Genworth

2Q Investor Presentation

Earnings Summary

July 30, 2025

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “expects,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “will,” “may” or words of similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for the company's future business and financial performance. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements the company makes relating to potential dividends or share repurchases; future return of capital by Enact Holdings, Inc. (Enact Holdings), including share repurchases, and quarterly and special dividends; the cumulative economic benefit of approved and future rate actions included in the company’s long-term care insurance multi-year in-force rate action plan; planned investments in and the company’s outlook for new lines of business or new insurance and other products and services, such as those it is pursuing with its CareScout business (CareScout), including through its CareScout services business (CareScout Services) and its CareScout insurance business (CareScout Insurance); the timing of any future insurance offering through CareScout Insurance; future financial performance, including the expectation that quarterly adverse variances between actual and expected experience could persist resulting in future remeasurement losses in the company’s long-term care insurance business; any potential future judgment, recovery and/or payment amounts in connection with the AXA S.A. and Santander Cards UK Limited litigation (AXA Litigation), Genworth’s planned use of proceeds from any recovery in connection with the AXA Litigation, including share repurchases, debt repurchases and investments in new businesses; future financial condition and liquidity of the company’s businesses; and statements the company makes regarding the outlook of the U.S. economy. Forward-looking statements are based on management’s current expectations and assumptions, which are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements due to global political, economic, inflation, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including those discussed at the end of this presentation, as well as in the risk factor section of Genworth’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 28, 2025. Genworth undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. For information regarding forward-looking statements, see the Appendix.

Non-GAAP and Other Items

All financial results are as of June 30, 2025 unless otherwise noted. For additional information, please see Genworth’s second quarter 2025 earnings release posted at investor.genworth.com. For important information regarding the use of financial measures not based on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), see use of non-GAAP measures in the Appendix.

Unless otherwise noted, all references in this presentation to net income (loss), net income (loss) per share, adjusted operating income (loss) and adjusted operating income (loss) per share should be read as net income (loss) available to Genworth’s common stockholders, net income (loss) available to Genworth’s common stockholders per diluted share, adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth’s common stockholders and adjusted operating income (loss) available to Genworth’s common stockholders per diluted share, respectively.

Statutory Accounting Data

The company presents certain supplemental statutory data for Genworth Life Insurance Company (GLIC) and its consolidating life insurance subsidiaries that has been prepared on the basis of statutory accounting principles (SAP). GLIC and its consolidating life insurance subsidiaries file financial statements with state insurance regulatory authorities and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners that are prepared using SAP, an accounting basis either prescribed or permitted by such authorities. Due to differences in methodology between SAP and GAAP, the values for assets, liabilities and equity, and the recognition of income and expenses, reflected in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP are materially different from those reflected in financial statements prepared under SAP. This supplemental statutory data should not be viewed as an alternative to, or used in lieu of, GAAP.

This supplemental statutory data includes the company action level risk-based capital (RBC) ratio for GLIC and its consolidating life insurance subsidiaries as well as combined statutory pre-tax earnings from the principal U.S. life insurance companies, GLIC, Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company (GLAIC) and Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York (GLICNY). Statutory pre-tax earnings represent the net gain from operations, including the impact from in-force rate actions, before dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and federal income taxes and before realized capital gains or (losses). The combined product level statutory pre-tax earnings are grouped on a consistent basis as those provided on page six of the statutory Annual Statements. Management uses and provides this supplemental statutory data because it believes it provides a useful measure of, among other things, statutory pre-tax earnings and the adequacy of capital. Management uses this data to measure against its policy to manage the U.S. life insurance companies with internally generated capital.

Financial Performance in 2nd Quarter

- Net income[1] of $51M, or $0.12 per diluted share, and adjusted operating income[1,2] of $68M, or $0.16[2] per diluted share
- Enact reported adjusted operating income of $141M[1]; distributed $94M in capital returns to Genworth
- U.S. life insurance companies' RBC[3] ratio of 304%[4] reflects strong statutory earnings offsetting higher required capital as the limited partnership portfolio grows
- Genworth holding company cash and liquid assets of $248M[5] at quarter-end

[1] All references reflect amounts available to Genworth's common stockholders; [2] This is a financial measure that is not calculated based on GAAP. See the Use of Non-GAAP Measures section of this presentation for additional information; [3] Risk-based capital ratio based on company action level for GLIC consolidated; [4] Estimate for the second quarter of 2025 due to timing of the preparation and filing of statutory financial statements; [5] Includes approximately $128M of advance cash payments from the company's subsidiaries held for future obligations

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Genworth's Strategic Pillars

Create Value

Create shareholder value through Enact's growing market value and capital returns

Maintain Self-Sustainability

Maintain self-sustaining, customer-centric legacy insurance companies, including the LTC[1], life and annuity businesses

Drive Growth

Drive future growth through CareScout with innovative, consumer-focused aging care services and funding solutions

[1] Long-term care insurance

2nd Quarter Progress on Genworth's Strategic Pillars

Favorable ruling for AXA in the UK Payment Protection Insurance Case; Genworth to share in funds that AXA recovers

Create Value

- **$94M** capital returns received from Enact, with over **$1.0B** since Enact's IPO[1]
- **$30M** in share repurchases executed in 2Q
- **$620M** in share repurchases executed program-to-date through June 30, 2025

Maintain Self-Sustainability

- **~$31.6B** estimated NPV[2] achieved from LTC IFAs[3] since 2012
- **$41M** of gross incremental LTC premium approvals in 2Q
- **60.0%** cumulative benefit reduction rate in LTC

Drive Growth

- Continued CareScout Quality Network (CQN) growth, with **804 matches**[4] in 2Q
- Expanded product offering with launch of Care Plans
- Continued progress on inaugural LTC product filings and state licensing

[1] Initial public offering; [2] Net present value; [3] In-force rate actions; [4] A match is identified when CareScout validates and approves an invoice from a CQN provider that demonstrates a CareScout member has received services for the first time, and the appropriate discount was applied.

