss experience.

Government guarantee

We have an agreement with the Canadian government under which it guarantees the benefits payable under a mortgage insurance policy, less 10% of the original principal amount of an insured loan, in the event that we fail to make claim payments with respect to that loan because of insolvency. We pay the Canadian government a risk premium for this guarantee and make other payments to a reserve fund in respect of the government's obligation. Because banks are not required to maintain regulatory capital on an asset backed by a sovereign guarantee, our 90% sovereign guarantee permits lenders purchasing our mortgage insurance to reduce their regulatory capital charges for credit risks on mortgages by 90%.

Our agreement with the Canadian government provides that we and the government are entitled to review the terms of the guarantee when certain pricing assumptions have changed or other events have occurred that cause either party to believe that these changes or other events have resulted in unfairness, prejudice or obvious hardship. In this event, the agreement requires us to negotiate in good faith for six months to make such modifications as are required to remove or modify the unfairness, prejudice or obvious hardship. If we and the government are unable to agree on appropriate changes to the guarantee, the matter must be referred to binding arbitration.

In addition, our agreement with the Canadian government provides that the government has the right to review the terms of the guarantee if GE's ownership of our Canadian mortgage insurance company decreases below 50% or certain other events occur that affect the purposes of the agreement or the government's risk or exposure under the guarantee. In this event, the agreement requires us to negotiate in good faith to make such modifications as are required to remove or modify any unfairness, prejudice or obvious hardship that may have resulted from the change in ownership or other events. If we are unable to agree on appropriate modifications within six months, the agreement may be terminated for any new insurance written after the termination. GE has informed us that it expects to reduce its equity ownership of us to below 50% within two years of the completion of the IPO. That disposition would permit the Canadian government to review the terms of its guarantee and could lead to a modification or termination of the guarantee. Although we believe the Canadian government will preserve the guarantee to maintain competition in the Canadian mortgage insurance industry, any adverse change in the guarantee's terms and conditions or termination of the guarantee could have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue offering mortgage insurance products in Canada.

Customers

The nine largest mortgage originators in Canada, consisting of banks, trust companies, and credit unions, collectively provide more than 80% of the financing for Canada's residential mortgage financing. These nine originators provided us with 88% and 93% of our new insurance written for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and 85%, 86% and 89% of our new insurance written for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Other market participants include regional banks, trust companies, and credit unions.

Competitors

The only other mortgage insurance competitor in Canada is the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, or CMHC, which is a Crown corporation owned by the Canadian government. Because CMHC is a government-owned entity, its mortgage insurance provides lenders with 100% capital relief from bank regulatory requirements. CMHC also operates the Canadian Mortgage Bond Program, which provides lenders the ability to efficiently guaranty and securitize their mortgage loan portfolios. We compete with CMHC primarily based upon our reputation for high-quality customer service, quick decision-making on insurance applications, strong underwriting expertise and flexibility in terms of product development. In July 2003 the CMHC announced a 15% reduction in rates, which we have matched. This rate reduction, as well as any further similar actions taken by the CMHC, may cause our future revenue in our Canadian mortgage insurance business to decline. In addition, as in other markets, we compete in Canada with alternative products and financial structures, such as credit default swaps and captive insurers owned by lenders, that are designed to transfer credit default risk on mortgage loans.

Australia and New Zealand

We entered the Australian mortgage insurance market in 1997 with our acquisition of the operating assets of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, or HLIC, from the Australian government. We entered the New Zealand mortgage insurance market in 1999 as an expansion of our Australian operations. Our mortgage insurance operations in Australia and New Zealand accounted for approximately 39% and 36% of our total international mortgage insurance revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

Products

In Australia and New Zealand, we offer primary flow insurance, known as "lenders mortgage insurance," or LMI, and portfolio credit enhancement policies. As of March 31, 2004, LMI represented

90% and portfolio credit enhancement represented 10% of our mortgage insurance in force in Australia and New Zealand. Our principal product is LMI, which is similar to the primary flow insurance we offer in Canada, with single premiums and 100% coverage. Lenders usually collect the single premium from prospective borrowers at the time the loan proceeds are advanced and remit the amount to us as the mortgage insurer. We in turn record the proceeds to unearned premium reserves, invest those proceeds and recognize the premiums over time in accordance with the expected expiration of risk.

We provide LMI on a flow basis to two types of customers: banks, building societies and credit unions; and non-bank mortgage originators, called mortgage managers. Banks, building societies and credit unions generally acquire LMI only for residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios above 80%, because reduced capital requirements apply to high loan-to-value residential mortgages only if they have been insured by an "A" rated, or equivalently rated, mortgage insurance company that is regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, or APRA. Our insurance subsidiary that serves the Australian and New Zealand markets has financial-strength ratings of "AA" (Very Strong) from S&P and Fitch and a rating of "Aa2" (Excellent) from Moody's. There is no comparable capital incentive to purchase mortgage insurance for mortgages with loan-to-value ratios below 80%. The "AA" rating is the third-highest of S&P's 21 ratings categories and the third-highest of Fitch's 24 ratings categories. The "Aa2" rating is the third-highest of Moody's 21 ratings categories.

Mortgage managers fund their operations primarily through the issuance of mortgage-backed securities. Because they are not regulated by APRA, they do not have the same capital incentives as banks for acquiring LMI. However, they use LMI as the principal form of credit enhancement for these securities and generally purchase insurance for every loan they originate, without regard to the loan-to-value ratio.

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

In both primary LMI and portfolio credit enhancement policies, our mortgage insurance provides insurance coverage for the entire unpaid loan balance, including selling costs and expenses, following the sale of the security property. Most of the loans we insure in Australia and New Zealand are variable rate mortgages with loan terms of between 20 and 30 years.

In connection with our acquisition of the operating assets of HLIC in 1997, we agreed to service a mortgage insurance portfolio that was retained by the Australian government. We receive a small amount of management fees for handling claims and providing loss mitigation and related services, but we did not acquire HLIC's originated insurance policies and do not bear any risk on those policies.

Customers

The ten largest mortgage originators in Australia, consisting of seven banks and three mortgage managers, collectively provide more than 80% of Australia's and New Zealand's residential mortgage financing. These ten originators provided us with 80% and 78% of our new insurance written for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and 78%, 77% and 74% of our new insurance written for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Other market participants in Australian and New Zealand mortgage lending include regional banks, building societies and credit unions.

Competitors

The Australian and New Zealand mortgage insurance markets are served by one other independent LMI company, PMI, as well as various lender-affiliated captive mortgage insurance companies. We compete with PMI primarily based upon our reputation for high-quality customer service, quick decision making on insurance applications, strong underwriting expertise and flexibility in terms of product development. As in Canada, we also compete in Australia and New Zealand with alternative products and financial structures that are designed to transfer credit default risk on mortgage loans.

APRA's license conditions require Australian mortgage insurance companies, including ours, to be mono-line insurers, which are insurance companies that offer just one type of insurance product. However, in November 2003, APRA announced that it is considering, and has sought comment on, a proposal to eliminate the requirement that mortgage insurance companies be mono-line insurers, which APRA believes could facilitate the entry of new competitors.

Europe

We began our European operations in 1994 in the U.K., which is Europe's largest market for mortgage loan originations. We expanded into five additional countries between 1999 and 2003, and we continue to explore opportunities in other European countries. Mortgage insurance originating in the U.K. accounted for approximately 79% of our European mortgage insurance in force as of March 31, 2004. This large concentration in the U.K. is attributable primarily to the fact that we have been operating in that country considerably longer than in any other European country. Our mortgage insurance operations in Europe accounted for approximately 11% and 9% of our total international mortgage insurance revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

Products

Our European business currently consists principally of primary flow insurance on adjustable-rate mortgages. As is the case in our other non-U.S. markets, most primary flow insurance policies written in Europe are structured with single premium payments. Our primary flow insurance generally provides first-loss coverage in the event of default on a portion (typically 10%-20%) of the balance of an individual mortgage loan. We believe that, over time, there is an opportunity to provide additional products with higher coverage percentages to reduce the risks to lenders of low-down-payment lending to levels similar to those in more mature mortgage insurance markets. We also recently began offering portfolio credit enhancement policies to lenders that have originated loans for securitization in select European markets.

Customers

As a result of our strategy to expand organically into new markets in Europe with attractive growth potential, our portfolio of international mortgage insurance in force in Europe is concentrated in the countries where we have been active for the longest period of time and with customers with whom we have been doing business for the longest period of time. We expect this concentration to diminish over time. Our customers are primarily banks and mortgage investors, and our largest customer in Europe, which is a bank in the U.K., accounted for 28% of our new insurance written in the European markets for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared with 48% and 67% for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. This customer periodically reviews its needs for external risk mitigation, including mortgage insurance, and recently has indicated to us that it may cease to purchase mortgage insurance. We are in discussions regarding alternative arrangements to retain our relationship

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with this customer. In any event, we believe that any decline in new insurance written with this customer will be offset by increased business from our existing and future customers.

Competitors

Our European business faces competition from both traditional mortgage insurance companies as well as providers of alternative credit enhancement products. Our competitors are both public and private entities. Public mortgage guarantee facilities exist in The Netherlands, Sweden, Finland and Italy, which provide (except in The Netherlands) first-loss coverage at premium rates and coverage levels similar to ours. We also face competition from affiliates of other U.S. private mortgage insurers, such as PMI, Radian and United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company, as well as multi-line insurers primarily in the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland, such as Norwich Union, Legal & General and Royal & SunAlliance. In April 2004, PMI purchased Royal & SunAlliance's mortgage insurance business in the U.K.

We also face competition from alternative credit enhancement products, such as personal guarantees on high loan-to-value loans, second mortgages and bank guarantees, and captive insurance companies organized by lenders. Lenders also have sought other forms of risk transfer, such as the use of capital market solutions through credit derivatives. In addition, some European lenders have chosen to price for and retain the additional credit risk, effectively self-insuring their low-down-payment loans. We believe that our global expertise, coverage flexibility, and strong ratings provide a very valuable offering compared with competitors and alternative products.

Loan portfolio

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding the effective risk in force of our international mortgage insurance loan portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	Historical			
	March 31,	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002	2001
(Dollar amounts in millions)				
Loan-to-value ratio				
95.01% and above	\$ 163	\$ 132	\$ 12	\$ 11
90.01% to 95.00%	12,008	11,549	6,884	4,486
80.01% to 90.00%	16,402	15,762	8,718	5,563
80.00% and below	16,947	15,926	10,091	6,651
	\$ 45,520	\$ 43,369	\$ 25,705	\$ 16,711
Loan type				
Fixed rate mortgage	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adjustable rate mortgage	45,520	43,369	25,705	16,711
	\$ 45,520	\$ 43,369	\$ 25,705	\$ 16,711
Mortgage term				
15 years and under	\$ 18,128	\$ 17,486	\$ 11,813	\$ 8,694
More than 15 years	27,392	25,883	13,892	8,017
	\$ 45,520	\$ 43,369	\$ 25,705	\$ 16,711

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Our businesses in Australia, New Zealand and Canada currently provide 100% coverage on the majority of the loans we insure in those markets. The table above presents effective risk in force, which recognizes that the loss on any particular loan will be reduced by the net proceeds received upon sale of the property. Effective risk in force has been calculated by applying to insurance in force a factor that represents our highest expected average per-claim payment for any one underwriting year over the life of our businesses in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. As of December 31, 2003 this factor was 35% in each of Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Loans in default and claims

The claim process in our international mortgage insurance business is similar to the process we follow in our U.S. mortgage insurance business. See " Mortgage Insurance U.S. mortgage insurance Loans in default and claims." The following table sets forth the number of loans insured, the number of loans in default and the default rate for our international mortgage insurance portfolio:

	Historical			
	March 31,	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002	2001
Primary insurance				
Insured loans in force	1,336,726	1,282,731	1,054,703	790,294
Loans in default	5,038	4,926	3,641	3,471
Percentage of loans in default (default rate)	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Flow loans in force	1,099,683	1,044,131	753,314	549,039
Flow loans in default	4,768	4,679	3,268	3,262
Percentage of flow loans in default (default rate)	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Portfolio credit enhancement loans in force	237,043	238,600	301,389	241,255
Portfolio credit enhancement loans in default	270	247	373	209
Percentage of portfolio credit enhancement loans in default (default rate)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Corporate and Other				

Our Corporate and Other segment consists of net realized investment gains (losses), and unallocated corporate income and expenses (including amounts accrued in settlement of class action lawsuits), interest, and other financing expenses that are incurred at our holding company level. This segment also includes the results of Viking Insurance Company, GE Seguros and a few other small, non-core businesses that are managed outside our operating segments.

Our subsidiary, Viking Insurance Company, is a Bermuda-based reinsurer primarily of leased equipment insurance and consumer credit insurance underwritten by American Bankers Insurance Company, or ABIC. GE's Vendor Financial Services business purchases property and casualty insurance from ABIC on behalf of certain of its lessees to cover leased equipment. ABIC then reinsures those policies with Viking. GE's Card Services business develops and markets credit insurance through credit card issuers, retailers and banks. These credit insurance policies also are underwritten by ABIC and then reinsured with Viking.

Viking also has an in-force block of reinsurance of U.S. and Canadian consumer auto warranties and property and casualty gap insurance that protects consumers from the risk of loss on any difference between the value of an automobile and any loans secured by it. We do not intend to enter into any new warranty or gap insurance reinsurance treaties, and we intend to place the existing treaties in run-off, with the remaining program expiring over the next four years.

GE has informed us that Vendor Financial Services intends to cease purchasing new insurance coverage on behalf of lessees through ABIC, as of March 1, 2004, and Card Services intends to phase

out marketing credit insurance over the next several years. GE Capital has agreed to take all commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the relevant existing insurance and reinsurance relationships, but we expect Viking's reinsurance programs with GE's Card Services business and Vendor Financial Services to decline steadily over the next several years and, ultimately, be discontinued. With respect to Card Services' credit insurance, GE Capital may decide to encourage a switch of existing coverages to another program. In that event, GE Capital has agreed to pay Viking an amount equal to the net underwriting income that Viking is projected to receive as reinsurer from the date of discontinuation of any credit insurance program through December 31, 2008. See "Agreements Between GE and our Company Relationship with GE Agreement Regarding Continued Reinsurance by Viking."

Our subsidiary, GE Seguros, is a small Mexican-domiciled multi-line insurer. We acquired this business in 1995 and currently hold 99.6% of its outstanding shares. GE Seguros is licensed to sell property and casualty, life and health insurance in Mexico.

GE Seguros currently writes primarily motor vehicle coverage for personal and commercial domestic vehicles and personal coverage for tourist vehicles. It also writes a small amount of homeowners', commercial property, transport and life insurance. GE Seguros distributes its products through independent agents in Mexico and, for the tourist auto business, it also distributes its products through agents located in key U.S. border locations. GE Seguros maintains agency relationships through its branch offices in ten major Mexican cities.

Viking, GE Seguros and other small, non-core businesses had aggregate net earnings of \$15 million, \$9 million, \$28 million and \$42 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Distribution

We distribute our products through an extensive and diversified distribution network that is balanced between independent sales intermediaries, including financial intermediaries and independent producers, and dedicated sales specialists. We believe this access to a variety of distribution channels enables us to respond effectively to changing consumer needs and distribution trends. We have strategically positioned our multi-channel distribution network to capture a broad share of the distributor and consumer markets and to accommodate different consumer preferences in how to purchase insurance and financial services products.

Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments

Our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments both distribute their products through the following channels:

Financial intermediaries, including banks, securities brokerage firms, and independent broker/dealers;

Independent producers, including brokerage general agencies, affluent market producer groups and specialized brokers; and

Dedicated sales specialists, including long-term care sales agents and affiliated networks of both accountants and personal financial advisers.

The following table sets forth our annualized first-year premiums and deposits for the products in our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments (other than our European payment protection insurance business), categorized by each of our distribution channels. For our European

payment protection business, the following table sets forth gross written premiums because historically we have not tracked annualized first-year premiums for this business.

Historical

	Three months ended March 31, 2004				Year ended December 31, 2003			
	Financial Intermediaries	Independent producers	Dedicated sales specialists	Total	Financial Intermediaries	Independent producers	Dedicated sales specialists	Total
Annualized first-year Premiums and Deposits(1) Protection								
Life insurance	\$ 3	\$ 33	\$ 1	\$ 37	\$ 10	\$ 145	\$ 8	\$ 163
Long-term care insurance	10	11	21	42	53	51	136	240
Group life and health insurance		26		26		144		144
Retirement Income and Investments								
Spread-based retail products	407	225	11	643	1,386	897	84	2,367
Spread-based institutional products(2)		501		501		3,702		3,702
Fee-based products	296	195	26	517	2,005	803	99	2,907
Gross Written Premiums Protection								
European payment protection insurance	135	44		179	1,381	151		1,532

(Dollar amounts in millions)

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Life insurance	\$ 3	\$ 33	\$ 1	\$ 37	\$ 10	\$ 145	\$ 8	\$ 163
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Fee-based products	296	195	26	517	2,005	803	99	2,907
Gross Written Premiums Protection								
European payment protection insurance	135	44		179	1,381	151		1,532

(1) Annualized first-year premiums and deposits reflect the amount of business we generated during a specified period. We consider annualized first-year premiums and deposits to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies and additional investments by our customers during a specified period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period.

(2) Deposits on spread-based institutional products include contracts that have matured but are redeposited with our company. For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, deposits of spread-based institutional products included \$177 million and \$1,675 million, respectively, that was redeposited.

Financial intermediaries

We have selling agreements with approximately 900 financial intermediaries in the U.S., including banks, securities brokerage firms and independent broker/dealers. We use financial intermediaries to distribute a significant portion of our fixed, variable and income annuities and other investment products, and long-term care insurance. They also distribute a small portion of our life insurance policies to their individual clients. We have approximately 100 wholesalers in the U.S. who are our employees and who work to develop sales relationships with new financial intermediaries and to expand sales through existing financial intermediaries. In addition, we have 87 distributors, most of which are financial intermediaries, for our European payment protection insurance products.

Independent producers

Brokerage general agencies. We distribute most of our products, including life insurance, annuities and long-term care insurance through approximately 500 independent brokerage general agencies, or BGAs, located throughout the U.S. Approximately 270 of these BGAs distribute our life insurance, annuities and long-term care insurance products, and approximately 230 of them are long-term care insurance specialists and

generally distribute only our long-term care insurance products. These BGAs market our products, and those of other insurance companies, through a network of approximately 243,500 independent brokers who are licensed and appointed to sell our products.

Affluent market producer groups. We have preferred carrier relationships with several industry leading affluent market producer groups. Through these relationships, we have access to approximately 5,000 producers who are licensed and appointed to sell our products. These groups target high-net-worth individuals, which we define to include households with at least \$1 million of liquid assets, as well as small to medium-size businesses, which we define as those with fewer than 1,000 employees. We distribute life insurance, long-term care insurance and annuity products through these groups.

Specialized brokers. We distribute many of our products through brokers that specialize in a particular insurance or investment product and deliver customized service and support to their clients. We use a network of approximately 350 specialized independent brokers to distribute income annuities and structured settlements. We believe we have one of the oldest and largest distribution systems for structured settlements, and our relationships with many of these specialized brokers date back more than 20 years. We distribute our group life and health insurance products and services through an independent network of approximately 5,000 licensed group life and health brokers and agents that are supported by our nationwide sales force of approximately 100 employees. These group brokers and agents typically specialize in providing employee benefit and retirement solution services to employers. We also distribute GICs and funding agreements through a group of approximately 35 specialized brokers and investment managers.

Dedicated sales specialists

Long-term care agents. We have approximately 1,800 sales agents who specialize in selling our long-term care insurance products, 70 of which are product specialists who assist our independent sales intermediaries in selling our long-term care insurance products. They also sell our Medicare supplement insurance product and the products of other insurers on a select basis. We employ the individuals who manage and support the dedicated sales specialists. We compensate our long-term care agents primarily on a commission basis. To support lead generation for this channel, we have a comprehensive direct mail and marketing program, including mass marketing and affinity strategies that target members of various organizations, such as travel, social and professional organizations. We also identify prospective customers through educational seminars, policyholder referrals and targeted promotions linked to our national advertising campaigns.

Accountants and personal financial advisers. We have more than 2,000 affiliated personal financial advisers, of whom approximately 1,700 are accountants, who sell our annuity and insurance products including variable products, third-party mutual funds and other investment products through our wholly-owned broker/dealers. In the past several years, accountants have been increasingly responsible for assisting their clients with long-term financial planning, as well as traditional accounting and tax-related services. As a result, we believe accountants provide us with an opportunity for growth as a distribution channel. We distribute primarily annuities and other investment products through this distribution channel.

Mortgage Insurance

We distribute our mortgage insurance products through our dedicated sales force of more than 100 employees located throughout the U.S. This sales force primarily markets to financial institutions and mortgage originators, which in turn offer mortgage insurance products to borrowers. In addition to our field sales force, we also distribute our products through a telephone sales force serving our small lender and broker customer segments, as well as through our "Action Center" which provides live phone and web chat based support for all our customer segments.

We also maintain a dedicated sales force that markets our mortgage insurance products to lenders in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Europe. As in the U.S. market, our sales force markets to

financial institutions and mortgage originators, who in turn offer mortgage insurance products to borrowers.

Marketing

In addition to the breadth and variety of our distribution channels, we have differentiated our approach to the market through product breadth, technology services, specialized support for our distributors and innovative marketing programs tailored to particular consumer groups. We also have developed a comprehensive strategy to promote our new corporate brand after the completion of the IPO and our separation from GE.

We offer a breadth of products that meet the needs of consumers throughout the various stages of their lives. We refer to our approach to product diversity as "smart" breadth because we are selective in the products we offer and strive to maintain appropriate return and risk thresholds when we expand the scope of our product offerings. We believe our reputation for innovation and our smart breadth of products enable us to sustain strong relationships with our distributors and position us to benefit from the current trend among distributors to reduce the number of insurers with whom they maintain relationships, while at the same time they continue to be able to access a broad range of products. We also have developed sophisticated technological tools that enhance performance by automating key processes and reducing response times and process variations. These tools also make it easier for our customers and distributors to do business with us.

We maintain strong relationships with leading distributors by providing a high level of specialized and differentiated distribution support, such as product training, advanced marketing and sales solutions, financial product design for affluent customers and technology solutions that support the distributors' sales efforts and by pursuing joint business improvement efforts. We also sponsor various advisory councils with independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists to gather their feedback on industry trends, new product suggestions and ways to enhance our relationships. For the past several years, we have offered programs to share our Six Sigma process quality methods with our distributors. To this end, we have participated in a joint business improvement initiative (originally developed by GE), called "At the Customer For the Customer," or ACFC, through which we help our independent sales intermediaries increase sales and realize greater efficiencies in their businesses. We believe ACFC has been favorably received by our distributors and has helped to differentiate us from our competitors. During 2003, our independent sales intermediaries initiated more than 200 projects through the ACFC program.

We have designed innovative marketing programs that target different consumer groups. For example, we sponsor the GE Center for Financial Learning, which provides a web site to promote financial literacy. The site has won more than 35 Internet and industry awards and contains detailed information about various insurance and investment products and financial decisions facing consumers. The site was developed with the help of leading academic experts and financial professionals who also serve on the GE Center for Financial Learning's Advisory Board. This website is devoted solely to financial education and does not sell or promote any products. However, we believe the website contributes to the recognition of our products and services and generates loyalty among independent sales intermediaries and consumers.

We also have been actively marketing our products to U.S. Latino customers, who we believe are substantially underserved by insurance and investment products, despite being the largest minority group in the U.S. As part of this campaign, we recruit Spanish-speaking agents, translate various marketing materials into Spanish, advertise our services on Telemundo Spanish television, participate in Latin American street fairs, and, as part of the GE Center for Financial Learning, operate a Spanish-language web site devoted to financial education for U.S. Latinos.