2Q25 CareScout Update

CareScout Services: Growing Products and Customers

Strong progress in 2Q

- 40% increase in matches versus the prior quarter
- 18% increase in nationwide home care providers since 3/31/25
- Pilots continue with two other carriers with closed LTC blocks
- Launched Care Plans, a fee-based service helping consumers evaluate LTC needs and find providers

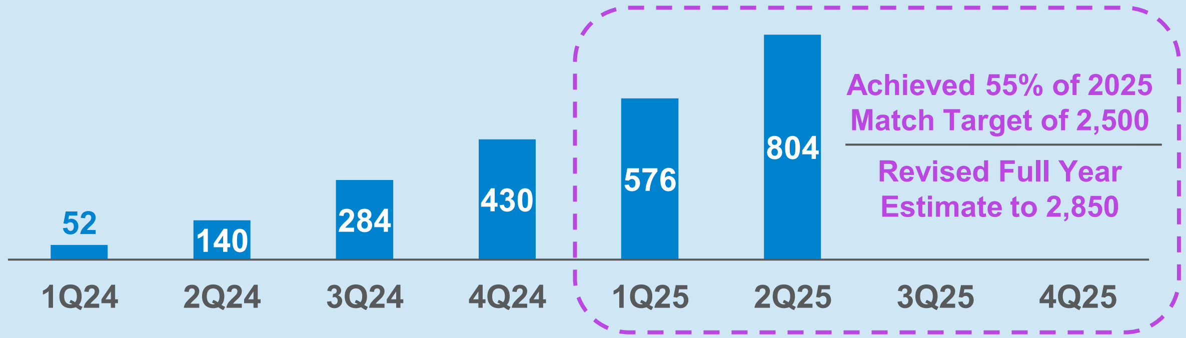
What's next for 2025

- Extending CareScout to new customers
- Scaling tech-enabled platform, along with investments in marketing and brand awareness

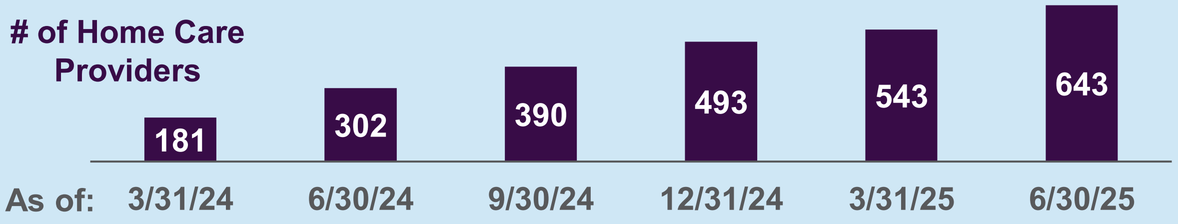
CareScout Insurance: Preparing for 2025 Return to Market

- Inaugural LTC product approved in 29 jurisdictions; targeting 30-35 for launch
- 33 jurisdictions licensed; filings pending in 12 states including 10 participating in the Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Commission (Compact)

Growth in CareScout Matches



Expanding the CareScout Quality Network



Coverage in all 50 states with 90%+ Coverage[1]

[1] Percentage of aged 65-plus census population in the United States covered by a home care provider in the CQN

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2Q25 Results Summary – Genworth Consolidated (GAAP)