Our other innovative marketing programs include our two mobile marketing units that visit more than 50 communities each year to generate publicity and sales opportunities for our products, our

coordination of the national Long-Term Care Awareness Day, and our sponsorship of the Alzheimer Association's annual Memory Walk across the U.S.

Branding has been, and will continue to be, an important aspect of our total marketing program. We currently use the GE brand name and logo in nearly all our marketing and distribution activities, including product names, product brochures, websites, stationery, signage, advertising and promotions. In addition, many of our insurance subsidiaries incorporate "GE," "General Electric" or "GE Capital" in their corporate names. Pursuant to a transitional trademark license agreement, GE granted us the right to use the "GE" mark and the "GE" monogram for up to five years following the IPO in connection with our products and services. GE also granted us the right to use "GE," "General Electric" and "GE Capital" in the corporate names of our subsidiaries until the earlier of twelve months after the date on which GE owns less than 20% of our outstanding common stock and May 24, 2009. In addition, insurance regulators in the U.S. and the other countries where we do business could require us to accelerate the transition to our independent brand. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Intellectual Property Arrangements Transitional Trademark License Agreement."

Our branding strategy is to establish our new Genworth brand expeditiously while we continue to use the GE brand name and logo with customers. We are planning a phased brand rollout. Our first phase will emphasize the relationship between Genworth and the GE brand with continued references to GE and the GE brand in selective marketing materials. Within 12 months of the completion of the IPO, we intend to re-brand most standard communications materials with the Genworth logo, name and corporate identity, including the references to GE. During 2004 and 2005, we also intend to promote the Genworth brand through various communications, such as advertising, promotions, print media, the Internet, public relations efforts, and special events for distributors and consumers. We intend to customize our brand transition strategy for each of our distribution channels.

We expect to incur aggregate expenses of approximately \$35 million in each of the years ending December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 on marketing, advertising and legal entity transition expenses, reflecting primarily the costs of establishing our new brand throughout our business, including with consumers and sales intermediaries.

Risk Management

Overview

Risk management is a critical part of our business, and we have adopted rigorous risk management processes in virtually every aspect of our operations, including product development, underwriting, investment management, asset-liability management, and technology development projects. The primary objective of these risk management processes is to reduce the variations we experience from our expected results. We have an experienced group of more than 130 professionals, including actuaries, statisticians and other specialists, dedicated exclusively to our risk management process. We believe we have benefited from the sophisticated risk management techniques that GE applies throughout its businesses, and we have emphasized our adherence to those techniques as a competitive advantage in marketing and managing our products. We intend to maintain a prudent and highly disciplined risk management strategy as an independent company.

New product introductions

Our risk management process begins with the development and introduction of new products and services. We have established a rigorous product development process that specifies a series of required analyses, reviews and approvals for any new product. This process includes a review of the market opportunity and competitive landscape for each proposed product, major pricing assumptions and methodologies, return expectations, reinsurance strategies, underwriting criteria and business risks and potential mitigating factors. Before we introduce a new product in the market, we establish a

monitoring program with specific performance targets and leading indicators, which we monitor frequently to identify any deviations from expected performance so that when necessary, we can take prompt corrective action. All new products require approval by our senior management team. We use a similarly rigorous process to introduce variations to existing products and to introduce existing products through new distribution channels.

Product performance reviews

The Risk Committee for our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments includes our President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Product Management, Chief Investment Officer and Chief Actuary. The Risk Committee reviews each of our products on a regular cycle, typically approximately twice per year. These reviews include an analysis of the major drivers of profitability, underwriting performance, variations from expected results, regulatory and competitive environment and other factors affecting product performance. In addition, we initiate special reviews when a product's performance fails to meet any of the indicators we established during that product's introductory review process. If a product does not meet our performance criteria, we consider adjustments in pricing, design and marketing or ultimately discontinuing sales of that product. We review our underwriting, pricing and risk selection strategies on a regular basis to ensure that our products remain progressive, competitive and consistent with our marketing and profitability objectives. We are also subject to periodic external audits by our reinsurers, which provide us with valuable insights into other innovative risk management practices.

In managing the risks of our Mortgage Insurance segment, we carefully monitor portfolio trends and product performance, including credit quality, product concentrations and claims development. We evaluate trends in our portfolio through various means, including comparison of results to pre-established targets and to our historical experience, analysis of borrower credit scores, and use of our own proprietary mortgage scoring model, OmniScore®. We obtain borrower FICO scores and other credit data directly from credit bureaus when available, thereby enabling us to independently evaluate the credit quality of loans submitted to us. We also regularly evaluate the profitability of our products in light of market conditions and forecasts developed during the product development process. As in our other segments, if a mortgage insurance product's performance fails to meet any of the indicators we established during that product's introductory review process or otherwise shows negative trends, we consider changes to our product guidelines, price adjustments, limiting our exposure or discontinuing the offering of that product. We also assess portfolio quality and loan performance at the lender account level using OmniScore®, FICO scores and other credit data and our historical claims experience. Our risk management team conducts portfolio quality and loan performance reviews with lenders as required, during which we consider and address any significant trends and performance issues. We also review the profitability of lender accounts on a quarterly basis to ensure that our business with these lenders is achieving anticipated performance levels and to identify trends requiring remedial action. Corrective actions may include changes to our underwriting guidelines, product mix or other programs with lenders.

Asset-liability management

We maintain segmented investment portfolios for the majority of our product lines. This enables us to perform an ongoing analysis of the interest rate risks associated with each major product line, in addition to the interest rate risk for our overall enterprise. We analyze the behavior of our liability cash flows across a wide variety of future interest rate scenarios, reflecting policy features and expected policyholder behavior. We also analyze the behavior of our asset portfolio across the same scenarios. We believe this analysis shows the sensitivity of both our assets and liabilities to large and small changes in interest rates and enables us to manage our assets and liabilities more effectively.

Portfolio diversification

We use strict limits to avoid concentrations of risk in our investment portfolio. The techniques we use to manage our exposure to credit risk, interest rate risk and market valuation risk are discussed in further detail below under " Investments."

In managing our mortgage insurance risk exposure, we carefully monitor geographic concentrations in our portfolio and the condition of housing markets in each country in which we operate. We monitor our concentration of risk in force at the regional, state and major metropolitan area levels on a quarterly basis. In the U.S., we evaluate the condition of housing markets in major metropolitan areas with our proprietary OmniMarketSM model, which rates housing markets based on variables such as economic activity, unemployment, mortgage delinquencies, home sales trends and home price changes. We also regularly monitor factors that affect home prices and their affordability by region and major metropolitan area.

Actuarial databases and information systems

Our extensive actuarial databases and innovative information systems technology are important tools in our risk management programs. We believe we have the largest actuarial database for long-term care insurance claims with almost 30 years of experience in offering those products. We also have substantial experience in offering individual life insurance products, and we have developed a large database of claims experience, particularly in preferred risk classes, which provides significant predictive experience for mortality.

We use advanced and, in some cases, proprietary technology to manage variations in our underwriting process. For example, our GENIUS[®] new business processing system uses digital underwriting technology that is designed to reduce policy issue times, lower our operating costs and increase the consistency and accuracy of our underwriting process by reducing decision-making variation. In our mortgage insurance business we use borrower credit scores, our proprietary mortgage scoring model, OmniScore[®], and our extensive database of mortgage insurance experience to evaluate new products and portfolio performance. OmniScore[®] uses the borrower's credit score and additional data concerning the borrower, the loan and the property, including loan-to-value ratio, loan type, loan amount, property type, occupancy status and borrower employment to predict the likelihood of having to pay a claim. In the U.S., OmniScore[®] also incorporates our assessment of the housing market in which a property is located, as evaluated with our OmniMarketSM model. We believe this additional mortgage data and housing market assessment significantly enhances OmniScore's[®] predictive power over the life of the loan. We perform portfolio analysis on an ongoing basis to determine if modifications are required to our product offerings, underwriting guidelines or premium rates.

Compliance

We take a disciplined approach to legal and regulatory compliance practices and throughout our company instill a strong commitment to integrity in business dealings and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In recognition of this commitment, we have received the American Council of Life Insurers' Integrity First Award for compliance in both 2001 and 2002. We have approximately 200 professionals dedicated to legal and regulatory compliance matters.

Operations and Technology

Service and support

We have a dedicated team of approximately 5,000 service and support personnel (including our operations through an arrangement with a GE subsidiary in India) who assist our sales intermediaries and customers with their service needs. We use advanced and, in some cases, proprietary, patent-pending technology to provide customer service and support, and we operate service centers that leverage technology, integrated processes, and Six Sigma process management techniques.

In our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments, we interact directly and cost-effectively with our independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists through secure websites, which have enabled them to transact business with us electronically, obtain information about our products, submit applications, check application and account status and view commission information. We also provide our independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists with account information to disseminate to their customers through the use of industry-standard XML communications. Our technology teams actively participate in the development of industry standards and have received early adopter awards from industry organizations such as the Association for Cooperative Operations Research and Development, or ACORD.

We also have introduced technologically advanced services to customers in our Mortgage Insurance segment. Historically, lenders submitted applications for mortgage insurance via mail, courier or fax. If we approved the loan, we would issue a certificate of insurance to the lender. Advances in technology now enable us to accept applications through electronic submission and to issue electronic insurance commitments and certificates. Our AU Central® Internet platform provides lenders real-time access to multiple automated underwriting systems at the point of sale, helping them to originate loans more easily and efficiently. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, we issued approximately 86% of our U.S. mortgage insurance commitments electronically, compared to 82% for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 78% for the year ended December 31, 2002. Through our Internet-enabled information systems, lenders can receive information about their loans in our database, as well as make corrections, file notices and claims, report settlement amounts, verify loan information and access payment histories. We also assist in workouts through LMO Fast-Track, which we believe is the mortgage insurance industry's first on-line workout approval system, allowing lenders to request and obtain authorization from us for them to provide workout solutions to their borrowers.

Operating centers

We have centralized our operations and have established scalable, low-cost operating centers in Virginia, North Carolina, India and Ireland. We expect to realize additional efficiencies from further facility rationalization, which includes centralizing additional U.S. operations and consolidating mailrooms and print centers. Through an arrangement with GE, we have a substantial team of professionals in India who provide a variety of services to us, including customer service, transaction processing, and functional support including finance, investment research, actuarial, risk and marketing resources to our insurance operations. Most of the personnel in India have college degrees, and many have graduate degrees. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Arrangements regarding our operations in India" for a description of this arrangement.

Technology capabilities

We employ approximately 560 information technology professionals throughout our organization. These include approximately 30 project managers, all of whom have been certified by the Project Management Institute to design and develop new technological capabilities.

We rely on proprietary processes for project approval, execution, risk management and benefit verification as part of our approach to technology investment. We hold, or have applied for, more than 120 patents. Our technology team is experienced in large-scale project delivery, including many insurance administration system consolidations and the development of Internet-based servicing capabilities. We continually manage technology costs by standardizing our technology infrastructure, consolidating application systems, reducing servers and storage devices, and managing project execution risks.

We work with associates from GE's Global Research Center to develop new technologies that help deliver competitive advantages to our company. After our separation from GE, we will complete our existing projects with the GE Global Research Center under their current terms. We also may work on new projects with the GE Global Research Center in the future. All new projects will be pursuant to

individual agreements that will be negotiated on mutually agreeable terms. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Transition Services Agreement."

Six Sigma

We believe we have greatly enhanced our operating efficiency and generated significant cost savings by using a highly disciplined quality management and process optimization methodology known as Six Sigma, which relies on the rigorous use of statistical techniques to assess process variations and defects. Six Sigma is a quality program consisting of a combination of GE proprietary and licensed materials, concepts, methodologies and software tools. The program uses a disciplined methodology to define, measure, analyze, improve and control the features and performance of a company's products and processes. Six Sigma creates a rigorous process analysis supported by data to measure defect levels in a given process or product. By measuring defects and identifying their root causes, processes and products can be improved to deliver and sustain higher levels of performance as measured by timeliness, accuracy, cost and customer satisfaction.

We have a team of approximately 300 employees who have received extensive training and certification in Six Sigma, an additional 1,400 employees have received standard Six Sigma certification, and nearly all our employees have attained a basic level of competence in the Six Sigma methodology.

Pursuant to the transition services agreement that we entered into with GE in connection with the IPO, GE, at no cost to us, will ensure that we will be able to continue to use our Six Sigma program in a manner consistent with our use prior to the completion of the IPO.

Reserves

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

Protection

We establish reserves for life insurance policies based generally upon actuarially recognized methods. We use mortality tables in general use in the U.S. and Europe, modified to reflect our expected claims. Persistency, expense and interest rate assumptions are based upon relevant experience and expectations for the future. We establish reserves at amounts we expect to satisfy our policy obligations, including assumptions for the receipt of additional premiums and of interest to be earned on the reserves. The liability for policy benefits for universal life insurance policies and interest-sensitive whole life policies is equal to the balance that accrues to the benefit of policyholders, including credited interest, plus any amount needed to provide for additional benefits. We also establish reserves for amounts that we have deducted from the policyholder's balance to compensate us for services to be performed in future periods, and we release these reserves as those future obligations are extinguished.

We establish reserves for long-term care insurance policies based upon a variety of factors including claim likelihood, continuance, severity, persistency, and plan of coverage. Long-term care insurance policies are long-duration products, and therefore our future claims experience may be different from what we expected when we issued the policies. Moreover, long-term care insurance does

not have the claims experience history of life insurance, and as a result, our ability to forecast claims for long-term care insurance products is more limited than for life products.

Our liability for unpaid group life and health insurance claims, including our medical and non-medical lines, is an estimate of the ultimate net cost of both reported and unreported losses not yet settled. Our liability is based upon an evaluation of historical claim run-out patterns and includes a provision for adverse claim development. Reserves for long-term disability insurance represent the actuarial present value of benefits for current claimants. Claim benefit payments on long-term disability insurance policies consist of payments made monthly, in accordance with the contractual terms of the policy. Reserves for incurred but not reported claims in our group life and health insurance business are based upon historic incidence rates.

We establish reserves for our European payment protection insurance using a number of actuarial models. Claims reserves are calculated separately for disability, life and unemployment business. Reserves are established at three different stages of a claim: incurred but not reported, reported but not paid and in the course of payment.

Retirement Income and Investments

For our investment contracts, including annuities, GICs, and funding agreements, contractholder liabilities are equal to the accumulated contract account values, which generally consist of an accumulation of deposit payments plus credited interest or investment earnings, less expense and mortality charges, as applicable, withdrawals and other amounts assessed through the end of the period. We also maintain a separate reserve for expected future payments above the account value due to the death of a contractholder. Liabilities for future policy benefits on our immediate fixed annuity contracts are calculated based upon a set of actuarial assumptions that we establish and maintain throughout the lives of the contracts.

Mortgage Insurance

In our mortgage insurance businesses, a significant period of time may elapse between the occurrence of the borrower's default on a mortgage payment, which is the event triggering a potential future claim payment, the reporting of such default and our eventual payment of the claim. Consistent with U.S. GAAP and industry accounting practices, we establish reserves for loans that are in default, including loans that are in default but have not yet been reported, by forecasting the percentage of loans in default on which we will ultimately pay claims and the average claim that will be paid. We generally consider a loan to be in default if the borrower has failed to make a required mortgage payment for two consecutive months. In addition to our reserves for known loans in default, we establish reserves for "loss adjustment expenses" to provide for the estimated costs of settling claims, including legal and other fees, and general expenses of administering the claims settlement process.

We estimate ultimate claims and associated costs based upon our historical loss experience, adjusted for the anticipated effect of current economic conditions and projected economic trends. Consistent with U.S. GAAP and industry accounting practices, we do not establish loss reserves for future claims on insured loans that are not currently in default.

To improve the reserve estimation process, we segregate our mortgage loan portfolio based upon a variety of factors, and we analyze each segment of the portfolio in light of our default experience to produce our reserve estimate. We review these factors on a periodic basis and adjust our loss reserves accordingly. Although inflation is implicitly included in the estimates, the impact of inflation is not explicitly isolated from other factors influencing the reserve estimates. We do not discount our loss reserves for financial reporting purposes.

We also establish liabilities related to contract underwriting indemnification. Under the terms of our contract underwriting agreements, we agree to indemnify the lender against losses incurred in the event that we make material errors in determining that loans processed by our contract underwriters

meet specified underwriting or purchase criteria. We revise our estimates of these liabilities from time to time to reflect our recent experience.

Reinsurance

We follow the industry practice of reinsuring portions of our insurance risks with reinsurance companies. We use reinsurance both to diversify our risks and to manage loss exposures and capital effectively. The use of reinsurance permits us to write policies in amounts larger than the risk we are willing to retain, and also to write a larger volume of new business.

We cede insurance primarily on a treaty basis, under which risks are ceded to a reinsurer on specific blocks of business where the underlying risks meet certain predetermined criteria. To a lesser extent, we cede insurance risks on a facultative basis, under which the reinsurer's prior approval is required on each risk reinsured. Use of reinsurance does not discharge us, as the insurer, from liability on the insurance ceded. We, as the insurer, are required to pay the full amount of our insurance obligations even in circumstances where we are entitled or able to receive payments from our reinsurer. The principal reinsurers to which we cede risks have A.M. Best financial strength ratings ranging from "A++" to "A-." Historically, we have not had significant concentrations of reinsurance risk with any one reinsurer. However, prior to the completion of the IPO, we entered into reinsurance transactions with UFLIC, which resulted in a significant concentration of reinsurance risk with UFLIC, as discussed under "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions."

The following table sets forth, on an actual and pro forma basis, our exposure to our principal reinsurers, along with the reinsurance recoverable as of March 31, 2004, and the A.M. Best ratings of those reinsurers as of that date:

	<u>Reinsurance recoverable</u>	<u>Pro forma reinsurance recoverable</u>	<u>A.M. Best rating</u>
(Dollar amounts in millions)			
UFLIC(1)	\$ 0	\$ 16,439	A+
IDS Life Insurance Company(2)	720	720	A+
Phoenix Life Insurance Company(3)	672	672	A
Munich American Reassurance Company	143	143	A+
Swiss Re Life & Health America Inc.	124	124	A++
ERC(4)	96	96	A-
Revios Reinsurance	84	84	A-

- (1) See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions."
- (2) Our reinsurance arrangement with IDS covers a run-off block of single-premium life insurance policies.
- (3) Our reinsurance arrangement with Phoenix covers a run-off block of corporate-owned life insurance policies. Both of these arrangements originated from acquisitions.
- (4) ERC refers to Employers Reassurance Corporation (an indirect subsidiary of GE) and ERC Life Reinsurance Corporation (an indirect subsidiary of GE until December 2003).

As discussed above under "Mortgage Insurance Products and Services Risk mitigation arrangements Captive reinsurance," we have entered into a number of reinsurance agreements in which we share portions of our mortgage insurance risk written on loans originated or purchased by lenders with captive reinsurance companies, or captive reinsurers, affiliated with these lenders. In return, we cede an agreed portion of our gross premiums on insurance written to the captive reinsurers. Substantially all of our captive mortgage reinsurance arrangements are structured on an excess-of-loss basis.

As of March 31, 2004, our total risk reinsured to all captive reinsurers was \$2.5 billion, and the total capital held in trust for our benefit by all captive reinsurers was \$445 million. These captive reinsurers are not rated, and their claims-paying obligations to us are limited to the amount of capital

held in trust. We believe the capital held in trust by these captive reinsurers is sufficient to meet their anticipated obligations to us. However, we cannot ensure that each captive with which we do business can or will meet all its obligations to us.

Financial Strength Ratings

Ratings with respect to financial strength are an important factor in establishing the competitive position of insurance companies. Ratings are important to maintaining public confidence in us and our ability to market our products. Rating organizations review the financial performance and condition of most insurers and provide opinions regarding financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet obligations to policyholders.

Our principal life insurance subsidiaries are rated by A.M. Best, S&P, Moody's and Fitch as follows:

Company	A.M. Best rating	S&P rating	Moody's rating	Fitch rating
American Mayflower Life Insurance Company of New York	A+ (Superior)	AA- (Very strong)	Aa3 (Excellent)	AA- (Very Strong)
Federal Home Life Insurance Company	A+ (Superior)	Not rated	Aa3 (Excellent)	AA- (Very Strong)
First Colony Life Insurance Company	A+ (Superior)	AA- (Very Strong)	Aa3 (Excellent)	AA- (Very Strong)
GE Capital Life Assurance Company of NY	A+ (Superior)	AA- (Very Strong)	Aa3 (Excellent)	AA- (Very Strong)
GE Life and Annuity Assurance Company	A+ (Superior)	AA- (Very Strong)	Aa3 (Excellent)	AA- (Very Strong)
GE Group Life Assurance Company	A (Excellent)	AA- (Very Strong)	Not rated	Not rated
General Electric Capital Assurance Company	A+ (Superior)	AA- (Very Strong)	Aa3 (Excellent)	AA- (Very Strong)

Our mortgage insurance subsidiaries are rated by S&P, Moody's and Fitch as follows:

Company(1)	S&P rating	Moody's rating	Fitch rating
General Electric Mortgage Insurance Corporation	AA (Very Strong)	Aa2 (Excellent)	AA (Very Strong)
GE Mortgage Insurance Company Pty. Limited	AA (Very Strong)	Aa2 (Excellent)	AA (Very Strong)
GE Mortgage Insurance Limited	AA (Very Strong)	Aa2 (Excellent)	AA (Very Strong)

(1) Our Canadian mortgage insurance company is not rated by any of the rating agencies shown above.

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

A.M. Best states that its "A+" (Superior) rating is assigned to those companies that have, in its opinion, a superior ability to meet their ongoing obligations to policyholders. The "A+" (Superior) rating is the second-highest of fifteen ratings assigned by A.M. Best, which range from "A++" to "F".

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S&P states that an insurer rated "AA" (Very Strong) has very strong financial security characteristics that outweigh any vulnerabilities, and is highly likely to have the ability to meet financial commitments. The "AA" range is the second-highest of the four ratings ranges that meet these criteria, and also is the second-highest of nine financial strength rating ranges assigned by S&P, which range from "AAA" to "R." A plus (+) or minus (-) shows relative standing in a rating category. Accordingly, the "AA" and "AA-" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of S&P's 21 ratings categories.

Moody's states that insurance companies rated "Aa" (Excellent) offer excellent financial security. Moody's states that companies in this group constitute what are generally known as high-grade companies. The "Aa" range is the second-highest of nine financial strength rating ranges assigned by Moody's, which range from "Aaa" to "C." Numeric modifiers are used to refer to the ranking within the group, with 1 being the highest and 3 being the lowest. Accordingly, the "Aa2" and "Aa3" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of Moody's 21 ratings categories.

Fitch states that "AA" (Very Strong) rated insurance companies are viewed as possessing very strong capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations. Risk factors are modest, and the impact of any adverse business and economic factors is expected to be very small. The "AA" rating category is the second-highest of eight financial strength rating categories, which range from "AAA" to "D." The symbol (+) or (-) may be appended to a rating to indicate the relative position of a credit within a rating category. These suffixes are not added to ratings in the "AAA" category or to ratings below the "CCC" category. Accordingly, the "AA" and "AA-" ratings are the third- and fourth-highest of Fitch's 24 ratings categories.

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

Investments

As of March 31, 2004, on a pro forma basis, we had total cash and invested assets of \$63.4 billion (including \$1.0 billion of restricted investments held by securitization entities) and an additional \$8.4 billion held in our separate accounts, for which we do not bear investment risk. We manage our assets to meet diversification, credit quality, yield and liquidity requirements of our policy and contract liabilities by investing primarily in fixed-maturities, including government, municipal and corporate bonds, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities and mortgage loans on commercial real estate. We also invest in short-term securities and other investments, including a small position in equity securities. In all cases, investments for our particular insurance company subsidiaries are required to comply with restrictions imposed by applicable laws and insurance regulatory authorities.

Our primary investment objective is to meet our obligations to policyholders and contractholders while increasing value to our stockholders by investing in a diversified portfolio of high-quality, income-producing securities and other assets. Our investment strategy will optimize investment income without relying on realized investment gains. In an effort to achieve this objective, we intend to pursue a prudent investment strategy focusing primarily on:

minimizing interest rate risk through rigorous management of asset durations relative to policyholder and contractholder obligations;

selecting assets based on fundamental, research-driven strategies;

emphasizing fixed-interest, low-volatility assets;

maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet unexpected financial obligations;

continuously evaluating our asset class mix and pursuing additional investment classes; and

rigorous, continuous monitoring of asset quality.

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We are exposed to two primary sources of investment risk:

credit risk, relating to the uncertainty associated with the continued ability of a given issuer to make timely payments of principal and interest; and

interest rate risk, relating to the market price and cash flow variability associated with changes in market interest rates.

We manage credit risk by analyzing issuers, transaction structures and real estate properties. We use sophisticated analytic techniques to monitor credit risk. For example, we continually measure the probability of credit default and estimated loss in the event of such a default, which provides us with early notification of worsening credits. If an issuer downgrade causes our holdings of that issuer to exceed our risk thresholds, we automatically undertake a detailed review of the issuer's credit. We also manage credit risk through industry and issuer diversification and asset allocation practices. For commercial real estate loans, we manage credit risk through geographic, property type and product type diversification and asset allocation. We routinely review different issuers and sectors and conduct more formal quarterly portfolio reviews with our Investment Committee.

We mitigate interest rate risk through rigorous management of the relationship between the duration of our assets and the duration of our liabilities, seeking to minimize risk of loss in both rising and falling interest rate environments. For further information on our management of interest rate risk, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

The tables below present our investment positions and results on an historical and a pro forma basis. The pro forma data in these tables give effect to the reinsurance transactions with UFLIC described under "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Reinsurance Transactions." The actual investment assets that were transferred in the reinsurance transactions were identified on an asset-by-asset basis and the pro forma financial position adjustments have been determined based upon the actual assets that were transferred. Because a significant portion of the assets transferred were not owned for the entire period, the pro forma earnings adjustments were based upon a proportional allocation of investment income from the investment assets historically identified as supporting the blocks reinsured. Under our existing investment management strategies, multiple product lines with similar characteristics can be supported by a single portfolio of investment securities, known as "multiple product portfolios." Where the reinsurance transactions with UFLIC relate to products supported by multiple product portfolios, the pro forma net investment income and net realized investment gains (losses) attributable to the reinsured liabilities were determined using an allocation approach, applying the ratio of reinsured liabilities to the total liabilities supported by the multiple product portfolio to the portfolio's net investment income and net realized investment gains (losses), respectively. As a result, the pro forma information does not represent the results we would have achieved had those reinsurance transactions been consummated at the beginning of the periods presented, and the information presented may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, our cash and invested assets as of the dates indicated:

	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Fixed-maturities, available-for-sale								
Public	\$ 54,054	65%	\$ 51,336	64%	\$ 48,964	67%	\$ 38,926	61%
Private	14,861	18%	14,149	18%	11,833	16%	11,155	17%
Mortgage loans	6,124	7%	6,114	8%	5,302	7%	5,689	9%
Equity securities and other investments	4,082	5%	4,389	5%	4,165	6%	3,653	6%
Policy loans	1,114	1%	1,105	1%	983	1%	1,105	2%
Restricted investments held by securitization entities	1,018	1%	1,069	1%	0	0%	1,018	2%
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	2,465	3%	2,513	3%	2,402	3%	1,833	3%

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	Historical				Pro forma							
Total cash and invested assets	\$	83,718	100%	\$	80,675	100%	\$	73,649	100%	\$	63,379	100%

Organization

Historically, GEAM has provided investment management services for portions of the investment portfolios of the U.S. and Canadian companies in our Mortgage Insurance segment pursuant to various investment management agreements. Prior to May 2002, we managed the investment portfolios of the U.S. companies in our Protection and Retirement Income and Investments segments through our subsidiary, General Electric Capital Assurance Company, or GECA, one of our life insurance companies. In May 2002, we and GE determined that it would be mutually beneficial for us to consolidate our investment management operations with GEAM. As a result, in May 2002, we consolidated GECA's investment operations with GEAM, and our U.S. insurance subsidiaries entered into investment management and services agreements with GEAM. GEAM has provided investment management services for our domestic operations' investment portfolios pursuant to these agreements and investment guidelines approved by the boards of directors of our respective companies. This consolidation strengthened GE's existing services to its insurance subsidiaries by centralizing investment management and credit analysis expertise, attracting superior professional talent due to improved career opportunities and establishing common research and trading teams on a unified technology platform. We incurred expenses for investment management and related administrative services provided by GEAM of \$17 million, \$16 million, \$61 million, \$39 million and \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. GEAM is a registered investment adviser that, prior to the consolidation, provided a full range of investment management services, primarily to the GE Pension Trust, the funding vehicle for GE's defined benefit pension plan, as well as a wide range of affiliated and non-affiliated institutional clients, including certain other GE-affiliated insurance entities.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, GEAM managed nearly all the investment operations for the benefit of our insurance subsidiaries and other GE-affiliated insurance companies. In connection with the IPO, we established our own investment department with more than 100 individuals, led by our Chief Investment Officer, who presides over our Investment Committee, which reports to our Board of Directors and the boards of directors of our insurance company subsidiaries. Our investment department includes portfolio management, risk management, finance and accounting functions and, under the direction of the Investment Committee, is responsible for establishing investment policies and strategies, reviewing asset-liability management and performing asset allocation. In addition, we manage certain asset classes for our domestic insurance operations that until the IPO were managed by GEAM, including commercial mortgage loans, privately placed debt securities and derivatives.

Our agreements with GEAM were, with limited exceptions, amended in connection with our separation from GE and the IPO. See "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Relationship with GE Investment Agreements."

Management of investments for our non-U.S. operations is overseen by the managing director and boards of directors of the applicable non-U.S. legal entities in consultation with our Chief Investment Officer. Substantially all the assets of our European payment protection and mortgage insurance businesses are managed by GEAML, pursuant to agreements that are substantially similar to our agreements with GEAM in the U.S. The majority of the assets of our Canadian, Australian and New Zealand mortgage insurance businesses continue to be managed by unaffiliated investment managers located in their respective countries.

Investment results

The annualized yield on general account cash and invested assets, excluding net realized investment gains (losses), was 5.0%, 5.2% and 5.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, information about our investment income, net realized investment gains (losses) and ending assets (except for restricted investments held by securitization entities) for components of our investment portfolio as of the dates and for the periods. The table also sets forth, on an historical basis, the yields based upon our average assets for the period presented. We have not presented investment yields on a pro forma basis because we have not presented information about our average assets, on a pro forma basis for the year ended December 31, 2003, to permit the calculation of investment yields on a comparable basis to the historical yields presented below.

	Historical								Pro forma
	As of and for the three months ended March 31,		As of and for the years ended December 31,				As of and for the three months ended March 31,		
	2004		2003		2002		2001		2004
	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Amount
(Dollar amounts in millions)									
Fixed maturities taxable									
Investment income	5.4%	\$ 855	5.6%	\$ 3,354	6.2%	\$ 3,333	6.9%	\$ 3,232	\$ 601
Net realized investment gains (losses)				(25)		152		123	
Total		855		3,329		3,485		3,355	601
Ending assets		65,556		62,132		57,490		50,147	46,887
Fixed maturities non-taxable									
Investment income	3.9%	33	3.8%	128	4.7%	158	5.0%	159	30
Net realized investment gains		4		41		157		22	4
Total		37		169		315		181	34
Ending assets		3,359		3,353		3,307		3,348	3,194
Mortgage loans									
Investment income	6.7%	102	7.2%	410	7.4%	361	7.8%	348	95
Net realized investment gains (losses)				(1)		13		(10)	
Total		102		409		374		338	95
Ending assets		6,124		6,114		5,302		4,499	5,689
Equity securities									
Investment income	4.9%	7	2.8%	27	2.5%	39	2.0%	36	6
Net realized investment gains (losses)				(45)		(169)		(59)	
Total		7		(18)		(130)		(23)	6
Ending assets		547		600		1,295		1,835	387

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	Historical						Pro forma		
Other investments, including policy loans									
Investment income	2.6%	31	2.4%	105	3.2%	112	5.3%	141	29
Net realized investment gains		12		40		51		125	11
Total		43		145		163		266	40
Ending assets		4,649		4,894		3,853		3,044	4,371
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments									
Investment income	1.9%	12	2.4%	58	2.2%	37	3.1%	34	12
Ending assets		2,465		2,513		2,402		985	1,833
Total cash and invested assets									
Investment income before expenses and fees	5.1%	1,040	5.3%	4,082	5.9%	4,040	6.6%	3,950	773
Investment expenses and fees		(20)		(67)		(61)		(55)	(18)
Net investment income	5.0%	1,020	5.2%	4,015	5.8%	3,979	6.5%	3,895	755
Net realized investment gains (losses)		16		10		204		201	15
Total		\$ 1,036		\$ 4,025		\$ 4,183		\$ 4,096	\$ 770

Fixed maturities

Fixed maturities, including tax-exempt bonds, consist principally of publicly traded and privately placed debt securities, and represented 83%, 82% and 83% of total cash and invested assets as of March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and 78% on a pro forma basis as of March 31, 2004.

Based upon estimated fair value, public fixed maturities represented 78%, 78% and 81% of total fixed maturities as of March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and 78% of total fixed maturities on a pro forma basis as of March 31, 2004. Private fixed maturities represented 22%, 22% and 19% of total fixed maturities as of March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and 22% of total fixed maturities on a pro forma basis as of March 31, 2004. We invest in privately placed fixed maturities in an attempt to enhance the overall value of the portfolio, increase diversification and obtain higher yields than can ordinarily be obtained with comparable public market securities. Generally, private placements provide us with protective covenants, call protection features and, where applicable, a higher level of collateral. However, our private placements are not freely transferable because of restrictions imposed by federal and state securities laws, the terms of the securities, and illiquid trading markets.

The Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC evaluates bond investments of U.S. insurers for regulatory reporting purposes and assigns securities to one of six investment categories called "NAIC designations." The NAIC designations parallel the credit ratings of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations for marketable bonds. NAIC designations 1 and 2 include bonds considered investment grade (rated "Baa3" or higher by Moody's, or rated "BBB-" or higher by S&P) by such rating organizations. NAIC designations 3 through 6 include bonds considered below investment grade (rated "Ba1" or lower by Moody's, or rated "BB+" or lower by S&P).

The following tables present, on an historical and pro forma basis, our public, private and aggregate fixed maturities by NAIC and/or equivalent ratings of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, as well as the percentage, based upon estimated fair value, that each designation comprises. Our non-U.S. fixed maturities generally are not rated by the NAIC and are shown based upon their equivalent rating of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations. Similarly, certain privately placed fixed maturities that are not rated by the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations are shown based upon their NAIC designation. Certain securities, primarily non-U.S. securities, are not rated by the NAIC or the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations and are so designated.

		Historical									Pro forma		
		March 31,			December 31,						March 31,		
		2004			2003			2002			2004		
NAIC rating	Rating agency equivalent designation	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total
(Dollar amounts in millions)													
1	Aaa/Aa/A	\$ 32,426	\$ 34,481	64%	\$ 32,095	\$ 33,212	64%	\$ 30,904	\$ 31,899	65%	\$ 25,400	\$ 26,695	69%
2	Baa	14,265	15,770	29%	13,866	14,778	29%	13,752	14,032	29%	8,866	9,638	25%
3	Ba	2,157	2,313	4%	1,829	1,896	4%	1,970	1,758	4%	1,571	1,687	4%
4	B	1,152	1,122	2%	1,023	979	2%	839	681	1%	692	686	2%
5	Caa and lower	237	217	1%	295	272	1%	370	255	1%	128	118	0%
6	In or near default	77	79	0%	96	104	0%	158	129	0%	31	30	0%
Not rated		70	72	0%	92	95	0%	170	210	0%	70	72	0%
Total public fixed maturities		\$ 50,384	\$ 54,054	100%	\$ 49,296	\$ 51,336	100%	\$ 48,163	\$ 48,964	100%	\$ 36,758	\$ 38,926	100%

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		Historical									Pro forma		
		March 31,			December 31,						March 31,		
Private fixed maturities		2004			2003			2002			2004		
NAIC Rating	Rating agency equivalent designation	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total
(Dollar amounts in millions)													
1	Aaa/Aa/A	\$ 7,290	\$ 7,872	53%	\$ 7,029	\$ 7,388	52%	\$ 5,845	\$ 6,208	53%	\$ 5,304	\$ 5,651	51%
2	Baa	5,264	5,692	38%	5,182	5,442	38%	4,194	4,412	37%	4,195	4,466	40%
3	Ba	736	783	5%	691	728	5%	626	636	5%	596	635	5%
4	B	213	210	2%	234	228	2%	124	108	1%	155	146	1%
5	Caa and lower	142	138	1%	192	177	1%	132	97	1%	137	133	1%
6	In or near default	106	98	1%	93	86	1%	60	52	0%	63	56	1%
	Not rated	66	68	0%	99	100	1%	317	320	3%	66	68	1%
Total private fixed maturities		\$ 13,817	\$ 14,861	100%	\$ 13,520	\$ 14,149	100%	\$ 11,298	\$ 11,833	100%	\$ 10,516	\$ 11,155	100%

		Historical									Pro forma		
		March 31,			December 31,						March 31,		
Total fixed maturities		2004			2003			2002			2004		
NAIC rating	Rating agency equivalent designation	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	% of total
(Dollar amounts in millions)													
1	Aaa/Aa/A	\$ 39,716	\$ 42,353	62%	\$ 39,124	\$ 40,600	62%	\$ 36,749	\$ 38,107	63%	\$ 30,704	\$ 32,346	65%
2	Baa	19,529	21,462	31%	19,048	20,220	31%	17,946	18,444	30%	13,061	14,104	28%
3	Ba	2,893	3,096	4%	2,520	2,624	4%	2,596	2,394	4%	2,167	2,322	5%
4	B	1,365	1,332	2%	1,257	1,207	2%	963	789	1%	847	832	2%
5	Caa and lower	379	355	1%	487	449	1%	502	352	1%	265	251	0%
6	In or near default	183	177	0%	189	190	0%	218	181	0%	94	86	0%
	Not rated	136	140	0%	191	195	0%	487	530	1%	136	140	0%
Total fixed maturities		\$ 64,201	\$ 68,915	100%	\$ 62,816	\$ 65,485	100%	\$ 59,461	\$ 60,797	100%	\$ 47,274	\$ 50,081	100%

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturities by contractual maturity dates (excluding scheduled sinking funds) as of the dates indicated:

		Historical						Pro forma	
		March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
		2004		2003		2002		2004	
Maturity		Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value

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	Historical						Pro forma	
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,618	\$ 1,636	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,761	\$ 567	\$ 562	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,581
Due after one year through five years	11,558	12,112	11,400	11,817	10,080	10,189	10,522	11,018
Due after five years through ten years	13,778	14,725	13,318	13,901	11,135	11,423	11,258	11,977
Due after ten years	24,821	27,609	24,288	25,754	25,784	26,354	13,466	14,687
Subtotal	51,775	56,082	50,753	53,233	47,566	48,528	36,810	39,263
Mortgage-backed and asset-backed	12,426	12,833	12,063	12,252	11,895	12,269	10,464	10,818
Total fixed maturities	\$ 64,201	\$ 68,915	\$ 62,816	\$ 65,485	\$ 59,461	\$ 60,797	\$ 47,274	\$ 50,081

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We diversify our fixed maturities by security sector. The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the estimated fair value of our fixed maturities by sector, as well as the percentage of the total fixed maturities holdings that each security sector comprised as of the dates indicated:

Security Sector	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 1,189	2%	\$ 1,055	2%	\$ 1,167	2%	\$ 770	2%
State and municipal	3,359	5%	3,350	5%	3,307	5%	3,194	6%
Government Non-U.S.	1,660	2%	1,551	2%	1,001	2%	1,560	3%
U.S. corporate	35,058	51%	33,025	50%	31,027	51%	23,874	48%
Corporate Non-U.S.	8,773	13%	7,949	12%	5,247	9%	7,241	14%
Mortgage-backed	8,421	12%	7,848	12%	8,293	14%	7,006	14%
Asset-backed	4,412	6%	4,404	7%	3,976	6%	3,812	8%
Public utilities	6,043	9%	6,303	10%	6,779	11%	2,624	5%
Total fixed maturities	\$ 68,915	100%	\$ 65,485	100%	\$ 60,797	100%	\$ 50,081	100%

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the major industry types that comprise our corporate bond holdings, based primarily on industry codes established by Lehman Brothers, as well as the percentage of the total corporate bond holdings that each industry comprised as of the dates indicated:

Industry	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Finance and insurance	\$ 13,881	28%	\$ 13,069	28%	\$ 10,435	24%	\$ 10,145	30%
Utilities and energy	11,238	22%	10,345	22%	10,534	24%	7,048	21%
Consumer non cyclical	6,454	13%	6,036	13%	4,822	11%	4,452	13%
Consumer cyclical	4,028	8%	4,356	9%	3,656	9%	2,688	8%
Capital goods	3,327	7%	2,928	6%	3,408	8%	2,315	7%
Industrial	3,333	7%	3,340	7%	3,307	8%	2,269	7%
Technology and communications	3,268	6%	2,972	6%	2,519	6%	2,082	6%
Transportation	1,953	4%	1,970	4%	2,251	5%	920	3%
Other	2,392	5%	2,258	5%	2,121	5%	1,820	5%
Total	\$ 49,874	100%	\$ 47,274	100%	\$ 43,053	100%	\$ 33,739	100%

We diversify our corporate bond holdings by industry and issuer. The portfolio does not have significant exposure to any single issuer. As of March 31, 2004, on an historical basis, our combined holdings in the ten issuers to which we had the greatest exposure was \$3,246 million, which was approximately 4% of our total cash and invested assets as of such dates. The exposure to the largest single issuer of corporate bonds we held as of March 31, 2004, on an historical basis, was \$456 million which was approximately 0.5% of our total cash and invested assets as of such date.

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We do not have a material unhedged exposure to foreign currency risk in our invested assets. In our non-U.S. insurance operations, both our assets and liabilities are generally denominated in local currencies. Foreign currency denominated securities supporting U.S. dollar liabilities generally are swapped into U.S. dollars using derivative instruments.

Mortgage-backed securities

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the types of mortgage-backed securities we held as of the dates indicated:

	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	\$ 5,857	70%	\$ 5,348	68%	\$ 5,302	64%	\$ 5,550	79%
Collateralized mortgage obligations	934	11%	799	10%	1,474	18%	709	10%
Pass-through securities		0%	32	0%	192	2%	105	1%
Sequential pay class bonds	934	11%	922	12%	763	9%		%
Planned amortization class bonds	298	3%	265	4%	407	5%	253	4%
Other	398	5%	482	6%	155	2%	389	6%
Total	\$ 8,421	100%	\$ 7,848	100%	\$ 8,293	100%	\$ 7,006	100%

(Dollar amounts in millions)

We purchase mortgage-backed securities to diversify our portfolio risk characteristics from primarily corporate credit risk to a mix of credit risk and cash flow risk. The principal risks inherent in holding mortgage-backed securities are prepayment and extension risks, which will affect the timing of when cash flow will be received. The majority of the mortgage-backed securities in our investment portfolio have relatively low cash flow variability. We believe our active monitoring and analysis of this portfolio, focus on stable types of securities, and limits on our holdings of more volatile types of securities reduces the effects of interest rate fluctuations on this portfolio.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities, or CMBs, which represent our largest class of mortgage-backed securities, are securities backed by a diversified pool of first mortgage loans on commercial properties ranging in size, property type and geographic location. The primary risk associated with CMBs is default risk. Prepayment risk on CMBs is generally low because of prepayment restrictions contained in the underlying collateral.

The majority of our collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMOs, are guaranteed or otherwise supported by the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or Government National Mortgage Association. CMOs separate mortgage pools into different maturity classes called tranches, which generally provides for greater cash flow stability than other mortgage-backed securities.

Pass-through securities are the most liquid assets in the mortgage-backed sector. Pass-through securities distribute, on a pro rata basis to their holders, the monthly cash flows of principal and interest, both scheduled and prepayments, generated by the underlying mortgages.

Sequential pay class bonds receive principal payments in a prescribed sequence without a pre-determined prepayment schedule. Planned amortization class bonds are bonds structured to provide more certain cash flows to the investor and therefore are subject to less prepayment and extension risk than other mortgage-backed securities.

Asset-backed securities

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the types of asset-backed securities we held as of the dates indicated:

	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total	Estimated fair value	% of total
(Dollar amounts in millions)								
Automobile receivables	\$ 1,262	29%	\$ 1,425	32%	\$ 1,741	44%	\$ 1,236	32%
Home equity loans	1,032	23%	1,043	24%	815	20%	977	26%
Credit card receivables	1,288	29%	1,131	26%	918	23%	930	24%
Other	830	19%	805	18%	502	13%	669	18%
Total	\$ 4,412	100%	\$ 4,404	100%	\$ 3,976	100%	\$ 3,812	100%

We purchase asset-backed securities both to diversify the overall risks of our fixed maturities portfolio and to provide attractive returns. Our asset-backed securities are diversified by type of asset, issuer and servicer. As of March 31, 2004, on an historical and pro forma basis, approximately \$3,304 million and \$2,910 million, respectively, or 75% and 76%, respectively, of the total amount of our asset-backed security investments were rated "Aaa/AAA" by Moody's or S&P.

The principal risks in holding asset-backed securities are structural, credit and capital market risks. Structural risks include the security's priority in the issuer's capital structure, the adequacy of and ability to realize proceeds from the collateral and the potential for prepayments. Credit risks include consumer or corporate credits such as credit card holders, equipment lessees, and corporate obligors. Capital market risks include the general level of interest rates and the liquidity for these securities in the marketplace.

Mortgage loans

Our mortgage loans are collateralized by commercial properties, including multifamily residential buildings. The carrying value of mortgage loans is stated at original cost net of prepayments and amortization.

We diversify our commercial mortgage loans by both geographic region and property type. The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the distribution across geographic regions and property types for commercial mortgage loans as of the dates indicated:

	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Office	\$ 1,985	32%	\$ 2,024	33%	\$ 1,610	30%	\$ 1,886	33%
Industrial	1,814	30%	1,812	30%	1,546	29%	1,687	30%
Retail	1,508	25%	1,500	25%	1,476	28%	1,374	24%
Apartments	589	10%	573	9%	520	10%	545	10%

(Dollar amounts in millions)

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	Historical						Pro forma		
Mixed use/other	228	3%	205	3%	150	3%	197	3%	
Total	\$ 6,124	100%	\$ 6,114	100%	\$ 5,302	100%	\$ 5,689	100%	

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Region												
Pacific	\$	1,821	29%	\$	1,867	31%	\$	1,606	30%	\$	1,700	30%
South Atlantic		1,216	20%		1,194	20%		1,174	22%		1,123	20%
Middle Atlantic		923	15%		932	15%		729	14%		831	15%
East North Central		789	13%		771	12%		519	10%		749	13%
Mountain		479	8%		478	8%		454	9%		424	7%
West South Central		292	5%		288	5%		241	4%		284	5%
West North Central		261	4%		271	4%		267	5%		249	4%
East South Central		235	4%		226	4%		222	4%		222	4%
New England		108	2%		87	1%		90	2%		107	2%
Total	\$	6,124	100%	\$	6,114	100%	\$	5,302	100%	\$	5,689	100%

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the distribution of our commercial mortgage loans by loan size as of the dates indicated:

	Historical									Pro forma		
	March 31,			December 31,			March 31,					
	2004			2003			2002			2004		
	Number of loans	Principal balance	% of total	Number of loans	Principal balance	% of total	Number of loans	Principal balance	% of total	Number of loans	Principal balance	% of total
Under \$5 million	1,644	\$ 3,208	52%	1,627	\$ 3,153	51%	1,693	\$ 3,149	59%	1,538	\$ 2,968	52%
\$5 million but less than \$10 million	200	1,352	22%	207	1,394	23%	183	1,232	23%	187	1,275	22%
\$10 million but less than \$20 million	68	959	15%	67	948	15%	53	708	13%	63	882	15%
\$20 million but less than \$30 million	15	358	6%	13	309	5%	7	177	3%	13	316	6%
More than \$30 million	7	296	5%	8	358	6%	2	80	2%	7	296	5%
Total	1,934	\$ 6,173	100%	1,922	\$ 6,162	100%	1,938	\$ 5,346	100%	1,808	\$ 5,737	100%

(Dollar amounts in millions)

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the scheduled maturities for our commercial mortgage loans as of the dates indicated:

	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,		March 31,			
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 55	1%	\$ 68	1%	\$ 72	1%	\$ 55	1%
Due after 1 year through 2 years	68	1%	60	1%	99	2%	68	1%
Due after 2 year through 3 years	100	2%	122	2%	81	2%	100	2%
Due after 3 year through 4 years	112	2%	64	1%	126	2%	112	2%

(Dollar amounts in millions)

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	Historical				Pro forma			
Due after 4 year through 5 years	419	7%	389	6%	79	2%	419	7%
Due after 5 years	5,370	87%	5,411	89%	4,845	91%	4,935	87%
Total	\$ 6,124	100%	\$ 6,114	100%	\$ 5,302	100%	\$ 5,689	100%

We monitor our mortgage loans on a continual basis. These reviews include an analysis of the property, its financial statements, the relevant market and tenant creditworthiness. Through this

monitoring process, we review loans that are restructured, delinquent or under foreclosure and identify those that management considers to be potentially delinquent.