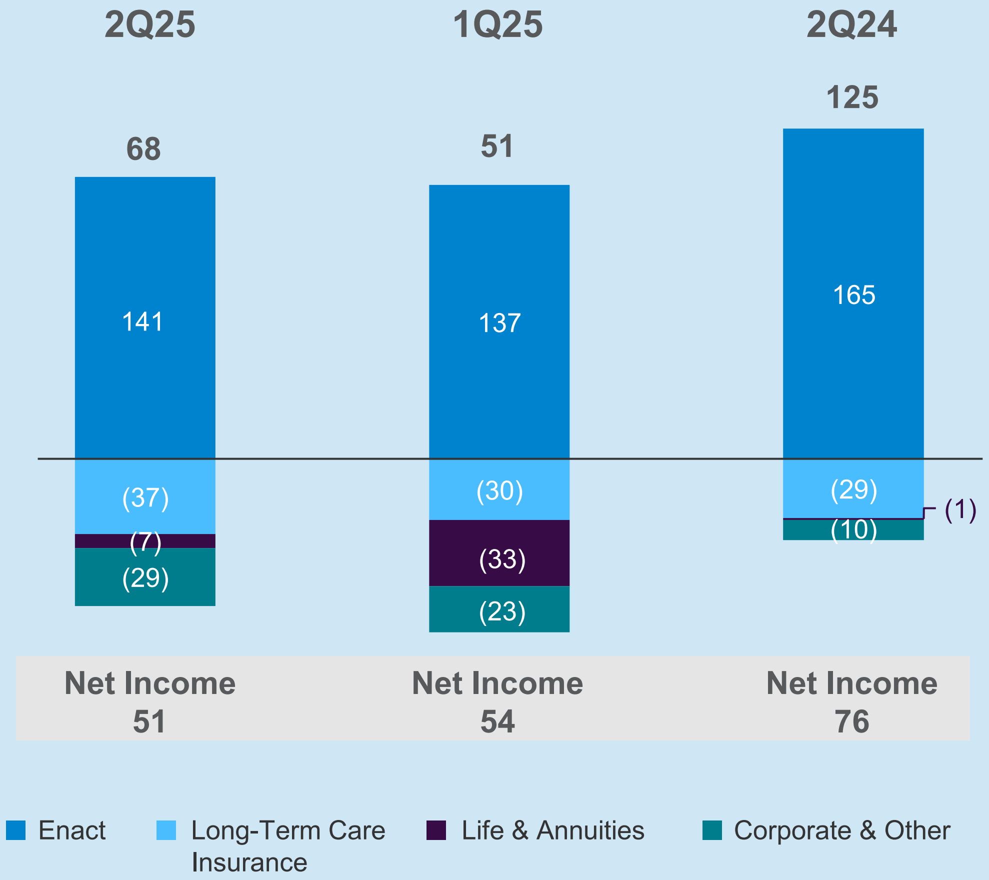
Enact: $141M[1]
- Cure performance remains strong, driving reserve releases
- Lower income than the prior year primarily driven by lower reserve release

Long-Term Care Insurance: $(37)M
- Current quarter reflected a remeasurement loss, net of a $26M pre-tax gain from a third-party reinsurance recapture, and strong limited partnership income
- Prior year included favorable impacts from net insurance recoveries and cash flow assumption updates

Life and Annuities: $(7)M
- Life insurance loss of $20M reflected favorable mortality compared to the prior quarter
- Annuities income of $13M included unfavorable mortality and lower net spread income from block runoff compared to prior year

Corporate and Other: $(29)M
- Loss driven by continued investment in CareScout and debt service
- Prior year included favorable impact of tax-related timing items

Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)[1] ($M)



[1] Reflects Genworth's ownership excluding noncontrolling interests

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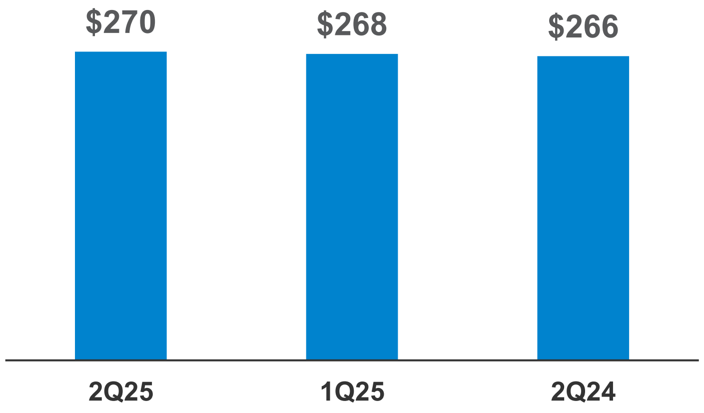
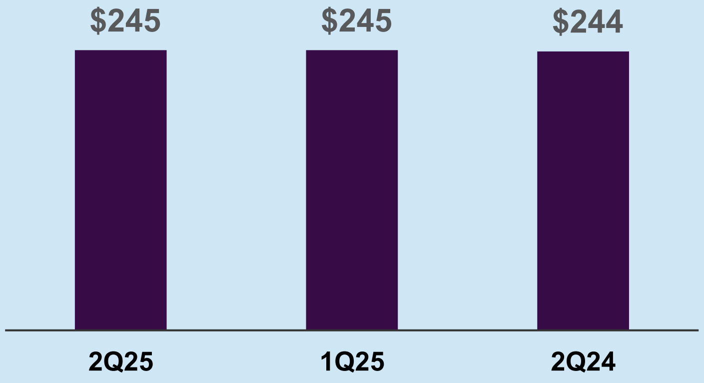
Enact Segment

Primary IIF[1] ($B)



Portfolio up 1% year-over-year driven by new insurance written (NIW) and continued elevated persistency

Earned Premiums ($M)



	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24
Primary NIW	$13,254	$9,818	$13,619

Earned premiums remain relatively flat versus the prior year as higher assumed premiums and IIF growth were partially offset by higher ceded premiums

Primary NIW up 35% versus the prior quarter from seasonal trends

[1] Insurance in-force

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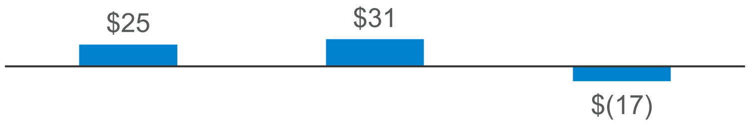
Enact Segment

Benefits & Changes in Policy Reserves ($M)

(Benefit) / Loss



	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24
Loss Ratio	10%	12%	(7)%
Primary Delqs (#)	22,118	22,349	19,051
Primary New Delqs (#)	11,567	12,237	10,461
Primary Paid Claims (#)	218	179	160
Primary Cures[1] (#)	11,580	13,275	10,742