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the changes in allowance for losses on mortgage loans as of the dates indicated:

	Historical				Pro forma
	As of and for the three months ended March 31,	As of or for the years ended December 31,			As of and for the three months ended March 31,
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2004
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 50	\$ 45	\$ 58	\$ 47	\$ 47
Additions	2	8	10	9	2
Deductions for writedowns and dispositions		(3)	(23)	2	
Balance, end of period	\$ 52	\$ 50	\$ 45	\$ 58	\$ 49

Equity securities and other investments

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, the carrying values of our investments in equity securities and other investments as of the dates indicated:

	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Equity securities	\$ 547	13%	\$ 600	14%	\$ 1,295	31%	\$ 387	11%
Securities lending	2,645	65%	3,026	68%	2,195	53%	2,645	72%
Limited partnerships	231	6%	253	6%	202	5%	218	6%
Real estate	119	3%	120	3%	127	3%		0%
Other investments	540	13%	390	9%	346	8%	403	11%
Total	\$ 4,082	100%	\$ 4,389	100%	\$ 4,165	100%	\$ 3,653	100%

Our equity securities primarily consist of investments in publicly traded common stocks and some preferred stock of U.S. and non-U.S. companies. We also participate in a securities lending program, whereby blocks of securities included in our investments are loaned primarily to major brokerage firms. We require a minimum of 102% of the fair value of the loaned securities to be separately maintained as collateral for the loans. The limited partnerships primarily represent interests in pooled investment funds that make private equity investments in U.S. and non-U.S. companies. We classify our investments in common stocks as available-for-sale. Real estate consists of ownership of real property, primarily commercial property. Other investments are primarily amounts on deposit with foreign governments, options and strategic equity investments.

Derivative financial instruments

We use derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps, currency forwards and option-based financial instruments, as part of our risk management strategy. We use these derivatives to mitigate interest rate and currency risk by:

reducing the risk between the timing of the receipt of cash and its investment in the market;

matching the currency of invested assets with the liabilities they support;

converting the asset duration to match the duration of the liabilities; and

protecting against the early termination of an asset or liability.

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As a matter of policy, we have not and will not engage in derivative market-making, speculative derivative trading or other speculative derivatives activities.

The following table sets forth, on an historical and pro forma basis, our positions in derivative financial instruments, other than equity options, as of the dates indicated:

	Historical						Pro forma	
	March 31,		December 31,				March 31,	
	2004		2003		2002		2004	
	Notional value	% of total	Notional value	% of total	Notional value	% of total	Notional value	% of total
Interest rate swaps	\$ 9,947	90%	\$ 9,960	90%	\$ 9,233	90%	\$ 7,867	93%
Foreign currency swaps	697	6%	697	6%	225	2%	525	6%
Swaptions	391	4%	474	4%	814	8%	36	1%
Foreign exchange contracts	30	0%	30	0%	30	0%	30	0%
Total	\$ 11,065	100%	\$ 11,161	100%	\$ 10,302	100%	\$ 8,458	100%

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Employees

As of March 31, 2004, we had approximately 5,850 full-time and 100 part-time employees. We believe our employee relations are satisfactory. To the best of our knowledge, none of our employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements. Some of our employees in Europe may be members of trade unions, but local data privacy laws prohibit us from asking them about their membership in trade unions, and they are not required to inform us.

Facilities

We own our headquarters facility in Richmond, Virginia, which consists of approximately 461,000 square feet in four buildings, as well as several facilities with approximately 462,000 square feet in Lynchburg, Virginia. In addition, we lease approximately 1,348,000 square feet of office space in 98 locations throughout the U.S. We also own one building outside the U.S., with approximately 2,600 square feet, and we lease approximately 421,000 square feet in various locations outside the U.S.

Most of our leases in the U.S. and other countries have lease terms of three to five years, although some leases have terms of up to eight years. Our aggregate annual rental expense under all these leases was \$30 million during the year ended December 31, 2003.

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

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our businesses, including class actions. 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 or may become subject to class actions and individual suits alleging, among other things, issues relating to sales or underwriting practices, claims payment and procedures, product design, disclosure, administration, additional premium charges for premiums paid on a periodic basis, denial or delay of benefits and breaches of fiduciary duties to customers. In our investment-related operations, we are or may become subject to litigation involving commercial disputes with counterparties or others and class action and other litigation alleging, among other things, that we made improper or inadequate disclosures in connection with the sale of assets and annuity and investment products or charged excessive or impermissible fees on these products, recommended unsuitable products to customers or breached fiduciary or other duties to customers. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities such as our contractual and employment relationships. In addition, state insurance regulatory authorities and other authorities

regularly make inquiries and conduct investigations concerning our compliance with applicable insurance, investment and other laws and regulations.

Plaintiffs in class action and other lawsuits against us may seek very large or indeterminate amounts, including punitive and treble damages. Given the large or indeterminate amounts sought in certain of these matters and the inherent unpredictability of litigation, an adverse outcome in certain matters in addition to those described below could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

One of our insurance subsidiaries is named as a defendant in a lawsuit, *McBride v. Life Insurance Co. of Virginia dba GE Life and Annuity Assurance Co.*, related to the sale of universal life insurance policies. The complaint was filed on November 1, 2000, in Georgia state court as a class action on behalf of all persons who purchased certain universal life insurance policies from that subsidiary and alleges improper practices in connection with the sale and administration of universal life policies. The plaintiffs sought unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. On December 1, 2000, we removed the case to the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia. No class has been certified. We have vigorously denied liability with respect to the plaintiff's allegations. Nevertheless, to avoid the risks and costs associated with protracted litigation and to resolve our differences with policyholders, we agreed in principle on October 8, 2003 to settle the case on a nationwide class action basis with respect to the insurance subsidiary named in the lawsuit. The settlement provides benefits to the class, and allows us to continue to serve our customers' needs undistracted by disruptions caused by litigation. The settlement documents have been finalized and submitted to the court for approval. The court has preliminarily approved the settlement and will hold a final fairness hearing on August 12, 2004 to determine whether to give final approval to the settlement. In the third quarter of 2003, we accrued \$50 million in reserves relating to this litigation, which represents our best estimate of bringing this matter to conclusion. The precise amount of payments in this matter cannot be estimated because they are dependent upon court approval of the class and related settlement, the number of individuals who ultimately will seek relief in the claim form process of any approved class settlement, the identity of such claimants and whether they are entitled to relief under the settlement terms and the nature of the relief to which they are entitled.

One of our mortgage insurance subsidiaries is named as a defendant in two lawsuits filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, *William Portis et al. v. GE Mortgage Insurance Corp.* and *Karwo v. Citimortgage, Inc. and General Electric Mortgage Insurance Corporation*. The *Portis* complaint was filed on January 15, 2004, and the *Karwo* complaint was filed on March 15, 2004. Each action seeks certification of a nationwide class of consumers who allegedly were required to pay for our private mortgage insurance at a rate higher than our "best available rate," based upon credit information we obtained. Each action alleges that the FCRA requires an "adverse action" notice to such borrowers and that we violated the FCRA by failing to give such notice. The plaintiffs in *Portis* allege in the complaint that they are entitled to "actual damages" and "damages within the Court's discretion of not more than \$1,000 for each separate violation" of the FCRA. The plaintiffs in *Karwo* allege that they are entitled to "appropriate actual, punitive and statutory damages" and "such other or further relief as the Court deems proper." Similar cases are pending against six other mortgage insurers. We intend to vigorously defend against these actions, but we cannot predict their outcome.

We agreed to an injunction as part of a September 2002 settlement of a putative class action, *Douglas v. General Electric Mortgage Insurance Corporation, dba General Electric Capital Mortgage Insurance*, and General Electric Mortgage Insurance Corporation of North Carolina, dba General Electric Capital Mortgage Insurance, alleging that we violated RESPA by providing items of value to induce lenders to refer mortgage insurance business to it. The complaint was filed on December 15, 2000, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia. Pursuant to the settlement, we paid \$9 million in damages and other costs of settlement. The injunction, which expired on December 31, 2003, provides that so long as certain products and services challenged in the lawsuit, including contract underwriting, captive reinsurance arrangements and certain other products and

services, meet the minimum requirements for risk transfer and cost recovery specified in the injunction, they will be deemed to be in compliance with RESPA, thus barring lawsuits by class members for any mortgage insurance-related claim in connection with any loan transaction closed on or before December 31, 2003. The class members gave a general release to our mortgage insurance subsidiary, lenders and the GSEs for all claims on insurance commitments issued December 17, 1997 through December 31, 2003, including claims under RESPA and related state law claims. In accordance with the terms of the injunction, we provide contract underwriting services pursuant to written agreements with lenders at fees that cover our marginal costs of providing these services.

It is not clear whether the expiration of the injunction will lead to new litigation under RESPA and related state law against mortgage insurers, including us. Any future claims made against us could allege either that we violated the terms of the injunction or that our pricing structures and business practices violate RESPA after the expiration of the injunction. We cannot predict whether any change in our pricing structure or business practices, whether in response to any changes by our competitors in their pricing structure or business practices or otherwise, or whether any services we or they may provide to mortgage lenders, could be found to violate RESPA or any future injunction that might be issued.

One of our subsidiaries is involved in an arbitration regarding our delegated underwriting practices. A mortgage lender that underwrote loan applications for mortgage insurance under our delegated underwriting program commenced the arbitration against us in 2003 after we rescinded policy coverage for a number of mortgage loans underwritten by that lender. We rescinded coverage because we believe those loans were not underwritten in compliance with applicable program standards and underwriting guidelines. However, the lender claims that we improperly rescinded coverage. We believe our maximum exposure in the arbitration, based upon the risk in force on the rescinded coverage on loans that are delinquent, is approximately \$20 million. However, this exposure may increase in the event additional rescinded policies are included in the arbitration. The arbitration currently is in the discovery phase. We believe we had valid reasons to rescind coverage on the disputed loans and therefore believe we have meritorious defenses in the arbitration. We intend to contest vigorously all the claims in this arbitration.

One of our insurance subsidiaries is a defendant in three lawsuits brought by individuals claiming that William Maynard, one of our former dedicated sales specialists, and Anthony Allen, one of our former independent producers, converted customer monies and engaged in various fraudulent acts. All three cases, *Monger v. Allen, Maynard and GE Life and Annuity Assurance Company ("GELAAC")* (filed October 24, 2003), *Warfel v. Allen, Maynard, adVenture Publishing and GELAAC* (filed February 6, 2004), and *Hanrick v. Allen, Maynard and GELAAC* (filed March 10, 2004), are in their preliminary stages and are pending in the state court of Cumberland County, North Carolina. The suits allege that GELAAC failed to properly supervise Allen and Maynard and that GELAAC is responsible for Allen's and Maynard's conduct. Specifically, *Monger* alleges conversion, negligence, fraudulent misrepresentation, constructive fraud, unfair and deceptive trade practices, violations of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and negligent supervision. *Warfel* alleges breach of contract, conversion, breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, constructive fraud, negligent misrepresentation, negligent supervision and unfair and deceptive trade practices. *Hanrick* alleges conversion, negligence, fraudulent misrepresentation, constructive fraud, unfair and deceptive trade practices and negligent supervision. The total amount allegedly invested by the plaintiffs in all three actions is approximately \$1.8 million. The plaintiff in *Monger* seeks damages of \$1.2 million, the plaintiff in *Warfel* seeks damages of \$1.4 million, and the plaintiff in *Hanrick* seeks damages of \$650,000. In addition, each plaintiff seeks treble damages, as well as punitive damages of an unspecified amount. In October, 2003, Allen and Maynard were arrested and charged with conversion in Cumberland County, North Carolina for allegedly failing to remit \$30,000 in premiums that they received from a client to GELAAC. Allen has also been indicted in Cumberland County, North Carolina for converting the funds of numerous other individuals. Although we cannot determine the ultimate outcome of these suits, we do not believe they will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations. However, we cannot determine whether any related or similar suits or claims will be asserted against us in the future, or the effect of such suits or claims on our financial condition, results of operations or reputation.

Regulation

Our businesses are subject to extensive regulation and supervision.

General

Our insurance operations are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations. State insurance laws regulate most aspects of our U.S. insurance businesses, and our insurance subsidiaries are regulated by the insurance departments of the states in which they are domiciled and licensed. Our non-U.S. insurance operations are principally regulated by insurance regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which they are domiciled. Our insurance products and thus our businesses also are affected by U.S. federal, state and local tax laws, and the tax laws of non-U.S. jurisdictions. Insurance products that constitute "securities," such as variable annuities and variable life insurance, also are subject to U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. securities laws and regulations. The Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, or NASD, state securities authorities and non-U.S. authorities regulate and supervise these products.

Our securities operations are subject to U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. securities and related laws. The SEC, state securities authorities, the NASD and similar non-U.S. authorities are the principal regulators of these operations.

The purpose of the laws and regulations affecting our insurance and securities businesses is primarily to protect our customers and not our stockholders. Many of the laws and regulations to which we are subject are regularly re-examined, and existing or future laws and regulations may become more restrictive or otherwise adversely affect our operations.

In addition, insurance and securities regulatory authorities (including state law enforcement agencies and attorneys general or their non-U.S. equivalents) from time to time make inquiries regarding compliance by us and our subsidiaries with insurance, securities and other laws and regulations regarding the conduct of our insurance and securities businesses. We cooperate with such inquiries and take corrective action when warranted.

U.S. Insurance Regulation

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

The types of U.S. insurance laws and regulations applicable to us or our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are described below. Our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries are subject to additional insurance laws and regulations applicable specifically to mortgage insurers discussed below under " Mortgage Insurance."

Insurance holding company regulation

All U.S. jurisdictions in which our U.S. insurance subsidiaries conduct insurance business have enacted legislation that requires each U.S. insurance company in a holding company system, except captive insurance companies, to register with the insurance regulatory authority of its jurisdiction of domicile and to furnish that regulatory authority financial and other information concerning the operations of, and the interrelationships and transactions among, companies within its holding company system that may materially affect the operations, management or financial condition of the insurers

within the system. These laws and regulations also regulate transactions between insurance companies and their parents and affiliates. Generally, these laws and regulations require that all transactions within a holding company system between an insurer and its affiliates be fair and reasonable and that the insurer's statutory surplus following any transaction with an affiliate be both reasonable in relation to its outstanding liabilities and adequate to its needs. Statutory surplus is the excess of admitted assets over the sum of statutory liabilities and capital. For certain types of agreements and transactions between an insurer and its affiliates, these laws and regulations require prior notification to, and non-disapproval or approval by, the insurance regulatory authority of the insurer's jurisdiction of domicile.

Policy forms

Our U.S. insurance subsidiaries' policy forms are subject to regulation in every U.S. jurisdiction in which they are licensed to transact insurance business. In most U.S. jurisdictions, policy forms must be filed prior to their use. In some U.S. jurisdictions, forms must also be approved prior to use.

Dividend limitations

As a holding company with no significant business operations of our own, we will depend on dividends or other distributions from our subsidiaries as the principal source of cash to meet our obligations, including the payment of interest on, and repayment of, principal of any debt obligations. The payment of dividends or other distributions to us by our U.S. insurance subsidiaries is regulated by the insurance laws and regulations of their respective states of domicile. In general, these subsidiaries may not pay an "extraordinary" dividend or distribution until 30 days after the applicable insurance regulator has received notice of the intended payment and has not objected in such period or has approved the payment within the 30-day period. In general, an "extraordinary" dividend or distribution is defined by these laws and regulations as a dividend or distribution that, together with other dividends and distributions made within the preceding 12 months exceeds the greater (and, in some jurisdictions, the lesser) of:

10% of the insurer's statutory surplus as of the immediately prior year end; or

the statutory net gain from the insurer's operations (if a life insurer) or the statutory net income (if not a life insurer) during the prior calendar year.

The laws and regulations of some of these jurisdictions also prohibit an insurer from declaring or paying a dividend except out of its earned surplus or require the insurer to obtain regulatory approval before it may do so.

Market conduct regulation

The laws and regulations of U.S. jurisdictions include numerous provisions governing the marketplace activities of insurers, including provisions governing the form and content of disclosure to consumers, product illustrations, advertising, product replacement, sales and underwriting practices, complaint handling and claims handling. The regulatory authorities in U.S. jurisdictions generally enforce these provisions through periodic market conduct examinations.

Statutory examinations

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

In the three-year period ended December 31, 2003, we have not received any material adverse findings resulting from any insurance department examinations of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries.

Guaranty associations and similar arrangements

Most of the jurisdictions in which our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are licensed to transact business require life insurers doing business within the jurisdiction to participate in guaranty associations, which are organized to pay contractual benefits owed pursuant to insurance policies of insurers who become impaired or insolvent. These associations levy assessments, up to prescribed limits, on all member insurers in a particular jurisdiction on the basis of the proportionate share of the premiums written by member insurers in the lines of business in which the impaired, insolvent or failed insurer is engaged. Some jurisdictions permit member insurers to recover assessments paid through full or partial premium tax offsets.

Aggregate assessments levied against our U.S. subsidiaries totaled \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, we received a refund of \$0.2 million. Although the amount and timing of future assessments are not predictable, we have established liabilities for guaranty fund assessments that we consider adequate for assessments with respect to insurers that currently are subject to insolvency proceedings.

Change of control

The laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are domiciled require that a person obtain the approval of the insurance commissioner of the insurance company's jurisdiction of domicile prior to acquiring control of the insurer. Generally, statutes provide that control over an insurer is presumed to exist if any person, directly or indirectly, owns, controls, holds with the power to vote, or holds proxies representing, 10% or more of the voting securities of the insurer. In considering an application to acquire control of an insurer, the insurance commissioner generally will consider such factors as experience, competence, the financial strength of the applicant, the integrity of the applicant's board of directors and executive officers, the acquirer's plans for the management and operation of the insurer, and any anti-competitive results that may arise from the acquisition. In addition, a person seeking to acquire control of an insurance company is required in some states to make filings prior to completing an acquisition if the acquiror and the target insurance company and their affiliates have sufficiently large market shares in particular lines of insurance in those states. Approval of an acquisition is not required in these states, but the state insurance departments could take action to impose conditions on an acquisition that could delay or prevent its consummation. These laws may discourage potential acquisition proposals and may delay, deter or prevent a change of control involving us, including through transactions, and in particular unsolicited transactions, that some or all of our stockholders might consider to be desirable.

Policy and contract reserve sufficiency analysis

Under the laws and regulations of their jurisdictions of domicile, our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries are required to conduct annual analyses of the sufficiency of their life and health insurance and annuity statutory reserves. In addition, other jurisdictions in which these subsidiaries are licensed may have certain reserve requirements that differ from those of their domiciliary jurisdictions. In each case, a qualified actuary must submit an opinion that states that the aggregate statutory reserves, when considered in light of the assets held with respect to such reserves, make good and sufficient provision for the associated contractual obligations and related expenses of the insurer. If such an opinion cannot be provided, the affected insurer must set up additional reserves by moving funds from surplus. Our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries most recently submitted these opinions without qualification as of December 31, 2003 to applicable insurance regulatory authorities. Different reserve requirements exist for our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries. See " Reserves Mortgage Insurance."

Surplus and capital requirements

Insurance regulators have the discretionary authority, in connection with the ongoing licensing of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries, to limit or prohibit the ability of an insurer to issue new policies if, in the regulators' judgment, the insurer is not maintaining a minimum amount of surplus or is in hazardous financial condition. Insurance regulators may also limit the ability of an insurer to issue new life insurance policies and annuity contracts above an amount based upon the face amount and premiums of policies of a similar type issued in the prior year. We do not believe that the current or anticipated levels of statutory surplus of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries present a material risk that any such regulator would limit the amount of new policies that our U.S. insurance subsidiaries may issue.

Risk-based capital

The NAIC has established risk-based capital standards for U.S. life insurance companies as well as a model act with the intention that these standards be applied at the state level. The model act provides that life insurance companies must submit an annual risk-based capital report to state regulators reporting their risk-based capital based upon four categories of risk: asset risk, insurance risk, interest rate risk and business risk. For each category, the capital requirement is determined by applying factors to various asset, premium and reserve items, with the factor being higher for those items with greater underlying risk and lower for less risky items. The formula is intended to be used by insurance regulators as an early warning tool to identify possible weakly capitalized companies for purposes of initiating further regulatory action.

If an insurer's risk-based capital falls below specified levels, the insurer would be subject to different degrees of regulatory action depending upon the level. These actions range from requiring the insurer to propose actions to correct the capital deficiency to placing the insurer under regulatory control. As of December 31, 2003, the risk-based capital of each of our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries exceeded the level of risk-based capital that would require any of them to take any corrective action.

Statutory accounting principles

Statutory accounting principles, or SAP, is a basis of accounting developed by U.S. insurance regulators to monitor and regulate the solvency of insurance companies. In developing SAP, insurance regulators were primarily concerned with assuring an insurer's ability to pay all its current and future obligations to policyholders. As a result, statutory accounting focuses on conservatively valuing the assets and liabilities of insurers, generally in accordance with standards specified by the insurer's domiciliary jurisdiction. Uniform statutory accounting practices are established by the NAIC and generally adopted by regulators in the various U.S. jurisdictions. These accounting principles and related regulations determine, among other things, the amounts our insurance subsidiaries may pay to us as dividends.

U.S. GAAP is designed to measure a business on a going-concern basis. It gives consideration to matching of revenue and expenses and, as a result, certain expenses are capitalized when incurred and then amortized over the life of the associated policies. The valuation of assets and liabilities under U.S. GAAP is based in part upon best estimate assumptions made by the insurer. Stockholder's equity represents both amounts currently available and amounts expected to emerge over the life of the business. As a result, the values for assets, liabilities and equity reflected in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP may be different from those reflected in financial statements prepared under SAP.

Regulation of investments

Each of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries is subject to laws and regulations that require diversification of its investment portfolio and limit the amount of investments in certain asset categories, such as below investment grade fixed income securities, equity real estate, other equity

investments and derivatives. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations would cause investments exceeding regulatory limitations to be treated as non-admitted assets for purposes of measuring surplus, and, in some instances, would require divestiture of such non-complying investments. We believe the investments made by our U.S. insurance subsidiaries comply with these laws and regulations.

Federal regulation

Our variable life insurance and variable annuity products generally are "securities" within the meaning of federal and state securities laws. As a result, they are registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are subject to regulation by the SEC, the NASD and state securities authorities. Federal and state securities regulation similar to that discussed below under " Securities Regulation" affect investment advice and sales and related activities with respect to these products. In addition, although the federal government does not comprehensively regulate the business of insurance, federal legislation and administrative policies in several other areas, including taxation, financial services regulation and pension and welfare benefits regulation, can also significantly affect the insurance industry.

Federal initiatives

Although the federal government generally does not directly regulate the insurance business, federal initiatives often and increasingly have an impact on the business in a variety of ways. From time to time, federal measures are proposed which may significantly affect the insurance business, including limitations on antitrust immunity, the creation of more flexible tax-advantaged or tax-exempt savings accounts with higher contribution limits, and the replacement of certain traditional retirement annuities with a more general employer retirement savings account. In addition, a bill, "The Federal Insurance Consumer Protection Act of 2003" (S.1373), has been introduced in the U.S. Senate which, if enacted, would establish comprehensive and exclusive federal regulation over all "interstate insurers," including all life insurers selling in more than one state, with no option for such insurers to remain regulated by the states. This legislation would repeal the McCarran-Ferguson antitrust exemption for the business of insurance. It would also establish a Federal Insurance Regulatory Commission within the Department of Commerce that would have exclusive regulatory jurisdiction over life and property and casualty insurers that do business in more than one U.S. jurisdiction. The legislation would establish comprehensive federal regulatory oversight over such insurers, including licensing, solvency supervision, accounting and auditing practices, form and rate approval, and market conduct examination. In particular, the legislation would provide for price regulation of life insurance products, which is not now a feature of state regulation of life insurance and could affect the profitability of this business. The legislation also would establish a National Insurance Guaranty Fund which may be empowered to collect pre-funded assessments that are different from, and potentially greater than, current state guaranty fund assessment levels. We cannot predict whether these or other proposals will be adopted, or what impact, if any, such proposals may have on our business, financial condition or results of operation.

Legislative developments

On June 7, 2001, President George Bush signed into law the Economic Growth and Taxpayer Relief Reconciliation Act, which includes the repeal of the federal estate tax over a ten-year period. We believe that the repeal of the federal estate tax has resulted in reduced sales, and could continue to affect sales, of some of our estate planning products, including survivorship/second-to-die life insurance policies. We do not expect the repeal of the federal estate tax to have a material adverse impact on our overall business, however.

On May 28, 2003, President Bush signed into law the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act, which reduces federal income tax rates that investors are required to pay on capital gains and on certain dividends paid on stock. This reduction may provide an incentive for certain of our customers

and potential customers to shift assets into mutual funds and away from our products, including annuities, designed to defer taxes payable on investment returns.

We cannot predict what other proposals may be made, what legislation may be introduced or enacted or the impact of any such legislation on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

U.K. Insurance Regulation

General

Insurance and reinsurance businesses in the U.K. are subject to close regulation by the Financial Services Authority, or FSA. We have U.K. subsidiaries that have received authorization from the FSA to effect and carry out contracts of insurance in the U.K. An authorized insurer in the U.K. is able to operate throughout the European Union, subject to certain regulatory requirements of the FSA and in some cases, certain local regulatory requirements. Certain of our U.K. subsidiaries operate in other member states of the European Union through the establishment of branch offices.

Supervision

The FSA has adopted a risk-based approach to the supervision of insurance companies. Under this approach the FSA periodically performs a formal risk assessment of insurance companies or groups carrying on business in the U.K. After each risk assessment, the FSA will inform the insurer of its views on the insurer's risk profile. This will include details of any remedial action that the FSA requires and the likely consequences if this action is not taken.

The FSA also supervises the management of insurance companies through the approved persons regime, by which any appointment of persons to perform certain specified "controlled functions" within a regulated entity, must be approved by the FSA.

Solvency requirements

Under FSA rules, insurance companies must maintain a margin of solvency at all times, the calculation of which in any particular case depends on the type and amount of insurance business a company writes. Failure to maintain the required solvency margin is one of the grounds on which wide powers of intervention conferred upon the FSA may be exercised. In addition, an insurer (other than a pure reinsurer) that is part of a group, is required to perform and submit to the FSA a solvency margin calculation return in respect of its ultimate parent company, in accordance with the FSA's rules. Although there is no requirement for the parent company solvency calculation to show a positive result, the FSA is required to take action where it considers that the solvency of the insurance company is or may be jeopardized due to the group solvency position. As of December 31, 2003, the solvency calculation for our group's parent company in the U.K. showed a surplus.

In addition, the FSA has published proposals for the implementation of the European Union's Financial Conglomerates Directive which include a requirement for insurance groups to hold an amount of capital indicated in the calculation of the parent company's solvency margin at the European Economic Area parent level for the financial years beginning in 2005. The purpose of these proposals is to prevent the leveraging of capital by companies involved in multiple insurance groups. The FSA has stated that it will phase in these proposals.

Restrictions on dividend payments

English company law prohibits our U.K. subsidiaries from declaring a dividend to their shareholders unless they have "profits available for distribution." The determination of whether a company has profits available for distribution is based on its accumulated realized profits less its accumulated realized losses.

Change of control

The acquisition of "control" of any U.K. insurance company will require FSA approval. For these purposes, a party that "controls" a U.K. insurance company includes any company or individual that (together with its or his associates) directly or indirectly acquires 10% or more of the shares in a U.K. authorized insurance company or its parent company, or is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of 10% or more of the voting power in such authorized insurance company or its parent company. In considering whether to approve an application for approval, the FSA must be satisfied that both the acquirer is a fit and proper person to have such "control" and that the interests of consumers would not be threatened by such acquisition of "control." Failure to make the relevant prior application could result in action being taken against our U.K. subsidiaries by the FSA. These requirements could delay, deter or prevent the acquisition of control of our U.K. insurance subsidiaries.

Intervention and enforcement

The FSA has extensive powers to intervene in the affairs of an insurance company or authorized person and has the power, among other things, to enforce, and take disciplinary measures in respect of, breaches of its rules.

Mortgage Insurance

State regulation

General

Mortgage insurers generally are restricted by state insurance laws and regulations to writing mortgage insurance business only. This restriction prohibits our mortgage insurance subsidiaries from directly writing other types of insurance. Mortgage insurers are not subject to the NAIC's risk-based capital requirements, but are subject to other capital requirements placed directly on mortgage insurers. Generally, mortgage insurers are required by certain states and other regulators to maintain a risk in-force to capital ratio not to exceed 25:1. As of December 31, 2003, none of our mortgage insurance subsidiaries had a risk in-force to capital ratio in excess of 25:1.

Reserves

Our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries are required under state insurance laws to establish a special statutory contingency reserve in their statutory financial statements to provide for losses in the event of significant economic declines. Annual additions to the statutory contingency reserve must equal at least 50% of premiums earned, and these reserves cannot be withdrawn for 10 years, except under certain limited circumstances. The statutory contingency reserve as of March 31, 2004 for our mortgage insurance subsidiaries was approximately \$2.8 billion. This reserve effectively restricts our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends and other distributions because it reduces policyholders' surplus.

Federal regulation

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

The Homeowners Protection Act provides for the automatic termination, or cancellation upon a borrower's request, of private mortgage insurance upon satisfaction of certain conditions. The

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

The Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act of 1974, or RESPA, applies to most residential mortgages insured by private mortgage insurers. Mortgage insurance has been considered in some cases to be a "settlement service" for purposes of loans subject to RESPA. Subject to limited exceptions, RESPA prohibits persons from accepting anything of value for referring real estate settlement services to any provider of such services. Although many states prohibit mortgage insurers from giving rebates, RESPA has been interpreted to cover many non-fee services as well. Both mortgage insurers and their customers are subject to the possible sanctions of this law, which is enforced by HUD and also provides for private rights of action.

In July 2002, HUD proposed a rule under RESPA entitled "Simplifying and Improving the Process of Obtaining Mortgages to Reduce Settlement Costs to Consumers." Under this proposed rule, lenders and other packagers of loans are given the choice of offering a "Guaranteed Mortgage Package" or providing a "Good Faith Estimate" where the estimated fees are subject to a 10% tolerance. Qualifying packages would be entitled to a "safe harbor" from RESPA's anti-kickback rules. Mortgage insurance is included in the package "to the extent an upfront premium is charged." It is unclear in what form, if any, HUD's proposed rule will be implemented or what impact it may have on the mortgage insurance industry.

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

International regulation

Canada

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, or OSFI, provides oversight to all federally incorporated financial institutions, including our Canadian mortgage insurance company. The Federal Bank Act, Insurance Companies Act and Trust and Loan Companies Act prohibits Canadian banks, trust companies and insurers from extending mortgage loans where the loan value exceeds 75% of the property's value, unless mortgage insurance is obtained in connection with the loan. As a result, all mortgages issued by these financial institutions with loan-to-value ratio exceeding 75% must be insured by a qualified insurer or the CMHC. We currently are the only qualified private insurer.

We have an agreement with the Canadian government under which it guarantees the benefits payable under a mortgage insurance policy, less 10% of the original principal amount of an insured loan, in the event that we fail to make claim payments with respect to that loan because of insolvency. We pay the Canadian government a risk premium for this guarantee and make other payments to a reserve fund in respect of the government's obligation. Because banks are not required to maintain regulatory capital on an asset backed by a sovereign guarantee, our 90% sovereign guarantee permits

lenders purchasing our mortgage insurance to reduce their regulatory capital charges for credit risks on mortgages by 90%.

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

Australia

APRA regulates all financial institutions in Australia, including general, life and mortgage insurance companies. Effective July 1, 2002, APRA provided new regulatory standards for all general insurers, including mortgage insurance companies. APRA's license conditions currently require Australian mortgage insurance companies, including us, to be mono-line insurers, which are insurance companies that offer just one type of insurance product. However, in November 2003, APRA announced that it is considering, and has sought comment on, a proposal to eliminate the requirement that mortgage insurance companies be mono-line insurers, which APRA believes could facilitate the entry of new competitors.

APRA also sets authorized capital levels and regulates corporate governance requirements, including our risk management strategy. In this regard, APRA reviews our management, controls, processes, reporting and methods by which all risks are managed, including a periodic review of outstanding insurance liabilities by an approved actuary, and a reinsurance management strategy, which outlines our use of reinsurance in Australia.

In addition, APRA determines the capital requirements for depository institutions and provides for reduced capital requirements for depository institutions that insure residential mortgages with loan-to-value ratios above 80% with an "A" rated, or equivalently rated, mortgage insurance company that is regulated by APRA. Our insurance subsidiaries that serve the Australian and New Zealand markets have financial-strength ratings of "AA" (Very Strong) from S&P and Fitch and a rating of "Aa2" (Excellent) from Moody's. The "AA" rating is the third-highest of S&P's 21 ratings categories and the third-highest of Fitch's 24 ratings categories. The "Aa2" rating is the third-highest of Moody's 21 ratings categories.

APRA currently is studying the adequacy of the capital requirements that govern lenders and mortgage insurers in Australia, particularly in the event of a severe recession accompanied by a significant decline in housing values. If APRA concludes that the capital requirements that currently govern mortgage issuers are not sufficient and decides to increase the amount of capital required for mortgage insurers, we may, depending on the amount of such increase, be required to increase the capital in our Australian mortgage insurance business. This would reduce our returns on capital from those operations.

United Kingdom and Continental Europe

The U.K. is a member of the European Union and applies the harmonized system of regulation set out in the European Union directives. Our authorization to provide mortgage insurance in the U.K. enables us to offer our products in all the European Union member states, subject to certain regulatory requirements of the FSA and, in some cases, local regulatory requirements. We can provide mortgage insurance only in the classes for which we have authorization under applicable regulations and must maintain required risk capital reserves. We are also subject to the oversight of other regulatory agencies in other countries where we do business throughout Europe. For more information about U.K. insurance regulation that affects our mortgage subsidiaries that operate in the U.K., see " U.K. Insurance Regulation."

Other Non-U.S. Insurance Regulation

We operate in a number of countries around the world in addition to the U.S., the U.K., Canada and Australia. These countries include France, Mexico, Spain, Bermuda and a number of other countries in Europe. Generally, our subsidiaries (and in some cases our branches) conducting business in these countries must obtain licenses from local regulatory authorities and satisfy local regulatory requirements, including those relating to rates, forms, capital, reserves and financial reporting.

Other Laws and Regulations

Securities regulation

Certain of our U.S. subsidiaries and certain policies and contracts offered by them, are subject to various levels of regulation under the federal securities laws administered by the SEC. Certain of our U.S. subsidiaries are investment advisers registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Certain of their respective employees are licensed as investment advisory representatives in the states where those employees have clients. Our U.S. investment adviser subsidiaries also manage investment companies that are registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940. In addition, some of our insurance company separate accounts are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Some annuity contracts and insurance policies issued by some of our U.S. subsidiaries are funded by separate accounts, the interests in which are registered under the Securities Act of 1933. Certain of our subsidiaries are registered and regulated as broker/dealers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are members of, and subject to regulation by, the NASD, as well as by various state and local regulators. The registered representatives of our broker/dealers are also regulated by the SEC and NASD and are further subject to applicable state and local laws.

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

Certain of our U.S. subsidiaries also sponsor and manage investment vehicles that rely on certain exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Securities Act of 1933. Nevertheless, provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Securities Act of 1933 apply to these investment vehicles and the securities issued by such vehicles. The Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Securities Act of 1933, including the rules promulgated thereunder, are subject to change which may affect our U.S. subsidiaries that sponsor and manage such investment vehicles.

Environmental considerations

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

ERISA considerations

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

USA Patriot Act

The USA Patriot Act of 2001, or the Patriot Act, enacted in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, contains anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws and mandates the implementation of various new regulations applicable to broker/dealers and other financial services companies including insurance companies. The Patriot Act seeks to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators and law enforcement entities in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering. Anti-money laundering laws outside of the U.S. contain similar provisions. The increased obligations of financial institutions to identify their customers, watch for and report suspicious transactions, respond to requests for information by regulatory authorities and law enforcement agencies, and share information with other financial institutions, require the implementation and maintenance of internal practices, procedures and controls. We believe that we have implemented, and that we maintain, appropriate internal practices, procedures and controls to enable us to comply with the provisions of the Patriot Act.

Privacy of consumer information

U.S. federal and state laws and regulations require financial institutions, including insurance companies, to protect the security and confidentiality of consumer financial information and to notify consumers about their policies and practices relating to their collection and disclosure of consumer information and their policies relating to protecting the security and confidentiality of that information. Similarly, federal and state laws and regulations also govern the disclosure and security of consumer health information. In particular, regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services regulate the disclosure and use of protected health information by health insurers and others, the physical and procedural safeguards employed to protect the security of that information and the electronic transmission of such information. Congress and state legislatures are expected to consider additional legislation relating to privacy and other aspects of consumer information.

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

Management**Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Positions
Michael D. Fraizer	45	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Thomas H. Mann	53	President and Chief Executive Officer Mortgage Insurance
Pamela S. Schutz	50	President and Chief Executive Officer Retirement Income and Investments
George R. Zippel	45	President and Chief Executive Officer Protection
K. Rone Baldwin	45	Senior Vice President Employee Benefits Group
Mark W. Griffin	45	Senior Vice President Chief Risk Officer
Michael S. Laming	52	Senior Vice President Human Resources
Scott J. McKay	43	Senior Vice President Operations & Quality
Richard P. McKenney	35	Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer
Victor C. Moses	56	Senior Vice President Chief Actuary
Joseph J. Pehota	43	Senior Vice President Business Development
Jean S. Peters	52	Senior Vice President Investor Relations and Corporate Communications
Leon E. Roday	50	Senior Vice President General Counsel and Secretary
William R. Wright, Jr.	52	Senior Vice President Chief Investment Officer
Elizabeth J. Comstock	43	Director
Pamela Daley	51	Director
Dennis D. Dammerman	58	Director
David R. Nissen	52	Director
James A. Parke	58	Director
Frank J. Borelli	68	Director nominee
J. Robert Kerrey	60	Director nominee
Thomas B. Wheeler	67	Director nominee

Executive Officers and Directors

The following sets forth certain biographical information with respect to our executive officers and directors listed above.

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Michael D. Fraizer has been our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since the completion of the IPO and prior to the IPO was a Vice President of GE since December 1995 and a Senior Vice President of GE since June 2000. Since November 1996, Mr. Fraizer has been Chairman of the Board and, since April 1997, President and Chief Executive Officer, of GEFAHI. Mr. Fraizer also has been a director of GE Capital and General Electric Capital Services, Inc. Mr. Fraizer led the Consumer Savings and Insurance Group, a predecessor of GEFAHI, from February 1996 until the formation of GEFAHI in October 1996. Prior to that time, Mr. Fraizer was President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Capital Commercial Real Estate, an affiliate of our company, from July 1993 to December 1996, leading both the GE Consumer Savings and Insurance Group and GE Capital Commercial Real Estate from February to December of 1996. From July 1991 to June of 1993, he was

Vice President Portfolio Acquisitions and Ventures of GE Capital Commercial Real Estate. From December 1989 to June 1991, Mr. Fraizer was President and Managing Director, GE Japan, an affiliate of our company. From July 1983 to November 1989 Mr. Fraizer served in various capacities as a member of GE's Corporate Audit Staff and Corporate Business Development after joining GE in its Financial Management Program. Mr. Fraizer received a B.A. in Political Science from Carleton College in 1980. He is a member of the board of the American Council of Life Insurers.

Thomas H. Mann has been our President and Chief Executive Officer Mortgage Insurance since the completion of the IPO and has been President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of General Electric Mortgage Insurance Corporation, or GE Mortgage, a subsidiary of our company, since May 1996. Prior to the IPO, he was a Vice President of GE since April 1996. From March 1990 to April 1996, Mr. Mann served as Vice President of GE Capital and General Manager of GE Capital Vendor Financial Services. Prior to that time, he served as Executive Vice President Operations with GE Mortgage from August 1986 to March 1990. From November 1984 to August 1986, Mr. Mann served as Manager Finance Operations at GE Capital Commercial Real Estate, and from August 1976 to November 1984, he served in various capacities as a member of GE's Corporate Audit Staff. Mr. Mann received a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1973. He is a member of the Housing Policy Council Executive Committee, part of the Financial Services Roundtable.

Pamela S. Schutz has been our President and Chief Executive Officer Retirement Income and Investments since the completion of the IPO and has been President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Life and Annuity Assurance Company, a subsidiary of our company, since June 1998. Prior to the IPO, she was a Vice President of GE since October 2000. From May 1997 to July 1998, Ms. Schutz served as President of The Harvest Life Insurance Company, then an affiliate of our company. Prior to that time, Ms. Schutz served in various capacities with GE Capital Commercial Real Estate from February 1978 to May 1997, attaining the position of President, GE Capital Realty Group in May 1994. Ms. Schutz received a B.A. in Urban Planning from Briarcliff College in 1976 and an M.S. in Business from American University in 1978. She is a member of the boards of the National Association of Variable Annuities and the Medical Information Bureau.

George R. Zippel has been our President and Chief Executive Officer Protection since the completion of the IPO and has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Independent Brokerage Group, a business unit of our company, since September 1999. Prior to the IPO, he was a Vice President of GE since July 2001. From July 1997 to September 1999, he was President of GE Lighting Systems, a division of GE. Prior to that time, Mr. Zippel served in various capacities with GE Industrial Systems from July 1991 to July 1997. Prior thereto, he was a Manager of Corporate Initiatives from September 1989 to July 1991. From September 1984 to September 1989, he held various positions on GE's Corporate Audit Staff. Prior thereto, Mr. Zippel participated in GE's Financial Management Program, and upon graduating from the program, worked as a Financial Analyst for GE Semiconductor. Mr. Zippel received a B.A. in Economics from Hamilton College in 1981.

K. Rone Baldwin has been our Senior Vice President Employee Benefits Group since the completion of the IPO and has been Senior Vice President Employee Benefits Group of GEFAHI since March 2004. Prior to the IPO, he was Senior Vice President Strategic Development at GE Insurance, a business unit of GE Capital, from September 2002 to February 2004 and a Vice President of GE since July 2000. From September 1998 to September 2002, he was the President and CEO of GE Edison Life Insurance Company, then an affiliate of our company. Prior to that time, Mr. Baldwin was President of GE Capital Japan from March 1997 to September 1998 and Vice President Business Development at GE Capital from December 1994 to March 1997. From September 1989 to December 1994, Mr. Baldwin was Senior Vice President at Mutual of New York. Prior thereto, Mr. Baldwin held positions with Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Booz Allen & Hamilton. Mr. Baldwin received a B.A. in Physics from Amherst College in 1980 and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1982.

Mark W. Griffin has been our Senior Vice President Chief Risk Officer since the completion of the IPO and prior to the IPO was the Chief Risk Manager of GE Insurance, a business unit of GE Capital, since August 2002. From January 2000 to August 2002, Mr. Griffin was Chief Risk Manager of GEFAHI. Prior thereto, Mr. Griffin was Vice President, Risk Markets & Executive Director, Pension & Insurance with Goldman, Sachs & Co. from August 1994 to December 1999. From December 1986 to August 1994, Mr. Griffin was Executive Director Fixed Income and Principal, Fixed Income Sales with Morgan Stanley. Prior thereto, Mr. Griffin was an Assistant Actuary with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company from July 1982 to December 1986. Mr. Griffin received a B.A. in Mathematics from the University of Waterloo in 1982. Mr. Griffin is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, and is a Chartered Financial Analyst. He holds an FRM, or Financial Risk Manager, designation from the Global Association of Risk Professionals and a PRM, or Professional Risk Manager, designation from the Professional Risk Management International Association.

Michael S. Laming has been our Senior Vice President Human Resources since the completion of the IPO and prior to the IPO was a Senior Vice President of GE Insurance, a business unit of GE Capital, since August 2001 and a Vice President of GE since April 2003. From July 1996 to August 2001, Mr. Laming was a Senior Vice President at GEFAHI and its predecessor companies. Prior thereto, he held a broad range of human resource positions in operating units of GE and at GE corporate headquarters. He graduated from the GE Manufacturing Management Program in 1978. Mr. Laming received both a B.S. in Business Administration in 1974 and a Masters of Organization Development in 1983 from Bowling Green State University.

Scott J. McKay has been our Senior Vice President Operations & Quality since the completion of the IPO and prior to the IPO was the Senior Vice President, Operations & Quality of GEFAHI since December 2002. From July 1993 to December 2002, Mr. McKay served in various information technology related positions at GEFAHI's subsidiaries, including Chief Technology Officer, and Chief Information Officer of Federal Home Life Assurance Company. Prior thereto, he was Officer and Director of Applications for United Pacific Life Insurance Company from July 1992 to July 1993, and an IT consultant for Sycomm Systems and Data Executives, Inc. from January 1985 to July 1992. Mr. McKay received a B.S. in Computer Science from West Chester University of Pennsylvania in 1983.

Richard P. McKenney has been our Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer since the completion of the IPO and prior to the IPO was, since December 2002, a Senior Vice President and the Chief Financial Officer of GEFAHI. From May 2000 to October 2002, he was Vice President of Business Planning and Analysis of GEFAHI. Prior thereto, Mr. McKenney was Manager of Financial Planning from October 1996 to April 1998 and Chief Financial Officer from April 1998 to May 2000 at GE Life & Annuity Assurance Company, an affiliate of our company. From July 1993 to October 1996, he held various positions on GE's Corporate Audit Staff. Prior thereto, Mr. McKenney was in the GE Manufacturing Management Program from June 1991 to July 1993. Mr. McKenney received a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Tufts University in 1991.

Victor C. Moses has been our Senior Vice President Chief Actuary since the completion of the IPO and prior to the IPO was Senior Vice President Actuarial/Capital Management of GEFAHI since January 2000. From 1971 to 1983 Mr. Moses worked in various positions at SAFECO Life Insurance Company and from 1983 to 1993 he served in various capacities with GNA, ultimately serving as both Chief Actuary and Chief Financial Officer. In 1993, GNA was acquired by GE Capital, and from then until December 1999, Mr. Moses was Senior Vice President International Business Development at GEFAHI and its predecessor companies. Mr. Moses received a B.A. in Math from Seattle Pacific University in 1970. Mr. Moses is a Fellow in the Society of Actuaries and a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries. He serves on the Board of Trustees of Seattle Pacific University.