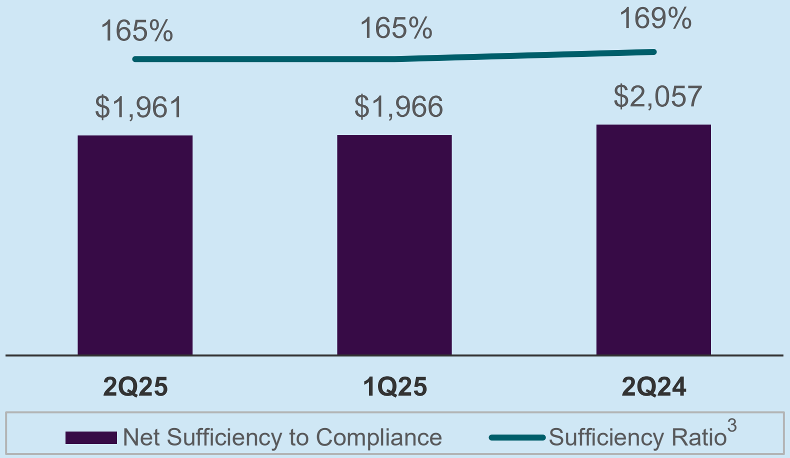
Pre-tax reserve release of $48M primarily from favorable cure performance and loss mitigation activities; prior quarter and prior year included pre-tax reserve releases of $47M and $77M, respectively

Primary delinquency rate of 2.3% in line with pre-pandemic levels

New delinquencies down sequentially from seasonality and increased from the prior year primarily from the normal loss development pattern of newer books

Continued strong cure performance, down sequentially from seasonality

Sufficiency to PMIERs[2] ($M)



Enact paid a quarterly dividend of $0.21 per share in the current quarter and executed $85M in share repurchases, which resulted in total capital returns of $94M to Genworth

Estimated PMIERs sufficiency ratio was 165%, $1,961M above requirements

[1] Includes rescissions and claim denials; [2] Private Mortgage Insurer Eligibility Requirements (PMIERs), company estimate for the second quarter of 2025 due to the timing of the PMIERs filing;
[3] Calculated as available assets divided by required assets as defined within PMIERs

Proactively Managing LTC Risk

Effective in-force management proactively addresses risk in the legacy LTC block by building resiliency, with focus on 3 key areas:

1 MYRAP[1] Progress

— The MYRAP continues to be the most effective tool for maintaining self-sustainability and proactively addressing future risk

— Working with state insurance regulators; focused on timely approvals and addressing cross-state premium inequities

2 Benefit Reductions

— Developing additional options for policyholders to continue reducing exposure to riskiest product features now that recent legal settlement implementations are materially complete

— Focused on 5% compound inflation and large benefit pools

3 Additional Risk Mitigation Factors

— Existing capital and surplus, with no plan to contribute capital from Genworth holding company and no plan to return capital

— Innovative risk reduction strategies in CQN and Live Well | Age Well near-claim intervention program

~$31.6B Estimated NPV of IFAs
Achieved since 2012

60.0% Benefit reduction rate
Election rates since 2012

36.2% 5% compound inflation exposure[2]
Reduced from 57.2% as of 1/1/14

$3.6B GLIC statutory capital and surplus

$1.0-1.5B Expected claim savings over time from CQN
On an NPV basis

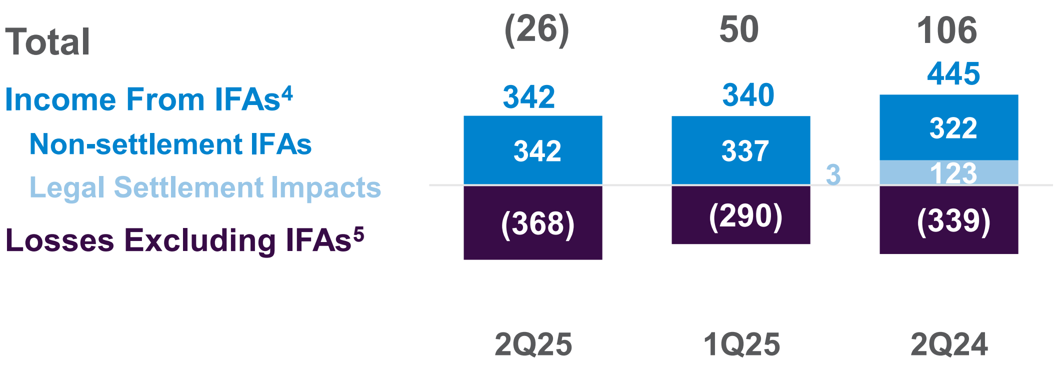
[1] Multi-Year Rate Action Plan; [2] Individual LTC policies only

U.S. Life[1] Statutory Results

Statutory Pre-Tax Income (Loss)[2,3] ($M)	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24
Long-Term Care Insurance	(26)	50	106
Life Insurance	18	(34)	9
Annuities	89	(17)	56
Combined Statutory Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	**81**	**(1)**	**171**

Capital Metrics	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24
Capital and Surplus ($B)[2]	3.6	3.5	3.6
RBC Ratio[2]	304%	304%	319%

LTC Statutory Pre-Tax Income (Loss) ($M)