Joseph J. Pehota has been our Senior Vice President Business Development since the completion of the IPO and prior to the IPO was Senior Vice President Business Development of GEFAHI since

August 1998. From February 1996 to July 1998, he was the Chief Risk Manager for GE Equity, an affiliate of our company. Prior thereto, Mr. Pehota was Vice President and Manager of Global Distribution for the GE Capital Structured Finance Group, an affiliate of our company, from January 1995 to February 1996. From March to December 1994, he was the Vice President of Restructuring and Underwriting North America, for GE Capital's Aviation Services business, an affiliate of our company. Prior thereto, Mr. Pehota held various leadership positions with GE Capital's Structured Finance Group, an affiliate of our company, from July 1988 to February 1994. Mr. Pehota received a B.S. in Finance from the University of Connecticut in 1983 and an M.B.A. from New York University in 1988.

Jean S. Peters has been our Senior Vice President Investor Relations and Corporate Communications since May 2004. From January 1999 to April 2004, she was the Senior Vice President of Investor Relations for John Hancock Financial Services, Inc. From February 1994 to January 1999, Ms. Peters was the Vice President of Investor Relations for Allmerica Financial Corporation. Prior thereto, she was the Second Vice President of Investor Relations from August 1989 to February 1994, and the Assistant Vice President of Corporate Communications from January 1986 to August 1989, for Capital Holding Corporation. From August 1984 to January 1986, Ms. Peters was the Business Editor for the Dayton Daily News and Journal Herald. Prior thereto, from February 1982 to August 1984, she was a business writer for the Louisville Courier-Journal. Ms. Peters received a B.S. in Journalism from Northwestern University in 1974. She is a member of the board of the National Investor Relations Institute, Boston Chapter.

Leon E. Roday has been our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since the completion of the IPO and prior to the completion of the IPO was Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary and a Director of GEFahi and its predecessor companies since May 1996 and a Vice President of GE since November 2002. From October 1982 through May 1996, Mr. Roday was at the law firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae, LLP, and he was a partner at that firm from 1991 to 1996. Mr. Roday received a B.A. in Political Science from the University of California at Santa Barbara in 1977 and a J.D. from Brooklyn Law School in 1982. Mr. Roday is a member of the New York Bar Association.

William R. Wright, Jr. has been our Senior Vice President Chief Investment Officer since the completion of the IPO and prior to the completion of the IPO was Executive Vice President and CIO of Fixed Income Insurance at GEAM, since April 2003. From March 2000 to March 2003, he was the Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer of GE Edison Life Insurance Company, in Tokyo, Japan. From January 1996 to March 2000 he was the Managing Director of GEAM's first non-U.S. subsidiary in London. Prior thereto, Mr. Wright was the Vice President/Portfolio Manager of International Fixed Income for GE Investments Corporation from May 1993 to January 1996. Prior to joining GE, he was a global fixed income portfolio manager at Continental Asset Management, a subsidiary of Continental Corporation, from 1985 to 1993. From 1980 to 1985 he held various positions with Bankers Trust Company. Mr. Wright received an MBA in Finance from New York University Stern School of Business Administration in 1987, a Diploma in Chinese Mandarin from Defense Language Institute, and a B.A. in Political Science and East Asian Studies from Wittenberg University in 1975. He is a member of both the New York Society of Security Analysts and the Association of Investment Management and Research.

Elizabeth J. Comstock is a member of our board of directors. Ms. Comstock has been Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer of GE since July 2003. From 1998 to 2003 Ms. Comstock was Vice President of Corporate Communications at GE. From 1996 to 1998 Ms. Comstock was Senior Vice President of NBC Communications and from 1993 to 1996 was Vice President of NBC News Communications. Prior thereto, Ms. Comstock served as an entertainment media director at CBS Television from 1992 to 1993 and as the New York-based head of communications for Turner Broadcasting from 1990 to 1992. Prior thereto, from 1986 to 1990 she held various positions at NBC

News. Ms. Comstock received a B.S. degree in Biology from the College of William and Mary in 1982. Ms. Comstock was designated to our board of directors by GE.

Pamela Daley is a member of our board of directors. Ms. Daley has been Vice President and Senior Counsel for Transactions at GE since 1991, was Senior Counsel for Transactions at GE from 1990 to 1991 and was Tax and Finance Counsel at GE from 1989 to 1990. Prior thereto, Ms. Daley was a partner at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, from 1986 to 1989 and an associate at that firm from 1979 to 1986. Ms. Daley received an A.B. in Romance Languages and Literatures from Princeton University in 1974 and a J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1979. Ms. Daley was designated to our board of directors by GE.

Dennis D. Dammerman is a member of our board of directors. Mr. Dammerman has been a Vice Chairman and Executive Officer of GE and the CEO of GE Capital Services, Inc. since 1998. Mr. Dammerman has also been a Director of GE since 1994. From 1984 to 1998 he was Senior Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer at GE, and from 1981 to 1984 he was Vice President and General Manager of GE Capital's Real Estate Financial Services Division. Prior thereto, from 1967 to 1981 he had various financial assignments in several GE businesses. Mr. Dammerman received a B.A. from the University of Dubuque in 1967. Mr. Dammerman was designated to our board of directors by GE.

David R. Nissen is a member of our board of directors. Mr. Nissen has been President and CEO of Global Consumer Finance at GE since 1993 and a Senior Vice President at GE since 2001. From 1990 to 1993, Mr. Nissen was General Manager of U.S. Consumer Financial Services at Monogram Bank, an affiliate of GE. Prior thereto, from 1980 to 1990 he held various management positions in several GE businesses. Mr. Nissen received a B.A. in Economics from Northwestern University in 1973 and an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1975. Mr. Nissen was designated to our board of directors by GE.

James A. Parke is a member of our board of directors. Mr. Parke has been Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of GE Capital and a Senior Vice President at GE since 2002. From 1989 to 2002 he was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at GE Capital and a Vice President of GE. Prior thereto, from 1981 to 1989 he held various management positions in several GE businesses. Mr. Parke received a B.A. in History, Political Science and Economics from Concordia College in Minnesota in 1968. Mr. Parke was designated to our board of directors by GE.

Frank J. Borelli will be appointed as a member of our board of directors shortly after the completion of this offering. Mr. Borelli has been Senior Advisor to Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and/or MMC Capital since his retirement from Marsh & McLennan on January 2, 2001. Prior thereto, he was Senior Vice President of Marsh & McLennan from April to December 2000 and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from September 1984 to April 2000. He is a director and Audit Committee Chairman of Express Scripts, Inc. and is Lead Director of the Interpublic Group of Companies. He was a Director of Marsh & McLennan from May 1988 to October 2000. Mr. Borelli is past Chairman and Director of the Financial Executives International and is also Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Trustees of the New York City Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, a Trustee of St. Thomas Aquinas College and Chairman of the Nyack Hospital. Mr. Borelli received a B.B.A. in Business Administration from Bernard M. Baruch College, City University of New York in 1956.

J. Robert "Bob" Kerrey will be appointed as a member of our board of directors shortly after the completion of this offering. Mr. Kerrey has been the President of New School University since 2001. From January 1989 to December 2000, he was a U.S. Senator for the State of Nebraska. Mr. Kerrey was a democratic candidate for President in 1992. From January 1982 to December 1987, Mr. Kerrey served as Governor of Nebraska. Prior thereto, Mr. Kerrey was an independent businessman and founder of a chain of restaurants and health clubs. Mr. Kerrey served in Vietnam as a Navy SEAL from 1966 to 1969, for which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. He serves on the boards

of Jones Apparel Group, Inc. and Tenet Healthcare Corporation. Mr. Kerrey received a B.S. in Pharmacy from the University of Nebraska in 1966.

Thomas B. Wheeler will be appointed as a member of our board of directors shortly after the completion of this offering. Mr. Wheeler was a member of the Massachusetts Mutual (now known as MassMutual Financial Group) field sales force from May 1962 to June 1983, serving as Agent and General Agent, and served as Executive Vice President of Massachusetts Mutual's insurance and financial management line from July 1983 to December 1986. He became President and Chief Operating Officer of MassMutual in January 1987, President and Chief Executive Officer of MassMutual in October 1988 and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of MassMutual in March 1996. He retired as Chief Executive Officer in January 1999 and retired as Chairman in December 2000. Mr. Wheeler is a former director of BankBoston, a director of EstateWorks and a director of Textron, Inc. He is a trustee of the Basketball Hall of Fame, Conservancy of S.W. Florida and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Mr. Wheeler received a B.A. in American Studies from Yale University.

We anticipate that, upon their appointment, Mr. Borelli, Mr. Kerrey and Mr. Wheeler will qualify as "independent directors" under the applicable rules of the New York Stock Exchange and "outside directors" for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Until the first date on which GE owns 50% or less of our outstanding common stock, our board of directors will consist of nine persons, each of whom will serve a one-year term. When GE owns at least 10% but not more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, our board of directors will consist of eleven persons. Beginning on the first date on which GE owns less than 10% of our outstanding common stock, the number of persons constituting our board of directors may be fixed from time to time by resolution of our board of directors, but under our certificate of incorporation, cannot be less than one nor more than fifteen. So long as GE owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock and the board of directors consists of nine members, GE, in its capacity as the holder of our Class B Common Stock, will have the right to elect five members, and holders of our Class A Common Stock will have the right to elect four members. The size of our board of directors and the election rights of the holders of each class of our common stock will change as GE's percentage ownership of our common stock decreases and are subject to the rights of the holders of any outstanding series of our preferred stock to elect directors under certain limited circumstances. For a detailed description of these election rights, see "Description of Capital Stock Common Stock Voting Rights."

Committees of the Board of Directors

The standing committees of our board of directors will include the Audit Committee, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, and the Management Development and Compensation Committee. These committees are described below. Our board of directors may also establish various other committees to assist it in its responsibilities. However, our certificate of incorporation provides that until the first date on which GE owns less than 20% of our outstanding common stock, our board of directors will not establish an executive committee or any other committee having authority typically reserved for an executive committee.

Audit Committee. This committee will be concerned primarily with the accuracy and effectiveness of the audits of our financial statements by our internal audit staff and by our independent auditors. Its duties will include:

selecting independent auditors;

reviewing the scope of the audit to be conducted by them, as well as the results of their audit;

approving audit and non-audit services provided to us by the independent auditor;

reviewing the organization and scope of our internal system of audit, financial and disclosure controls;

overseeing our financial reporting activities, including our annual report, and the accounting standards and principles followed; and

conducting other reviews relating to compliance by our employees with our policies and applicable laws.

The Audit Committee will be comprised of three "independent" directors as defined under the applicable rules of The New York Stock Exchange. We intend to appoint these directors to serve on our board and the Audit Committee as soon as practicable after completion of this offering, but in any event within the time period prescribed by the listing rules.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. This committee's responsibilities will include the selection of potential candidates for our board of directors and the development and annual review of our governance principles. So long as GE owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, this committee will make recommendations of candidates for election to our board of directors directly to our stockholders. When GE owns 50% or less of our outstanding common stock, this committee will make recommendations of candidates for election to our board of directors directly to our board of directors, and our board of directors will make recommendations directly to our stockholders. This committee will not make recommendations regarding directors designated by GE. This committee will also annually review director compensation and benefits, and oversee the annual self-evaluations of our board and its committees. It will also make recommendations to our board of directors concerning the structure and membership of the other board committees. So long as GE beneficially owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will be comprised of five directors, one of which will be designated by GE, one of which will be our chief executive officer and three of which will be "independent" under the applicable rules of The New York Stock Exchange. When GE beneficially owns 50% or less of our outstanding common stock, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will be comprised of three directors, each of whom will be "independent" under the applicable rules of The New York Stock Exchange.

Management Development and Compensation Committee. This committee will have two primary responsibilities: (1) to monitor our management resources, structure, succession planning, development and selection process as well as the performance of key executives; and (2) to review and approve executive compensation and broad-based and incentive compensation plans. So long as GE beneficially owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, the Management Development and Compensation Committee will be comprised of three directors, one of which will be designated by GE, two of which will be "independent" under the applicable rules of The New York Stock Exchange and all of which will qualify as outside directors for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. When GE beneficially owns 50% or less of our outstanding common stock, the Management Development and Compensation Committee will be comprised of three directors, each of whom will be "independent" under the applicable rules of The New York Stock Exchange.

Director Compensation

Each independent director will be paid an annual fee of \$160,000 in quarterly installments, following the end of each quarter of service. Of this amount, 40% (or \$64,000) of the annual fee will be paid in cash and 60% (or \$96,000) will be paid in deferred stock units, or DSUs. Instead of receiving a cash payment, directors may elect to have up to 100% of their annual fee paid in DSUs. The board has elected not to adopt a policy of meeting fees because attendance is expected at all scheduled board and committee meetings, absent exceptional cause. Each DSU will be equal in value to a share of our stock, but will not have voting rights. DSUs will accumulate regular quarterly dividends which will be reinvested in additional DSUs. The DSUs will be paid out in cash beginning

one year after the director leaves the board. Directors may elect to take their DSU payments as a lump sum or in equal payments spread out for up to ten years.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth the compensation paid or awarded to our chief executive officer and to each of the persons who were the four other most highly compensated executive officers in 2003 who are continuing as executive officers following the IPO. We refer to these individuals as our "named executive officers."

SUMMARY COMPENSATION

Name and principal position	Year	Annual compensation			Long-term compensation			All other compensation (5)(6)(7) (\$)
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other annual compensation(1) (\$)	Awards	Payouts		
					Restricted stock units(2) (\$)	Securities underlying options/SARs(3) (#)	LTIP payouts(4) (\$)	
Michael D. Fraizer(8) President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	2003	962,500	1,525,000		1,366,321	195,000		94,390
	2002	900,000	1,375,000			300,000	2,881,300	113,629
	2001	750,000	1,250,000		1,574,000	300,000		106,626
Thomas H. Mann President and Chief Executive Officer Mortgage Insurance	2003	500,000	1,150,000		940,360	54,000		67,388
	2002	460,000	1,050,000			90,000	1,232,400	59,317
	2001	410,000	930,000			112,500		57,327
Pamela S. Schutz President and Chief Executive Officer Retirement Income and Investments	2003	392,500	560,000		721,763	22,800		35,712
	2002	365,000	510,000			38,000	197,200	32,407
	2001	320,000	485,000	53,872	983,750	42,000		49,281
K. Rone Baldwin(9) Senior Vice President Employee Benefits Group	2003	450,000	490,000		751,180	27,000		51,692
	2002	430,000	415,000			45,000	256,000	50,100
	2001	378,333	375,000			52,500		46,741
Leon E. Roday(10) Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2003	425,000	360,000	73,224	658,703	13,800		40,999
	2002	388,584	310,000		270,500	20,000		28,037
	2001	341,981	280,000			22,500		23,923

(1) Includes the aggregate incremental cost of providing perquisites and personal benefits to our named executive officers for each of the last three years. The amounts reported in this column for Ms. Schutz and Mr. Roday, which represent at least 25% of the total amounts reported for a particular year, are \$27,879 for financial counseling and \$25,993 for the use of a company vehicle and \$40,045 for financial counseling and \$23,681 for the use of a company vehicle, respectively. No other named executive officer received perquisites or other personal benefits in an aggregate amount exceeding \$50,000 in any of the periods included in this column.

(2)

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Shows the market value of GE restricted stock unit awards, or RSUs, on the date of grant. The aggregate holdings and market value of RSUs held on December 31, 2003, by the individuals reported in this column are: Mr. Fraizer, 297,084 units/\$9,203,662; Mr. Mann, 134,500 units/\$4,166,810; Ms. Schutz, 77,567 units/\$2,403,026; Mr. Baldwin, 94,750 units/\$2,935,355; and Mr. Roday, 49,317 units/\$1,527,841. The restrictions on most of these units lapse on a scheduled basis over the executive officer's career, or upon death, with the restrictions on 25% of the units generally scheduled to lapse three and seven years after the date of grant, and

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the restrictions on the remaining 50% scheduled to lapse at retirement. The restrictions on RSUs granted in February 2003 lapse in two 50% increments. The first increment lapsed prior to the completion of the IPO, and the second increment will lapse one year thereafter. Regular quarterly dividend equivalents are paid on the RSUs held by these individuals.

- (3) All amounts, except amounts for Mr. Fraizer in 2003, are denominated in shares of GE stock. Amounts shown for Mr. Fraizer in 2003 are denominated in GE SARs. SARs refer to stock appreciation rights.
- (4) Represents the dollar value of payouts pursuant to the GE contingent long-term performance incentive awards granted in 2000.
- (5) Includes payments made pursuant to GE employee savings plans. These amounts are: Mr. Fraizer (\$62,850 in 2003, \$53,400 in 2002 and \$43,750 in 2001); Mr. Mann (\$35,620 in 2003, \$32,400 in 2002 and \$27,950 in 2001); Ms. Schutz (\$21,300 in 2003, \$21,300 in 2002 and \$18,250 in 2001); Mr. Baldwin (\$21,600 in 2003, \$21,600 in 2002 and \$18,450 in 2001); and Mr. Roday (\$22,070 in 2003, \$18,500 in 2002 and \$16,150 in 2001).
- (6) This column includes the estimated dollar value of GE's portion of insurance premium payments for supplemental split-dollar life insurance provided to GE officers prior to the effective date of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act on July 30, 2002. GE will recover all split-dollar premiums paid by it from the policies. The estimated value is calculated, in accordance with SEC rules, as if the 2002 premiums were advanced to the named executive officers without interest until the time GE expects to recover its premium payments. This column also includes taxable payments made to executives to cover premiums for a universal life insurance policy owned by the executive, which is provided to more than 4,400 of GE's executives, including the named executives. These amounts are: Mr. Fraizer (\$9,500 in 2003, \$44,430 in 2002 and \$48,777 in 2001); Mr. Mann (\$24,716 in 2003, \$21,938 in 2002 and \$24,932 in 2001); Ms. Schutz (\$7,045 in 2003, \$4,514 in 2002 and \$25,132 in 2001); Mr. Baldwin (\$21,775 in 2003, \$21,074 in 2002 and \$21,661 in 2001); and Mr. Roday (\$10,762 in 2003, \$3,891 in 2002 and \$2,732 in 2001).
- (7) Includes the difference between market interest rates determined pursuant to SEC rules and the 9.5% to 14% interest contingently credited by GE on salary deferred by the executive officers under various salary deferral plans. Under all such plans, the executive officers generally must remain employed by GE and its affiliates for at least four years following the deferrals, or retire or transfer to a successor employer (in this case, including Genworth when GE ceases to own 50% or more of our outstanding common stock) after a year of deferral, in order to obtain the stated interest rate. These amounts are: Mr. Fraizer (\$22,040 in 2003, \$15,799 in 2002 and \$14,099 in 2001); Mr. Mann (\$7,052 in 2003, \$4,979 in 2002 and \$4,445 in 2001); Ms. Schutz (\$7,367 in 2003, \$6,593 in 2002 and \$5,899 in 2001); Mr. Baldwin (\$8,317 in 2003, \$7,426 in 2002 and \$6,630 in 2001); and Mr. Roday (\$8,167 in 2003, \$5,646 in 2002 and \$5,041 in 2001).
- (8) Does not include a special one-time incentive bonus of \$2 million (net of applicable taxes) to be paid by GE to Mr. Fraizer in his capacity as an officer of GE for executing GE's overall insurance strategy of selling or repositioning various GE insurance businesses and completing the IPO.
- (9) Excludes certain cost of living allowances and tax gross-up payments paid by GE in connection with Mr. Baldwin's overseas assignment from July 2000 to August 2002. These amounts were \$98,530 in 2003, \$195,699 in 2002 and \$333,193 in 2001.
- (10) Does not include amounts earned pursuant to an executive annuity program to be paid by us. Under the annuity program, Mr. Roday is eligible to receive ten annual payments of \$50,000 beginning in 2007, ten years after the original date of his grant. Mr. Roday's interest in the annuity payments vests over ten years at the rate of five-sixths of one percent for each completed month of employment. As of December 31, 2003, Mr. Roday was vested in and entitled to receive approximately 74% of his annual annuity payments or \$37,000 per year.

Executive Officer Stock Ownership Guidelines

In order to help demonstrate the alignment of the personal interests of our executive officers with the interests of our stockholders, we have established the following stock ownership requirements, as multiples of the executive officer's base salary, that must be held by our executive officers:

Position	Multiple
Genworth Chief Executive Officer	5x
Presidents and Senior Vice Presidents	2x

The number of shares of our stock that must be held are determined by multiplying the executive officer's annual base salary in the year in which the executive officer becomes subject to the ownership requirements by the applicable multiple shown above, and dividing the result by the average closing price of our stock during the immediately preceding 12 months or, in the case of executive officers that will be subject to the ownership guidelines in 2004, by dividing the result by the initial public offering price (\$19.50) of our Class A Common Stock. In order to meet this stock ownership requirement, an executive officer may count all shares of our stock owned by the executive officer, including stock held in our 401(k) plan, stock units held in any deferral plan and any company RSUs, including RSUs issued to the executive officer upon conversion of GE RSUs in connection with the IPO, but excluding any RSUs that lapse upon retirement. Each executive officer must attain ownership of the required stock ownership level within five years after GE ceases to own more than 50% of our outstanding stock (or if later, within five years of becoming an executive officer) and maintain ownership of at least such amount of our stock while they hold office.

In order to assist any particular executive officer in obtaining the required level of stock ownership, each executive officer will be given the option, exercisable at any time during the five-year period above, to elect to receive a portion of his or her annual incentive compensation, including LTIPs, in our common stock. In the event that an executive officer fails to reach a required level of stock ownership during the five-year period above, we will require the executive officer to be paid, in lieu of any annual incentive payments, in common stock until the applicable required level of stock ownership is obtained.

We also intend to establish holding periods for stock acquired by senior executive officers upon the exercise of stock options. Senior executive officers will be required to hold, for at least nine months, the shares of stock received by them upon exercise of any stock option (net of any shares applied for a cashless exercise or to pay applicable taxes).

Benefit Plans Transition from GE to Genworth Plans

Prior to the IPO, our employees were covered under GE benefit plans. For so long as GE owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, we will be part of the GE group, and our employees generally will continue to be eligible to participate in the GE benefit plans, except as noted below. These GE benefit plans include the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan providing stock options, stock appreciation rights, or SARs, restricted stock unit awards, or RSUs, and long-term contingent performance incentive awards; the GE Incentive Compensation Plan providing annual incentive compensation; retirement programs providing pension, 401(k), health and life insurance benefits; medical, dental and vision benefits for active employees; disability and life insurance protection; and severance. We have reimbursed GE for benefits it has provided to our employees under these benefit plans.

When GE ceases to own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, we anticipate that these employees will be covered by the benefit plans that we expect to establish. However, to the extent these employees are non-U.S. employees, benefit transition may be delayed, by mutual agreement between GE and us, for up to six months following the date that GE ceases to own more than 50% of

our outstanding common stock (such date, whether delayed or not, is referred to as the "International Benefit Transition Date").

Prior to the IPO, some of the employees of our business received certain awards under the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan. The treatment of these outstanding awards in connection with the IPO are described below under " GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan." Following the completion of the IPO, our employees are no longer eligible to participate in the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

In connection with the IPO, we established plans for our selected employees providing for cash or other bonus awards, stock options, stock awards, restricted stock, other equity-related awards and long-term performance awards. However, certain of our employees continue to participate in the GE Incentive Compensation Plan based on our company- and individual-specific performance measures. Our corresponding plan providing for annual cash or other bonus awards will not become effective until the date that GE ceases to own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock. See " Omnibus Incentive Plan" and " Incentive Compensation Program" for information concerning these plans.