LTC continued to benefit from premium increases and benefit reductions from IFAs, with $682M year-to-date through June 30, 2025, though lower than the prior year as the Choice II legal settlement is complete. Current quarter results reflected seasonally lower mortality than the prior quarter, partially offset by higher limited partnership distributions and a pre-tax gain of $11M from a third-party reinsurance recapture. Prior year included a benefit from net insurance recoveries

Life insurance results included favorable seasonal impacts versus the prior quarter

Annuity results reflected a net favorable impact of $79M pre-tax from equity market and interest rate performance in the variable annuity products in the current quarter compared to $23M in the prior year and a net unfavorable impact of $26M in the prior quarter

[1] Includes GLIC and consolidating life insurance subsidiaries; [2] Estimate for the second quarter of 2025 due to timing of the preparation and filing of statutory financial statements; [3] Net gain (loss) from operations before dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and federal income taxes for GLIC, GLAIC and GLICNY, and before realized capital gains or (losses); [4] Includes all implemented rate actions since 2012. Earned premium & reserve change estimates reflect certain simplifying assumptions that may vary materially from actual historical results, including but not limited to, a uniform rate of co-insurance & premium taxes in addition to consistent policyholder behavior over time. Actual behavior may differ significantly from these assumptions; excludes reserve updates; [5] Includes statutory pre-tax losses excluding income from in-force rate actions; Note: results for the second quarter of 2025 are subject to change due to the timing of the preparation and filing of statutory financial statements

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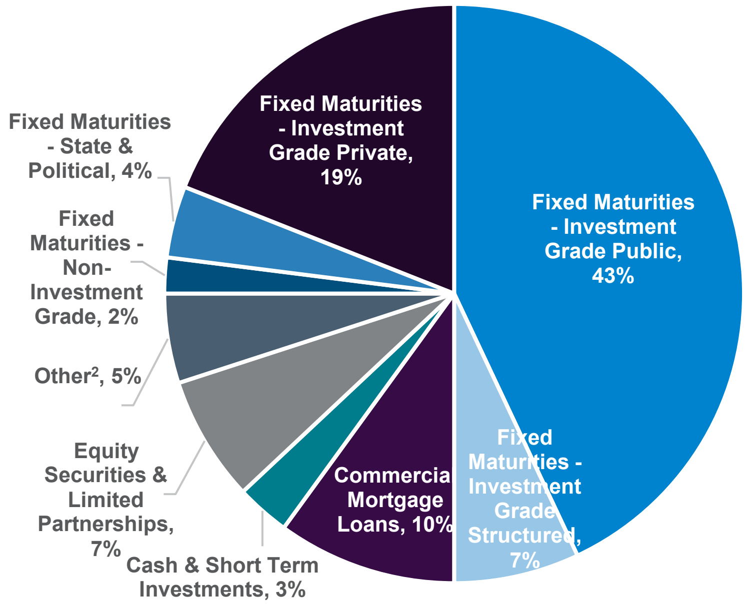
Investment Portfolio Holdings[1]

Composition of Portfolio

$60.7B



Fixed Maturities by Sector

Fixed Maturity Securities Sector	Fair Value ($B)	% Of Total
Government & Municipal	6.8	15%
Residential & Commercial MBS[3]	2.4	5%
Other Asset-Backed Securities	2.0	5%
Corporate Bond Holdings:		
Finance & Insurance	8.7	19%
Utilities	5.1	11%
Energy	3.4	7%
Consumer - Non-Cyclical	5.0	11%
Consumer - Cyclical	1.7	4%
Capital Goods	2.9	6%
Industrial	1.8	4%
Technology & Communications	3.6	8%
Transportation	1.5	3%
Other	0.8	2%
Total Fixed Maturities	**$45.7**	**100%**

Fixed maturities comprise $45.7B or 75% of total portfolio

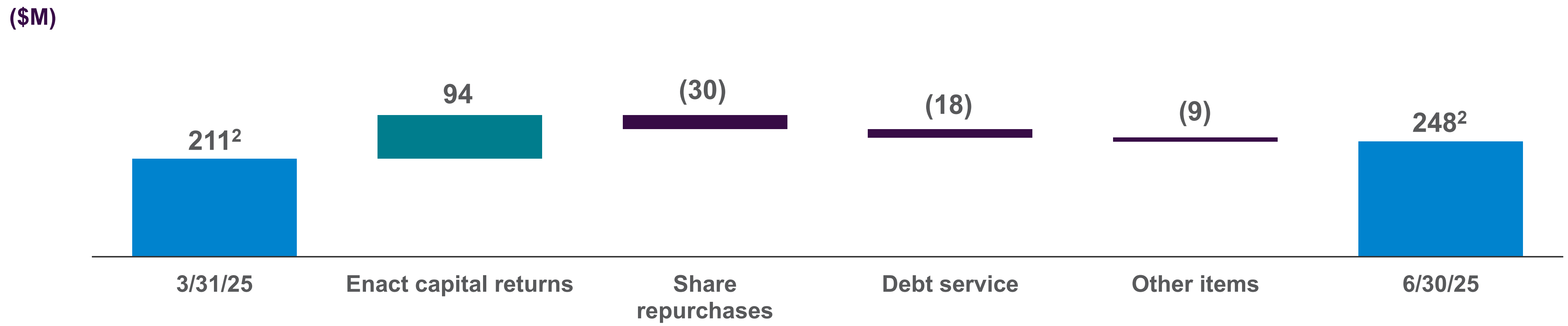
Unrealized loss position $3.0B as of 6/30/25 versus $3.2B as of 3/31/25

Commercial real estate exposure approximately 15% of total portfolio

97% of total fixed maturities rated BBB or higher

[1] Carrying value as of 6/30/25 for total Genworth (including Enact); [2] Other includes policy loans, bank loan investments, derivatives and other investments; [3] Mortgage-backed securities

Holding Company Cash & Liquid Assets[1]



$94M in capital returns from Enact received in 2Q25

– $26M from quarterly dividend and $68M in share repurchase proceeds

$30M in share repurchases with an additional $10M repurchased in July

Other items include timing-related cash outflows and other miscellaneous items

[1] Holding company cash & liquid assets comprises assets held in Genworth Holdings, Inc. (the issuer of outstanding public debt) which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genworth Financial, Inc. [2] Includes approximately $98M and $128M of advance cash payments from the company's subsidiaries held for future obligations as of 3/31/25 and 6/30/25, respectively.

Capital Allocation & Shareholder Returns

Capital Allocation Priorities

1 Invest in long-term growth

– **CareScout Services:** Funding to continue through 2025 to support expansion to other LTC carriers, scale for tech-enabled platform, and invest in marketing and brand awareness
– **CareScout Insurance:** On track for market entrance to launch in second half of 2025

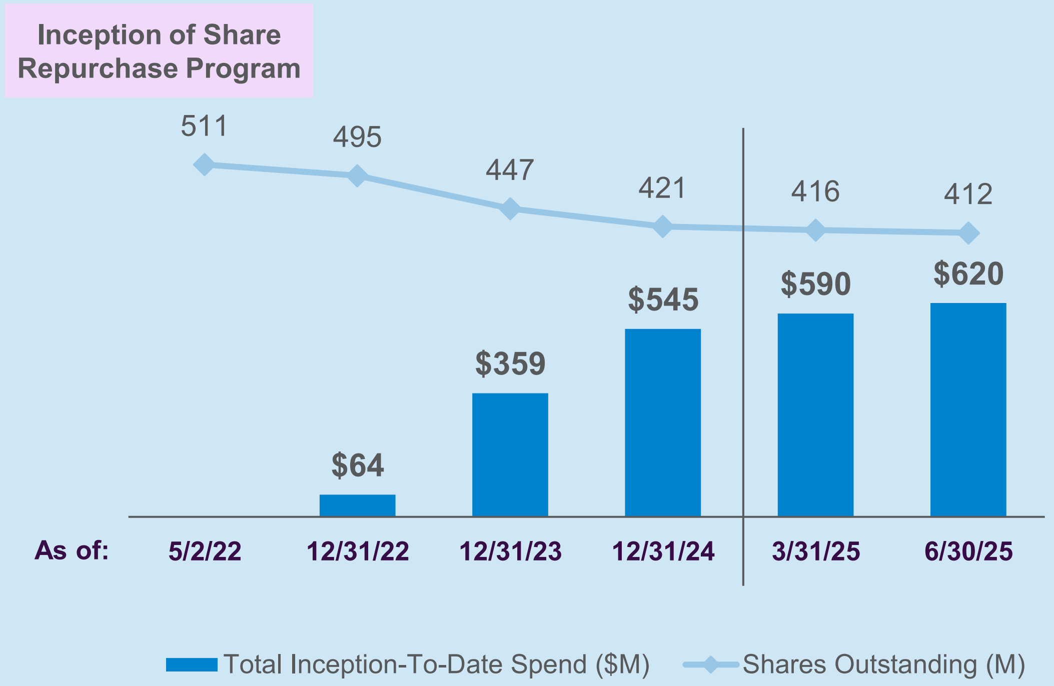
2 Return capital to shareholders

– $75M in share repurchases executed year-to-date through June 30, 2025
– 19% reduction in shares outstanding since program inception
– $80M remaining share repurchase authorization as of 6/30/25

3 Opportunistically pay down debt[1]

– Maintaining a debt-to-capital ratio of 25% or less[2]
– $790M outstanding holding company debt as of 6/30/25

Share Repurchase Program



[1] At the Genworth holding company; [2] Attributing no equity value to LTC and Life and Annuities.

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Appendix

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LTC In-Force Rate Action Progress

Approvals and Filings

Approved Filings	2023	2024	2Q24 YTD	2Q25 YTD
State Filings Approved	117	97	48	30
Impacted In-Force Premium ($M)	697	870	460	199
Weighted Average % Rate Increase Approved On Impacted In-Force	51%	39%	39%	32%
Gross Incremental Premium Approved ($M)	354	343	179	65

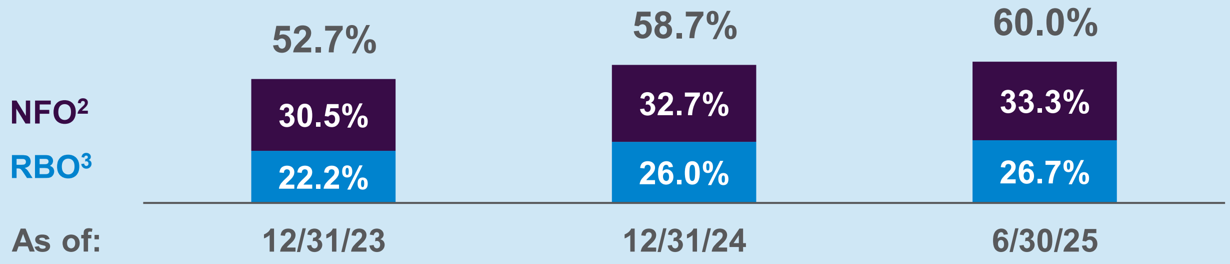
Filings Submitted	2023	2024	2Q24 YTD	2Q25 YTD
State Filings Submitted	144	90	24	25
In-Force Premium Submitted ($M)	989	525	104	255