Until GE ceases to own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock or, in the case of our applicable non-U.S. employees, the International Benefit Transition Date, we will reimburse GE for the costs incurred by GE and its affiliates for continuing coverage of our employees in the GE benefit plans. We will also reimburse GE for the reasonable costs incurred by GE and its affiliates for cooperating in the operation and administration of our benefit plans, including our plans providing for stock options, stock awards, restricted stock, other equity-related awards and long-term performance awards and, to some extent, for the tax benefits we realize in connection with these compensation and benefit plans and arrangements. See "Arrangements between GE and Our Company Employee Matters Agreement" for information concerning our benefit plans, our reimbursement obligations to GE, and other employment matters, and see "Arrangements Between GE and Our Company Tax Matters Agreement."

Stock Option Grants and SARs

Stock options and SARs were granted to our named executive officers in 2003 by GE. Each stock option permits the named executive officer, generally for a period of ten years, to purchase one share of GE stock at the market price of GE stock on the date of grant. Each SAR expires ten years after the date of grant and permits the executive officer to receive an amount equal to the difference between the SAR exercise price and the fair market value of one share of GE stock on the date the SAR is exercised. The amount of such difference, multiplied by the number of SARs exercised, is payable and delivered in GE stock. The following tables provide information on stock options and SARs granted in 2003, and on previously granted stock options exercised by the named executive officers during 2003, as well as information on their stock option and SARs holdings at the end of 2003. See " GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan" for a description of the treatment of these options and SARs in connection with the IPO.

STOCK OPTION/SAR GRANTS IN 2003

Individual grants(1)

Name	Number of options/SARs granted (#)	Percent of total GE options/SARs granted	Exercise or base price (\$ per share)	Expiration date	Grant date present value\$(2)
Michael D. Fraizer	195,000	1.6359%	31.53	9/12/13	1,834,642
Thomas H. Mann	54,000	0.4530%	31.53	9/12/13	508,055
Pamela S. Schutz	22,800	0.1913%	31.53	9/12/13	214,512
K. Rone Baldwin	27,000	0.2265%	31.53	9/12/13	254,027
Leon E. Roday	13,800	0.1158%	31.53	9/12/13	129,836

(1) Options are denominated in shares of GE stock. SARs are denominated in GE SARs.

(2) These estimated hypothetical values are based on a Black-Scholes option pricing model in accordance with SEC rules. We used the following assumptions in estimating these values: potential option term, 10 years; risk free rate of return, 3.5%; expected volatility, 34.7%; and expected dividend yield, 2.5%.

**AGGREGATED STOCK OPTIONS/SARs EXERCISED IN 2003,
AND DECEMBER 31, 2003 OPTION/SAR VALUES(1)**

Name	Options/SARs exercised (#)	Value realized (\$)	Number of unexercised options/SARs at December 31, 2003 (#)		Value of unexercised in-the-money options/SARs at December 31, 2003 \$(2)	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Michael D. Fraizer	36,000	733,680	719,000	765,000	5,845,116	943,200
Thomas H. Mann	72,000	1,654,790	413,500	271,000	3,749,245	282,960
Pamela S. Schutz	9,000	142,451	101,100	102,200	962,325	119,472
K. Rone Baldwin			177,000	125,500	1,764,729	141,480
Leon E. Roday			34,500	55,800	57,100	62,880

(1) Options are denominated in shares of GE stock. SARs are denominated in GE SARs.

(2) Stock option and SAR values are based upon the difference between the grant prices of all outstanding options and SARs awarded in 2003 and prior years and the December 31, 2003 closing price for GE's stock of \$30.98 per share.

Retirement Plans

We anticipate that our U.S. employees will be covered by the GE retirement plans for so long as GE owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock. Thereafter, we anticipate that our U.S. employees will be covered by the retirement plans that we expect to establish. See "Arrangements between GE and Our Company Employee Matters Agreement" for information concerning our retirement plans. The summary below relates to the GE retirement plans.

Under the GE retirement plans, employees are generally eligible to retire with unreduced benefits under such plans at age 60 or later, and with social security benefits at age 62 or later. The estimated total annual retirement benefits provided under the GE retirement plans (GE Pension Plan, GE Supplementary Pension Plan and GE Excess Benefit Plan) and social security for our employees in higher salary classifications retiring directly from GE and its affiliates at age 62 or later are as follows.

Earnings credited for retirement benefits	Years of service at retirement				
	20	25	30	35	40
\$ 500,000	\$ 187,206	\$ 229,735	\$ 272,265	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
750,000	274,706	339,110	403,515	450,000	450,000
1,000,000	362,206	448,485	534,765	600,000	600,000
1,500,000	537,206	667,235	797,265	900,000	900,000
2,000,000	712,206	885,985	1,059,765	1,200,000	1,200,000
2,500,000	887,206	1,104,735	1,322,265	1,500,000	1,500,000
3,000,000	1,062,206	1,323,485	1,584,765	1,800,000	1,800,000

Note:

The amounts shown above are applicable to employees retiring in 2004 at age 62.

Amounts shown as "earnings credited for retirement benefits" in this table represent the average annual covered compensation paid for the highest 36 consecutive months out of the last 120 months prior to retirement. For 2003, covered compensation for the individuals named in the Summary Compensation table (see "Executive Compensation") is the same as the total of their salary and bonus amounts shown in that table. As of December 31, 2003, our named executive officers had the following years of credited service with the company: Mr. Fraizer, 23 years; Mr. Baldwin, 9 years; Mr. Mann, 30 years; Mr. Roday, 7 years; and Ms. Schutz, 25 years. The approximate annual retirement benefits provided under the GE retirement plans are payable in fixed monthly payments for life, with a guaranteed minimum term of five years.

GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan

Prior to the IPO, some of our executive employees received stock options, SARs, RSUs and long-term contingent performance incentive awards under the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan. The following is a description of the treatment of those awards in connection with the IPO and our separation from GE.

Vested GE stock options. After the completion of the IPO, all GE stock options that were vested and held by our employees (other than Mr. Fraizer's vested GE stock options) remain exercisable in accordance with their terms and the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Each such GE stock option permits the holder, generally for a period of ten years from the date of grant or, if earlier, five years from the date that GE ceases to own 50% or more of our outstanding common stock, to purchase one share of GE stock from GE at the market price of GE stock on the date of grant. GE remains responsible for the GE stock options of our employees that were vested as of May 24, 2004 (other than Mr. Fraizer's vested GE stock options). We will have no obligations with respect to those options.

Vested GE stock options of Mr. Fraizer, unvested GE stock options, SARs and RSUs. In connection with the IPO, all of Mr. Fraizer's GE stock options (whether or not vested) and all other GE stock options that were unvested and held by our employees were canceled by GE and converted into options to purchase our Class A Common Stock based on a ratio equal to the initial offering price of our Class A Common Stock (\$19.50) divided by the weighted-average stock price of GE common stock for the trading day immediately preceding the pricing date of the IPO (\$30.52) (the "Conversion Ratio"). These converted options, if unvested, generally will continue to vest in accordance with the terms of their original grants and the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan (generally in five equal annual installments from the first anniversary of the date of grant for options granted in 2002 and thereafter, or in two equal installments three and five years after they were originally granted for options granted before 2002) and generally will remain exercisable for a period of ten years from the date of original grant. GE has no further liability with respect to these options, and we are responsible for the converted options.

Mr. Fraizer is the only named executive officer who held GE SARs that were exercisable for GE stock. These rights, which were granted in 2003, were canceled by GE and converted into our SARs in connection with the IPO based upon the Conversion Ratio. These converted SARs will continue to vest in accordance with the terms of their original grant and the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan (in five equal annual installments from the first anniversary of the date of original grant) and will remain exercisable for a period of ten years from the date of original grant.

All GE RSUs held by our employees (other than GE RSUs with restrictions that have lapsed as described in this paragraph) were canceled by GE and converted into our RSUs in connection with the IPO based upon the Conversion Ratio and generally have the same terms as their original grant under the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Such RSUs entitle the holder to receive regular quarterly payments from us equal to the quarterly dividend on our stock. Also, provided the holder is still employed by us when the restrictions lapse, the holder will receive one share of our Class A Common Stock from us in exchange for each RSU. The restrictions on the converted RSUs granted in September 2003 will lapse in 50% increments after three and five years from the date of original grant. The restrictions on the GE RSUs granted in February 2003 to 21 senior executives lapse in 50% increments. The first increment of GE RSUs lapsed prior to the completion of the IPO, and the remaining increment of converted RSUs will lapse one year thereafter. The restrictions on most of the converted RSUs granted in 2002 will lapse in 25% increments after three, five and ten years from the date of original grant, with the final 25% lapsing at retirement. The restrictions on most of the converted RSUs granted before 2002 will lapse in 25% increments after three and seven years from the date of original grant, with the final 50% lapsing at retirement. Any converted RSUs as to which restrictions have not lapsed will be forfeited if the executive leaves our company prior to the lapse of the restrictions.

GE has no further liability with respect to the GE SARs and GE RSUs that were canceled by GE and converted into Genworth SARs and RSUs, respectively, and we are responsible for the converted awards.

GE long-term contingent performance awards. In March 2003, the management development and compensation committee of GE's board of directors granted long-term contingent performance incentive awards to select GE executives for the 2003 to 2005 period to provide a continued emphasis on specified financial performance goals that the committee considered to be important contributors to GE's long-term shareowner value. The awards will only be payable if GE achieves, on an overall basis for the three-year 2003 to 2005 period, specified goals for one or more of the following four measurements, all as adjusted by the committee to remove the effects of unusual events and the effect of pensions on income: average earnings per share growth rate; average revenue growth rate; cumulative return on total capital; and cumulative cash generated. GE expects the awards to be payable in 2006 if the performance goals are met. The awards are subject to forfeiture if the executive's employment terminates for any reason other than disability, death, or retirement before December 31, 2005.

For purposes of determining eligibility for long-term contingent performance incentive awards granted to our executives in March 2003, employment with us will be deemed to be continued employment with GE (or an applicable GE affiliate). A prorated award (equal to one-third of the amount otherwise payable) will be paid by GE in 2006 when such awards are otherwise payable under the plan, provided the executives otherwise satisfy the conditions of the original award. We will not be liable for any such payments. The following table shows the multiple of our named executives' salary rate in effect and the annual bonus awarded in February 2003 that would be payable in 2006 under these awards if GE precisely attained the threshold, target, or maximum goals set by the committee for all applicable performance measurements and before taking into account the proration as described above:

	Performance period	Threshold payment	Target payment	Maximum payment
Michael D. Fraizer	1/03-12/05	1x	2x	2.5x
Thomas H. Mann	1/03-12/05	0.5x	1x	2x
Pamela S. Schutz	1/03-12/05	0.25x	0.5x	1x
K. Rone Baldwin	1/03-12/05	0.25x	0.5x	1x
Leon E. Roday	1/03-12/05	0.25x	0.5x	1x

Prior to the one-third proration described above, each measurement is weighted equally, and payments will be made for achieving any of the three goals (threshold, target or maximum) for any of the four measurements. For example, the executives in the table above would receive only one-quarter of the threshold payment if GE met at the end of the three-year period only a single threshold goal for a single measurement. Also, payments will be further prorated for performance that falls between goals.

Omnibus Incentive Plan

In connection with the IPO, we established the 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan, which we refer to as the Genworth Omnibus Plan, pursuant to which we will administer the stock options, SARs and RSUs issued and canceled by GE under the GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan and replaced with our awards (see "GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan"). The Genworth Omnibus Plan also permits us to issue stock-based, stock-denominated and other awards to employees, nonemployee directors and other individuals providing services to us and our participating affiliates. Available awards under the Genworth Omnibus Plan will include:

stock options (but not incentive stock options under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code),

SARs,

restricted stock and RSUs (including performance shares and performance units),

other awards valued in whole or in part by reference to or otherwise based on our common stock (other stock-based awards),

nonemployee director awards (including DSUs),

dividend equivalents, and

cash-based awards.

The following is a description of the Genworth Omnibus Plan and the treatment of those awards made in connection with the IPO and to be made in the future.

Awards in connection with our initial public offering. In connection with the IPO, we granted to our executive officers an aggregate of 6.0 million SARs and to our other employees nonqualified stock options to purchase an aggregate of 10.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock. The named executive officers were granted SARs as follows: Mr. Fraizer, 1,900,000 SARs; Mr. Baldwin, 400,000 SARs; Mr. Mann, 680,000 SARs; Mr. Roday, 320,000 SARs; Ms. Schutz, 550,000 SARs; and the remaining executive officers, an aggregate of 2,100,000 SARs. The exercise price of these SARs and options is \$19.50, equal to the initial offering price. These SARs and options will vest in 25% annual increments commencing on the second anniversary of the date of grant.

Each of these SARs permits the executive officer to receive an amount equal to the difference between the SAR exercise price and the fair market value of one share of our Class A Common Stock on the date the SAR is exercised. The amount of this difference, multiplied by the number of SARs exercised, is payable and delivered in shares of our Class A Common Stock. We anticipate that we will issue annual grants to our executives and periodic grants to our other employees under the Genworth Omnibus Plan subject to the approval of our Management Development and Compensation Committee.

Under the Genworth Omnibus Plan, we also anticipate granting RSUs in 2005 to our executive officers contingent upon the achievement of one or both of the following performance goals for the 2004 performance year. The performance goals are positive annual net earnings as determined under U.S. GAAP, which we refer to as Net Earnings, and positive annual earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and accounting changes as determined under U.S. GAAP, which we refer to as Consolidated Operating Earnings. Our chief executive officer is eligible for an award of RSUs under the Genworth Omnibus Plan equal in value on the date of grant to up to one percent (1.0%) of the greater of Net Earnings or Consolidated Operating Earnings, and each of our other executive officers is eligible for an award of RSUs under the Genworth Omnibus Plan equal in value on the date of grant to up to one-half of one percent (0.5%) of the greater of Net Earnings or Consolidated Operating Earnings. However, in no event will any participant receive grants of RSUs that exceed the annual award limit under the Genworth Omnibus Plan, and the management development and compensation committee of GE's board of directors (or, for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, its successor) has absolute discretion to reduce or eliminate the value of the RSUs to be awarded to our executive officers.

Under the Genworth Omnibus Plan, in connection with the IPO, we granted long-term performance awards for the 2004 to 2006 period to our executive officers, subject to stockholder approval at or before the first annual stockholders' meeting held after May 25, 2005 and to other key employees. The awards will only be payable if we achieve, on an overall basis for such period, specified goals for average annual return on equity growth or average annual operating earnings growth, or both, each as adjusted by our Management Development and Compensation Committee, to remove the effects of unusual events. We expect to pay these awards in the first quarter of 2007 in cash, our Class A Common Stock, or both, as determined by our Management Development and Compensation Committee, if the performance goals are met. The awards will be subject to forfeiture if the executive's employment terminates for any reason other than disability, death, or retirement before December 31, 2006.

The following table shows the multiple of the named executives' salary rate as of March 1, 2004 and the most recent annual bonus awarded by GE prior to the completion of the IPO that would be payable in 2007 under these awards if we precisely attained the threshold, target, or maximum goals set by our Management Development and Compensation Committee for all applicable performance measurements:

	Performance period	Threshold payment	Target payment	Maximum payment
Michael D. Fraizer	01/04-12/06	1x	2x	2.5x
Thomas H. Mann	01/04-12/06	0.5x	1x	2x
Pamela S. Schutz	01/04-12/06	0.5x	1x	2x
K. Rone Baldwin	01/04-12/06	0.5x	1x	2x
Leon E. Roday	01/04-12/06	0.5x	1x	2x

Each measurement is weighted equally, and payments will be made for achieving any of the three goals (threshold, target or maximum) for any of the two measurements. For example, the executives in the table above would receive only one-half of the threshold payment if we met at the end of the three-year period only a single threshold goal for a single measurement. Also, payments will be prorated for performance that falls between goals.

Effective date and term. The Genworth Omnibus Plan became effective prior to the completion of the IPO and authorizes the granting of awards for a term of up to 10 years.

Administration. The Genworth Omnibus Plan generally will be administered by our Management Development and Compensation Committee (although non-employee director awards will be administered by our board of directors). The Management Development and Compensation Committee will be able to select eligible participants to whom awards are granted; determine the types of awards to be granted and the number of shares covered by such awards; set the terms and conditions of such awards (including any terms and conditions relating to a change of control of our company); and cancel, suspend, and amend awards. The Management Development and Compensation Committee's determinations and interpretations under the Genworth Omnibus Plan will be binding on all interested parties. The Management Development and Compensation Committee will be empowered to delegate to one or more of its members, to one or more officers of our company or its affiliates, or to one or more agents or advisors such administrative duties or powers it may deem advisable. In addition, subject to certain restrictions, the Management Development and Compensation Committee may, by resolution, authorize one or more officers of our company to (1) designate employees and other individuals providing services to Genworth and our participating affiliates to receive awards and (2) determine the terms and conditions of such awards.

Eligibility. Awards under the Genworth Omnibus Plan may be granted to employees, nonemployee directors and other individuals providing services to Genworth and our participating affiliates.

Number of shares available for issuance. Subject to adjustment as described below, 38,000,000 shares of our Class A Common Stock (including authorized and unissued shares and treasury shares) will be available for granting awards under the Genworth Omnibus Plan. The GE awards (including Mr. Fraizer's GE stock options (whether or not vested) and all other GE stock options that are unvested, GE SARs and GE RSUs) replaced with our awards in connection with the IPO will be deemed granted under the Genworth Omnibus Plan. The number of our stock options, SARs and RSUs that replaced such GE stock options, SARs and RSUs was 5,655,666, 305,200 and 1,508,435, respectively. If any shares subject to any award under the Genworth Omnibus Plan are forfeited, or if any such award terminates or is settled without the delivery of shares, the shares previously used or reserved for such awards will be available for future awards under the Genworth Omnibus Plan.

Adjustments. In the event of a corporate event or transaction such as a stock split, stock dividend, or other extraordinary corporate event, the Management Development and Compensation Committee will be able to adjust the number and type of shares which may be made the subject of new awards or are then subject to outstanding awards and other award terms. The Management Development and Compensation Committee is also authorized, for similar purposes, to make adjustments in performance award criteria or in the terms and conditions of other awards in recognition of unusual or nonrecurring events affecting our company or our financial statements or of changes in applicable laws, regulations, or accounting principles. The awards that may be granted under the Genworth Omnibus Plan cannot presently be determined. In addition, nothing contained in the Genworth Omnibus Plan will prevent us or any affiliate from adopting or continuing in effect other or additional compensation arrangements.

Awards. Awards generally will be granted for no cash consideration. Under the Genworth Omnibus Plan, awards may provide that upon exercise the participant will receive cash, stock, other securities, other awards, other property, or any combination thereof, as the Management Development and Compensation Committee will determine. Except in the case of GE awards converted to Genworth awards, the exercise price per share of Class A Common Stock purchasable under any stock option, the grant price of any SAR, and the purchase price of any security which may be purchased under any other stock-based award will be not less than 100% of the fair market value of the stock or other security on the date of the grant of such option, SAR, or right, or, if the Management Development and Compensation Committee so determines, in the case of certain awards retroactively granted in tandem with or in substitution for other awards under the Genworth Omnibus Plan or for any other outstanding awards, on the date of grant of such other awards. It is intended that, under the Genworth Omnibus Plan, any exercise or purchase price may be paid in cash or, if permitted by the Management Development and Compensation Committee, by surrender of shares.

Annual award limits. The awards which may be granted under the Genworth Omnibus Plan are generally subject to the following limits (each, an "Annual Award Limit"). The maximum number of our shares of Class A Common Stock with respect to which stock options or SARs may be granted or measured to any participant in a calendar year is 5,000,000 shares. The maximum number of our shares of Class A Common Stock with respect to which restricted stock or RSUs may be granted or measured to any participant in any calendar year is 2,000,000 shares. The maximum number of our shares of Class A Common Stock with respect to which other stock-based awards, not otherwise described in the Genworth Omnibus Plan, may be granted or measured to any participant in any calendar year is 1,000,000 shares. The maximum amount that may be paid or credited to any executive officer whom the Management Development and Compensation Committee identifies as a potential "covered employee" subject to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (a "Covered Employee") in any calendar year in respect of a Covered Employee annual incentive award is \$5,000,000. The maximum amount of any cash-based awards that may be paid, credited or vested to any participant in any calendar year is \$10,000,000. These provisions are designed so that compensation resulting from awards can qualify as tax deductible performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Stock options. A participant granted an option will be entitled to purchase a specified number of shares of Class A Common Stock during a specified term at a fixed price, affording the participant an opportunity to benefit from the appreciation in the market price of our stock from the date of grant.

SARs. A participant granted a SAR will be entitled to receive the excess of the fair market value (calculated as of the exercise date) of a share of our Class A Common Stock over the grant price of the SAR in cash, our shares of Class A Common Stock, a combination thereof, or any other manner approved by the Management Development and Compensation Committee in its sole discretion. The terms and conditions of any SARs will be determined by the Management Development and Compensation Committee at the time of grant.

Restricted stock and RSUs. Restricted stock and RSUs are awards that will be non-transferable and subject to a risk of forfeiture upon certain kinds of employment terminations, as determined by the

Management Development and Compensation Committee, during a restricted period specified by the Management Development and Compensation Committee. Restricted stock will provide a participant with all of the rights of a share owner of our company, including the right to vote the shares and to receive dividends, at the end of a specified period. An RSU will represent a right to receive a share of Class A Common Stock, or an equivalent value as the Management Development and Compensation Committee may determine, together with dividend equivalent payments in cash or as additional shares if specified by the Management Development and Compensation Committee, at the end of a specified period. After lapse of these restrictions, settlement of RSUs may be further deferred. Restricted stock and RSUs may be awarded, or their restrictions may lapse, based upon achievement of a pre-established performance goal as described below and are referred to as performance shares and performance units, respectively. The Management Development and Compensation Committee will have discretion to vary the forfeiture conditions of restricted stock and RSUs. RSUs will be settled in cash, shares, other securities, additional awards or any combination of the foregoing, as determined by the Management Development and Compensation Committee.

Other stock-based awards. Other stock-based awards are awards for which the Management Development and Compensation Committee will establish virtually all terms and conditions.

Nonemployee director awards. Nonemployee director awards are awards to nonemployee directors for which our board of directors will establish virtually all terms and conditions, and includes awards granted in satisfaction of annual fees that are otherwise payable to nonemployee directors, such as DSUs. See " Director Compensation" for a description of DSUs. The maximum number of our shares of Class A Common Stock that may be issued as nonemployee director awards is 1,000,000 shares, and the maximum number of our shares of Class A Common Stock with respect to which nonemployee director awards may be granted or measured to any nonemployee director in any calendar year is 25,000 shares.

Dividend equivalents. Dividend equivalents granted to participants will represent a right to receive payments equivalent to dividends or interest with respect to a specified number of shares.

Cash-based awards. Cash-based awards are awards for which the Management Development and Compensation Committee will establish virtually all terms and conditions. For example, the three-year contingent long-term performance award which we intend to grant as described above under " Omnibus Incentive Plan Awards in connection with our initial public offering" will represent a contingent right to receive a payment, the amount of which would be a multiple of the salary rate as of March 1, 2004 and the most recent annual bonus awarded by GE prior to the completion of the IPO. The percentage, if any, of such compensation to be used to determine the amount payable under the performance award will be contingent upon the extent of achievement of the pre-established performance goals during the three-year period. Under a long-term performance award, the Management Development and Compensation Committee will determine, after the end of the performance period, whether a participant has become entitled to a settlement of his or her performance award, and whether that settlement will be paid in cash, a distribution of shares of Class A Common Stock, or crediting of stock units, provided that the Management Development and Compensation Committee may permit the participant to elect the form of settlement for all or a portion of the award.