$41M of IFA approvals on a gross incremental basis in 2Q25, bringing year-to-date total to $65M

New filings of $242M of in-force premiums in 2Q25, bringing year-to-date total to $255M, across 10 states

Estimated NPV achieved of $31.6B[1] as of 6/30/25

Cumulative Policyholder Responses[1]



Paying Full Amount[4]	47.3%	41.3%	40.0%

Cumulative benefit reduction rate of 60.0%[5], with recent growth driven primarily by additional NFO and RBO options offered to Choice I, PCS I & II, and Choice II policyholders through legal settlements, which are now materially complete

Significant progress in addressing LTC tail-risk

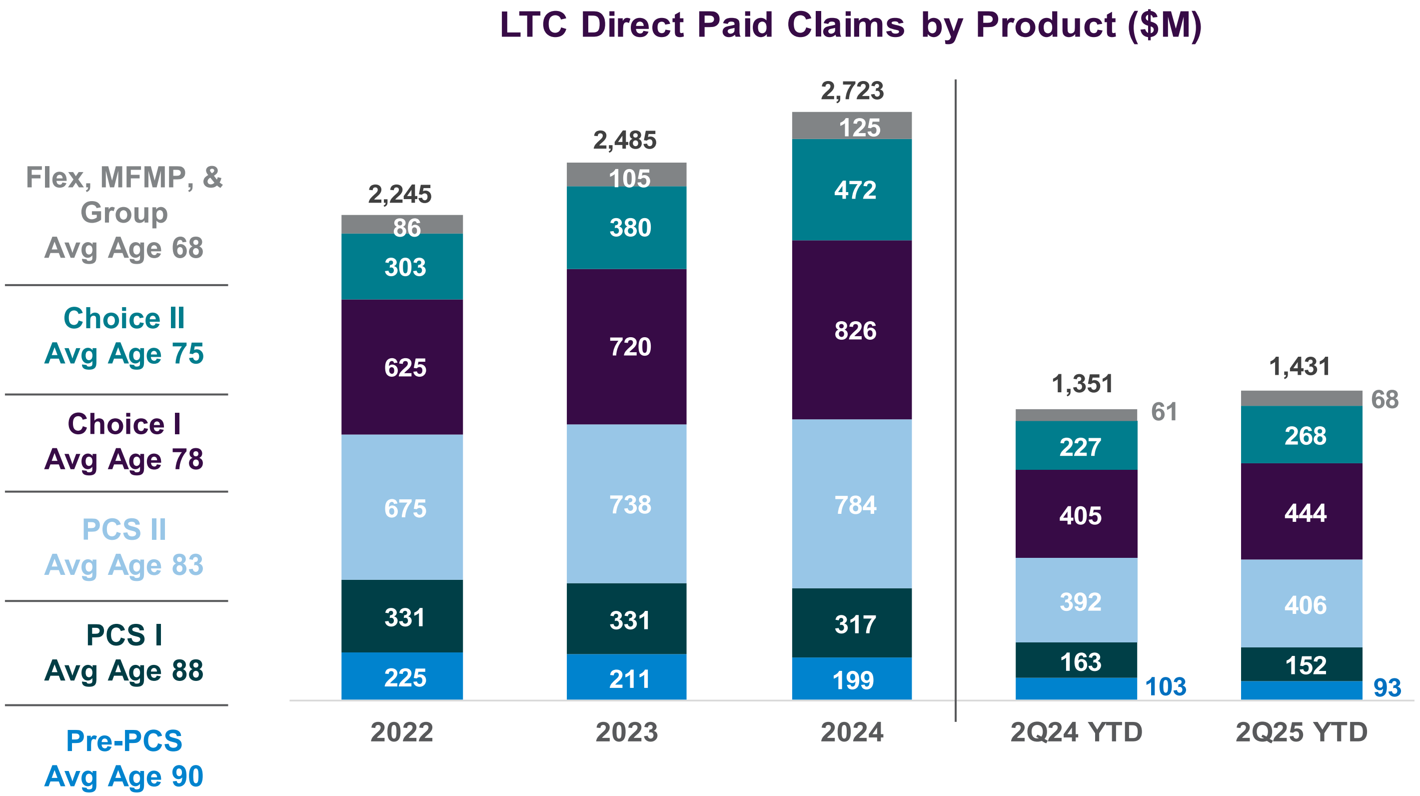
– Number of policyholders with 5% compound inflation reduced to 36.2%[6], down from 57.2% as of 1/1/14

– Number of policyholders with lifetime benefits reduced to 11.5%[6], down from 24.3% as of 1/1/14

[1] Since 2012; [2] Percentage of in-force policies that selected non-forfeiture option (NFO); [3] Percentage of in-force policies that have selected reduced benefit option (RBO) at least once since 2012; [4] Percentage of in-force policies that have always elected to pay the full rate increase premium; [5] As of June 30, 2025 on Pre-PCS through PC (Privileged Choice) Flex I and including MFMP (My Future My Plan) in GLIC and GLICNY; [6] As of June 30, 2025 on individual LTC policies in GLIC and GLICNY