Performance-based compensation. One type of performance-based compensation award is the Covered Employee annual incentive award. See " Incentive Compensation Program" for a description of such award. In addition, the Management Development and Compensation Committee may design any award so that the granting, vesting, crediting and/or payment of such award meets the requirements for performance-based compensation. The performance goals to be established by the Management Development and Compensation Committee for performance-based compensation may be based on any or all of the following measures applicable to our company, its affiliates, or any of their business units: net earnings or net income (before or after taxes); earnings growth; earnings per share; net sales

(including net sales growth); gross profits or net operating profit; return measures (including, but not limited to, return on assets, capital, equity, or sales); cash flow (including, but not limited to, operating cash flow, free cash flow, cash flow return on capital and statutory cash measures); revenue growth; earnings before or after taxes, interest, depreciation, and/or amortization; productivity ratios; share price (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total shareholder return); expense targets; margins (including, but not limited to, gross or operating margins); operating efficiency; customer satisfaction or increase in the number of customers; attainment of budget goals; division working capital turnover; market share; cost reductions; working capital targets; and EVA® and other value-added measures.

Change of control. The Genworth Omnibus Plan provides that, unless the Management Development and Compensation Committee determines otherwise or unless otherwise specifically prohibited under applicable laws or by the rules and regulations of any governing governmental agencies or stock exchange on which shares of our Class A Common Stock are listed, in the event of a change of control (as defined in the Genworth Omnibus Plan) in which a successor entity fails to assume and maintain awards under the Genworth Omnibus Plan:

Awards, the vesting of which depends upon a participant's continuation of service for a period of time, will fully vest as of the effective date of the change of control, will be distributed or paid to the participant, and will thereafter terminate.

Awards, the vesting of which is based on achievement of performance criteria (other than the Covered Employee annual incentive awards), will fully vest as of the effective date of the change of control, will be deemed earned based on the target performance being attained for the performance period in which the change of control occurs, will be distributed or paid to the participant pro rata based on the portion of the performance period elapsed on the date of the change of control, and will thereafter terminate.

Covered Employee annual incentive awards will be based on the Consolidated Operating Earnings or Net Earnings of the calendar year in which the change of control occurs (or such other method of payment as may be determined by the Management Development and Compensation Committee at the time of such award or thereafter but prior to the change of control), will be distributed or paid to the participant pro rata based on the portion of the year elapsed on the date of the change of control, and will thereafter terminate.

The foregoing change of control provisions will apply to:

the awards which we granted in connection with the IPO described above under " Omnibus Incentive Plan Awards in connection with our initial public offering," and

the GE stock options, GE SARs and GE RSUs granted in September 2003 which will be canceled by GE and replaced with our stock options, SARs and RSUs, respectively, as described above under " GE 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan Vested GE stock options of Mr. Fraizer, unvested GE stock options, SARs and RSUs,"

provided that a change of control occurs in which a successor entity assumes and maintains awards under the Genworth Omnibus Plan but the participant's service with us and our affiliates is terminated without cause or for good reason within 12 months following the effective date of such change of control.

Deferrals. The Management Development and Compensation Committee also will be able to require or permit award payments to be deferred and may authorize crediting of dividends or interest or their equivalents in connection with any such deferral.

Transferability. Awards generally will be non-transferable except upon the death of a participant, although the Management Development and Compensation Committee may permit a participant to transfer awards subject to such conditions as the Management Development and Compensation Committee may establish.

Tax consequences

The following is a summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of transactions under the Genworth Omnibus Plan, based on current U.S. federal income tax laws. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive, does not constitute tax advice and, among other things, does not describe state, local or foreign tax consequences.

Nonqualified options. No taxable income is realized by a participant upon the grant of an option. Upon the exercise of an option, the participant will recognize ordinary compensation income in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the shares of Class A Common Stock received over the aggregate option exercise price (the spread), even though that common stock may be subject to a restriction on transferability or may be subsequently forfeited, in limited circumstances. Income and payroll taxes are required to be withheld by the participant's employer on the amount of ordinary income resulting to the participant from the exercise of an option. The spread is generally deductible by the participant's employer for federal income tax purposes, subject to the possible limitations on deductibility of compensation paid to some executives under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. The participant's tax basis in shares of common stock acquired by exercise of an option will be equal to the exercise price plus the amount taxable as ordinary income to the participant.

Upon a sale of the shares of Class A Common Stock received by the participant upon exercise of the option, any gain or loss will generally be treated for federal income tax purposes as long-term or short-term capital gain or loss, depending upon the holding period of that stock. The participant's holding period for shares acquired after the exercise of an option begins on the date of exercise of that option.

If the participant pays the exercise price in full or in part by using shares of previously acquired Class A Common Stock, the exercise will not affect the tax treatment described above and no gain or loss generally will be recognized to the participant with respect to the previously acquired shares. The shares received upon exercise which are equal in number to the previously acquired shares used will have the same tax basis as the previously acquired shares surrendered to us, and will have a holding period for determining capital gain or loss that includes the holding period of the shares used. The value of the remaining shares received by the participant will be taxable to the participant as compensation, even though those shares may be subject to sale restrictions. The remaining shares will have a tax basis equal to the fair market value recognized by the participant as compensation income and the holding period will commence on the exercise date. Shares used to pay applicable income and payroll taxes arising from that exercise will generate taxable income or loss equal to the difference between the tax basis of those shares and the amount of income and payroll taxes satisfied with those shares. The income or loss will be treated as long-term or short-term capital gain or loss depending on the holding period of the shares used. Where the shares used to pay applicable income and payroll taxes arising from that exercise generate a loss equal to the difference between the tax basis of those shares and the amount of income and payroll taxes satisfied with those shares, that loss may not be currently recognizable if, within a period beginning 30 days before the exercise date and ending 30 days after that date, the participant acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire additional common stock.

SARs. The grant of a SAR will create no tax consequences for the participant or us. Upon the exercise of a SAR, the participant will recognize compensation income, in an amount equal to the cash or the fair market value of the Class A Common Stock received from the exercise. The participant's tax basis in the shares of Class A Common Stock received in the exercise of the SAR will be equal to the compensation income recognized with respect to the Class A Common Stock. The participant's holding

period for shares acquired after the exercise of a SAR begins on the exercise date. Income and payroll taxes are required to be withheld on the amount of compensation attributable to the exercise of the SAR, whether the income is paid in cash or shares. Upon the exercise of a SAR, we generally will be entitled to a deduction in the amount of the compensation income recognized by the participant.

Other awards. Other awards under the Genworth Omnibus Plan, including restricted stock, RSUs and performance awards, generally will result in ordinary income to the participant at the later of the time of delivery of cash, shares or other property, or (in the absence of an appropriate election) the time that either the risk of forfeiture or restriction on transferability lapses on previously delivered cash, shares or other property. We generally would be entitled to a tax deduction equal to the amount recognized as ordinary income by the participant in connection with an award.

Certain limitations on deductibility of executive compensation. With some exceptions, Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code limits our deduction to us for compensation paid to Covered Employees in excess of \$1 million per executive per taxable year. However, compensation paid to Covered Employees will not be subject to that deduction limit if it is considered "qualified performance-based compensation" within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. Compensation to be paid to Covered Employees under the Genworth Omnibus Plan is generally intended to be qualified performance-based compensation, and the Genworth Omnibus Plan may not be used to make awards to Covered Employees unless the plan is approved by stockholders at or before the first annual stockholders' meeting held after May 25, 2005, the award is a stock option, stock appreciation right, restricted stock or restricted stock unit made prior to such stockholders' meeting, or the award is made subject to such stockholder approval.

Amendment and termination. The Genworth Omnibus Plan may be amended or terminated by our board of directors at any time, subject to certain limitations, and the awards granted under the plan may be amended or terminated by the Management Development and Compensation Committee at any time, provided that no such action may, without a participant's written consent, adversely affect in any material way any previously granted award, and no amendment that would require stockholder approval under applicable law may become effective without stockholder approval.

Incentive Compensation Program

We anticipate that our key employees (including officers) will be covered by the GE Incentive Compensation Plan (the "GE IC Plan") until the date that GE ceases to own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, although the performance measures will be specifically based on our company-specific and individual-specific performance measures subject to the approval of the management development and compensation committee of GE's board of directors. For 2004, the performance goals for our executive officers are Net Earnings and Consolidated Operating Earnings. Our chief executive officer is eligible for an award under the GE IC Plan of up to one percent (1.0%) of the greater of Net Earnings or Consolidated Operating Earnings, and each of our other executive officers is eligible for an award under the GE IC Plan of up to one-half of one percent (0.5%) of the greater of Net Earnings or Consolidated Operating Earnings. However, in no event will any participant receive an award greater than one percent (1.0%) of Net Earnings or Consolidated Operating Earnings, or the total amount available under the terms of the GE IC Plan, and the management development and compensation committee of GE's board of directors (or, for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, its successor) has absolute discretion to reduce or eliminate the amount of incentive compensation to be awarded to our executive officers.

In connection with the IPO, we established an annual incentive compensation program or programs (the "Genworth IC Program"), which is part of the Genworth Omnibus Plan, and provides our key employees (including officers) with the opportunity to earn annual incentives based on company-wide, business unit and individual performance measures. The Genworth IC Program will not become effective until the date that GE ceases to own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock. Until the date that GE ceases to own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, GE will

pay annual incentive compensation awards to our employees under the GE IC Plan, and we will reimburse GE for its cost of such awards.

Under the Genworth IC Program, the annual incentive compensation payment in any calendar year to a Covered Employee will be based on a percentage of one or both of (1) our Net Earnings for the calendar year, and (2) our Consolidated Operating Earnings for the calendar year. Our Management Development and Compensation Committee retains absolute discretion to adjust these awards downward. We refer to these awards as Covered Employee annual incentive awards.

The following summary relates to the GE IC Plan:

Reserve. The GE IC Plan authorizes its board of directors to appropriate to an Incentive Compensation Reserve (the "Reserve") each year an amount based on the consolidated net earnings of the company. The maximum amount that may be appropriated for this Reserve in any year is 10% of the amount by which consolidated net earnings exceed 5% of average capital investment, each as defined in the GE IC Plan. Any amounts in the Reserve appropriated but not awarded in any year may be carried forward and used for future awards.

Administration. The management development and compensation committee of GE's board of directors determines eligibility for participation in the GE IC Plan, the aggregate amount to be awarded from the Reserve in any year, and the specific amount to be awarded to any executive officer upon the achievement of a performance goal or goals.

Eligibility. Incentive compensation allotments are granted to key employees (including officers) of GE and its affiliates.

Payment of allotments. Incentive compensation allotments under the GE IC Plan are paid as soon as practicable following award, except that participants may elect to defer all or part of their allotment. The management development and compensation committee of GE's board of directors may determine that portions of deferred allotments are forfeitable for activity deemed to be harmful to the interests of GE or its affiliates occurring either during employment or after termination.

Method of accounting for deferred allotments. Participants may elect to have deferred allotments (including deferred allotments after termination of employment) accounted for as (1) GE stock units, (2) the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index (S&P Index) units or (3) cash units. The value of a GE stock unit will be equal to the average of the closing price of GE common stock as reported on the consolidated tape of New York Stock Exchange Listed Securities for the twenty trading days immediately preceding the date of allotment. The value of an S&P Index unit is equal to the average value of such unit as reported by Standard and Poor's for the twenty trading days immediately preceding the date of allotment. Deferred allotments, to the extent accounted for as GE stock units or S&P Index units, are credited with dividend equivalents applicable to such accounting media, and deferred allotments accounted for as cash units are credited with interest equivalents.

Switching. A participant may elect up to four times a year to change the method or methods of accounting for all deferred allotments.

Method of payment. The portion if any of an allotment not made on a deferred payment basis may, in the discretion of the management development and compensation committee of GE's board of directors, be made wholly or partly in cash, GE common stock, other securities, or any combination thereof. The deferred allotment is paid following the termination of a participant's employment with GE and its affiliates, subject to the terms and conditions, and in accordance with the procedures, of the GE IC Plan. The management development and compensation committee of GE's board of directors has discretionary authority to pay any installment of any deferred allotment entirely in cash or in such other manner as it may specify.

Termination and amendment. The GE IC Plan may be amended or terminated by GE's board of directors at any time, without the approval of stockholders or participants, provided that no action may,

without a participant's consent, apply to the payment to the participant of any allotment made to such participant prior to the effective date of such action and no amendment may be made which will increase the amount which may be appropriated to the Reserve under the GE IC Plan without stockholder approval.

Section 162(m). Compensation to be paid to the applicable employees under the GE IC Plan is intended to be qualified performance-based compensation within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Executive Deferred Salary Plan

Our named executive officers, other executives and top managers currently participate in various GE executive deferred salary plans in effect between 1991 and 2003. Under all these plans, salary deferrals are contingently credited by GE with 9.5% to 14% interest. The participants generally must remain employed by GE and its affiliates for at least four years following the deferral, or retire or transfer to a successor employer (in this case, including Genworth when GE ceases to own 50% or more of our outstanding common stock) after a year of deferral, in order to obtain the stated interest rate on salary deferrals, otherwise the applicable interest rate on salary deferrals will be 0% to 3% interest. We are deemed an affiliate of GE for so long as GE owns 50% or more of our outstanding common stock. The Summary Compensation table (see " Executive Compensation") includes the difference between market interest rates determined pursuant to SEC regulations and the contingently credited interest on such salary deferrals.

Other Potential Arrangements

Management has an understanding with GE that, shortly after the completion of the IPO, management intends to ask our Management Development and Compensation Committee and our board of directors to consider implementing arrangements which will protect or otherwise compensate management in the event of a change in control of our company.

Arrangements Between GE and Our Company

Relationship with GE

Historically, GE has provided a variety of products and services to us, and we have provided various products and services to GE. These arrangements are described below under " Historical Related-Party Transactions."

In connection with the IPO, we entered into a master agreement and a number of other agreements with GE for the purpose of accomplishing our separation from GE, transferring the businesses described in this prospectus to us and setting forth various matters governing our relationship with GE while GE remains a significant stockholder in our company. These agreements govern the relationship between GE and us and provide for the allocation of employee benefit, tax and other liabilities and obligations attributable or related to periods or events prior to and in connection with the IPO. In addition, a number of the existing agreements between us and our subsidiaries and GE and its subsidiaries relating to various aspects of our business remain in effect following the IPO. The agreements summarized below have been incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. The summaries of these agreements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the full text of the agreements.

Master Agreement

We entered into a master agreement with GE in connection with the IPO. We refer to this agreement in this prospectus as the Master Agreement. The Master Agreement sets forth our agreements with GE regarding the principal transactions required to effect the transfer of assets and the assumption of liabilities necessary to separate our company from GE. It also sets forth other agreements governing our relationship after the separation.

The separation

To effect the separation, GE transferred to us the assets related to our businesses as described in this prospectus. We or our subsidiaries assumed and agreed to perform, discharge and fulfill the liabilities related to our businesses (which, in the case of tax liabilities, will be governed by the Tax Matters Agreement) in accordance with their terms. Most of these transfers were effected by a transfer of stock held by GE's subsidiaries to us. If any governmental approval or other consent required to transfer any assets to us or for us to assume any liabilities were not obtained prior to the completion of the IPO, we agreed with GE that such transfer or assumption would be deferred until the necessary approvals or consents are obtained. GE agreed to continue to hold assets and be responsible for such liabilities for our benefit and at our expense until the necessary approvals or consents are obtained. For a discussion of certain assets and liabilities, the transfer and assumption of which has been deferred until after completion of the IPO, see " Reinsurance Transactions European Payment Protection Insurance Business Arrangements."

In consideration for the assets that we acquired and the liabilities that we assumed in connection with our corporate reorganization, we issued to GEFAHI 489,527,145 shares of our Class B Common Stock, \$600 million of our Equity Units, \$100 million of our Series A Preferred Stock, a \$2.4 billion note and the \$550 million Contingent Note. We also paid GEFAHI interest and contract adjustment payments on the Equity Units and dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock, in each case accrued from and including the date we issued those securities to GEFAHI (May 24, 2004), to but excluding the date of the completion of the IPO (May 28, 2004).

Except as expressly set forth in the Master Agreement or in any other transaction document, neither we nor GE made any representation or warranty as to:

the assets, businesses or liabilities transferred or assumed as part of the separation;

any consents or approvals required in connection with the transfers;

the value, or freedom from any security interests, of, or any other matter concerning, any assets transferred;

the absence of any defenses or right of set-off or freedom from counterclaim with respect to any claim of either us or GE; or

the legal sufficiency of any document or instrument delivered to convey title to any asset transferred.

Except as expressly set forth in any transaction document, all assets were transferred on an "as is," "where is" basis, and we and our subsidiaries agreed to bear the economic and legal risks that any conveyance was insufficient to vest in us good title, free and clear of any security interest, and that any necessary consents or approvals were not obtained or that any requirements of laws or judgments were not complied with.

Financial information

We agreed that, for so long as GE owns shares of our common stock, we will provide GE with quarterly and annual historical financial information needed by GE to issue its own earnings releases and public filings. We also agreed that for so long as GE owns at least 5% of our outstanding common stock, we will provide GE with certain financial projections. We further agreed that, for so long as GE owns more than 20% of our outstanding common stock (or is required to account for its investment in us on a consolidated basis or under the equity method of accounting), we will provide GE with information requested by GE in connection with its press releases and public filings and advance notice of all meetings to be held by us with financial analysts. We also agreed during this time to issue our quarterly and annual earnings releases and file our quarterly and annual reports with the SEC immediately following the time that GE issues its quarterly and annual earnings releases and files its quarterly and annual reports with the SEC. For so long as GE owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock (or is required to account for its investment in us on a consolidated basis), in addition to the items described above, we agreed to provide GE with monthly historical financial information, access to our books and records so that it may conduct audits of our financial statements, notice of any proposed material changes in our accounting estimates or discretionary accounting principles, a quarterly representation of our chief executive officer and our chief financial or accounting officer as to the accuracy and completeness of our financial and accounting records and copies of correspondence with and reports submitted by our accountants.

We also agreed, for so long as GE owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock (or is required to account for its investment in us on a consolidated basis), to conduct our strategic and operational review process on the same schedule on which GE conducts its strategic and operational review process. GE has agreed that it will conduct its strategic and operational reviews of our business through the involvement in such process of the members of our board of directors who are elected by GE in its capacity as the beneficial holder of the Class B Common Stock, as well as others invited at GE's request.

Exchange of other information

The Master Agreement also provides for other arrangements with respect to the mutual sharing of information between us and GE in order to comply with reporting, filing, audit or tax requirements, for use in judicial proceedings, and in order to comply with our respective obligations after the completion of the IPO. We also agreed to provide mutual access to historical records relating to businesses that may be in our possession.

Releases and indemnification

Except for each party's obligations under the Master Agreement, the other transaction documents and certain other specified liabilities, we and GE released and discharged each other and each of our affiliates from all liabilities existing or arising between us on or before the separation, including in

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connection with the the IPO. The release does not extend to obligations or liabilities under any agreements between us and GE that remain in effect following the IPO.

We have agreed to indemnify, hold harmless and defend GE, each of its affiliates and each of their respective directors, officers and employees, on an after-tax basis, from and against all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from:

the failure by us or any of our affiliates or any other person or entity to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any liabilities or contractual obligations associated with our businesses, whether arising before or after the separation;

the operations, liabilities and obligations of our business;

any guarantee, indemnification obligation, surety bond or other credit support arrangement by GE or any of its affiliates for our benefit;

any breach by us or any of our affiliates of the Master Agreement, certain of the other transaction documents or our certificate of incorporation or by-laws;

any untrue statement of, or omission to state, a material fact in GE's public filings to the extent it was as a result of information that we furnished to GE or which GE incorporated by reference from our public filings, if that statement or omission was made or occurred after the separation; and

any untrue statement of, or omission to state, a material fact in any registration statement or prospectus related to the IPO, the Equity Units offering, the Series A Preferred Stock offering or this notes offering, except to the extent the statement was made or omitted in reliance upon information provided to us by GE expressly for use in any such registration statement or prospectus or information relating to and provided by any underwriter expressly for use in any such registration statement or prospectus.

GE has agreed to indemnify, hold harmless and defend us, each of our affiliates and each of our and their respective directors, officers and employees, on an after-tax basis, from and against all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from:

the failure of GE or any affiliate of GE or any other person or entity to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any liabilities of GE or its affiliates other than liabilities associated with our businesses, whether arising before or after the separation;

the liabilities of GE and its affiliates' businesses other than liabilities associated with our businesses;

any breach by GE or any of its affiliates of the Master Agreement or certain of the other transaction documents;

any untrue statement of, or omission to state, a material fact in our public filings to the extent it was as a result of information that GE furnished to us or which we incorporated by reference from GE's public filings (other than any registration statement or prospectus related to the IPO, the Equity Units offering, the Series A Preferred Stock offering or this notes offering); and

any untrue statement of, or omission to state, a material fact contained in any registration statement or prospectus related to the IPO, the Equity Units offering, the Series A Preferred Stock offering or this notes offering, but only to the extent the untrue statement or omission was made or omitted in reliance upon information provided by GE expressly for use in any such registration statement or prospectus.

The Master Agreement also specifies procedures with respect to claims subject to indemnification and related matters and provides for contribution in the event that indemnification is not available to an indemnified party.

Expenses of the separation and our initial public offering

GE has agreed to pay or reimburse us for all out-of-pocket fees, costs and expenses (including all legal, accounting and printing expenses) incurred prior to the completion of the IPO in connection with our separation from GE and the IPO, the Equity Units offering, the Series A Preferred Stock offering and this notes offering, and in connection with the other debt and credit facilities described in this prospectus that we have entered into. GE also has agreed to pay or reimburse us for all out-of-pocket fees, costs and expenses (including all legal, accounting and printing expenses) incurred in connection with the consummation of our acquisition of the European payment protection insurance business and our transfer of the U.K. bond portfolio to GE, as described under "Arrangements with GE European Payment Protection Insurance Business Arrangements."

GE's use of restricted marks and certain other commercial arrangements

GE has generally agreed until May 24, 2009 not to use the "GE" mark or the "GE" monogram or the name "General Electric" in connection with the marketing or underwriting on a primary basis of life insurance, long-term care insurance, annuities, or worksite benefits insurance in the U.S., or of auto insurance products in Mexico, and the underwriting or issuing of mortgage insurance products anywhere in the world. GE's agreement to restrict the use of its brand will terminate earlier upon the occurrence of certain events, including termination of our transitional trademark license agreement with GE and our discontinuation of the use of the "GE" mark or the "GE" monogram. In addition, GE has agreed generally to distribute on an exclusive basis our payment protection insurance products in certain European countries for five years, unless earlier terminated. See "Business Protection European Payment Protection Insurance."

Dispute resolution procedures

We have agreed with GE that neither party will commence any court action to resolve any dispute or claim arising out of or relating to the Master Agreement. Instead, any dispute that is not resolved in the normal course of business will be submitted to senior executives of each business entity involved in the dispute for resolution. If the dispute is not resolved by negotiation within 45 days, either party may submit the dispute to mediation. If the dispute is not resolved by mediation within 30 days of the selection of a mediator, either party may submit the dispute to binding arbitration before a panel of three arbitrators. The arbitrators will determine the dispute in accordance with New York law. Most of the other agreements between us and GE have similar dispute resolution provisions.

These dispute resolution procedures do not apply to any dispute or claim related to GE's rights as a holder of our Class B Common Stock, including its approval rights over certain corporate actions by us that are set forth in our certificate of incorporation, and both parties have agreed to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Delaware courts for resolution of any such dispute. In addition, both parties are permitted to seek injunctive or interim relief in the event of any actual or threatened breach of the provisions of the Master Agreement relating to confidentiality, use of restricted marks and composition of certain of our board committees, and any of the provisions of the Employee Matters Agreement, Registration Rights Agreement, Intellectual Property Cross-License or the Transitional Trademark License Agreement. If an arbitral tribunal has not been appointed, both parties may seek injunctive or interim relief from any court with jurisdiction over the matter.

Other provisions

The Master Agreement also contains covenants between us and GE with respect to:

restrictions (subject to certain limited exceptions) on our ability to repurchase shares of our outstanding Class A Common Stock or any other securities convertible into or exercisable for Class A Common Stock, for