LTC Claims Trends by Product – Statutory

- Paid claims on newer products continue to increase as policyholders approach peak claim age, as claims on the older products past peak claim age decline
- Continued progress on the MYRAP, benefit reduction strategies, and additional risk mitigation factors, which reduce future paid claims
- LTC paid claims expected to continue to increase as the block ages, with peak claim years over a decade away



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LTC In-Force[1] Policy Information

As of 6/30/25	Pre PCS	PCS I	PCS II	Choice I[2]	Choice II	PC Flex	MFMP[3]	PC Flex II	PC Flex III	Total Individual	Group	Total
Issue Years	1974-1994	1994-1997	1997-2001	2001-2007	2003-2011	2011-2014	2009-2013	2013-2017	2014+		1999+	
Annual Premium ($M)[4]	26	69	247	638	986	272	101	69	33	2,441	145	2,586
In-Force Lives (000s)	15	22	103	242	359	93	40	26	13	913	109	1,022
Average Attained Age	90	88	83	78	75	70	73	69	67	76	65	75
% Lifetime Benefits	55%	23%	18%	17%	8%	3%	4%	0%	0%	12%	0%	10%
5% Compound Inflation	23%	28%	30%	44%	35%	38%	49%	12%	0%	36%	3%	33%
Claim Population Information as of 6/30/25												
Claims Count[5]	2,874	5,175	13,650	14,746	10,356	899	815	187	71	48,773	1,491	50,264
% Claims Lifetime	64%	36%	32%	27%	13%	5%	5%	0%	0%	28%	0%	27%
% Claims Non-Lifetime	36%	64%	68%	73%	87%	95%	95%	100%	100%	72%	100%	73%
5% Compound Inflation	21%	33%	40%	53%	44%	34%	31%	11%	0%	42%	2%	41%

[1] In-force data as of June 30, 2025 and excludes assumed business from Riversource, Travelers (through Brighthouse Financial), & Continental Life; [2] Includes policies sold in California between 2010 and 2013; [3] My Future My Plan (AARP branded product); [4] Includes rate actions implemented as of June 30, 2025; [5] Reflects both active and pending claims

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Use of Non-GAAP Measures

Management evaluates performance and allocates resources based on a non-GAAP financial measure entitled "adjusted operating income (loss)." Management evaluates adjusted operating income (loss) as a key measure to assess performance and support new business initiatives because the measure more accurately reflects overall operating performance, as it minimizes the impact of macroeconomic volatility. The company's legacy U.S. life insurance subsidiaries, which comprise the Long-Term Care Insurance and Life and Annuities segments, are managed on a standalone basis; therefore, the company does not allocate capital to its Long-Term Care Insurance and Life and Annuities segments.

The company defines adjusted operating income (loss) as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests, net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. A component of the company's net investment gains (losses) is the result of estimated future credit losses, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to the company's discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. The company excludes net investment gains (losses), changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, restructuring costs and infrequent or unusual non-operating items from adjusted operating income (loss) because, in the company's opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating performance.

While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) determined in accordance with GAAP, the company believes that adjusted operating income (loss), and measures that are derived from or incorporate adjusted operating income (loss), are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. Adjusted operating income (loss) is not a substitute for net income (loss) determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the company's definition of adjusted operating income (loss) may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to adjusted operating income (loss) assume a 21% tax rate and are net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests. Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges are adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments.

The tables at the end of this presentation provide a reconciliation of net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders to adjusted operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, as well as the three months ended March 31, 2025 and reflect adjusted operating income (loss) as determined in accordance with accounting guidance related to segment reporting.

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted Operating Income (Unaudited)

($M, except per share amounts)

	2025 2Q	2025 1Q	2024 2Q
NET INCOME (LOSS) AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	$ 51	$ 54	$ 76
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	32	31	34
NET INCOME	83	85	110
Less: loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(7)	(5)	(1)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	90	90	111
Less: net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	32	31	34
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	58	59	77
ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.'S COMMON STOCKHOLDERS:			
Net investment (gains) losses, net[1]	27	(28)	60
Changes in fair value of market risk benefits attributable to interest rates, equity markets and associated hedges[2]	(15)	19	(10)
(Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt, net[3]	-	-	7
Expenses related to restructuring	-	(1)	4
Taxes on adjustments	(2)	2	(13)
ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME	$ 68	$ 51	$ 125
ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME (LOSS):			
Enact segment	$ 141	$ 137	$ 165
Long-Term Care Insurance segment	(37)	(30)	(29)
Life and Annuities segment:			
Life Insurance	(20)	(44)	(23)
Fixed Annuities	8	4	12
Variable Annuities	5	7	10
Total Life and Annuities segment	(7)	(33)	(1)
Corporate and Other	(29)	(23)	(10)
ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME	$ 68	$ 51	$ 125
Earnings Per Share Data:			
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s common stockholders per share			
Basic	$ 0.12	$ 0.13	$ 0.17
Diluted	$ 0.12	$ 0.13	$ 0.17
Adjusted operating income per share			
Basic	$ 0.16	$ 0.12	$ 0.29
Diluted	$ 0.16	$ 0.12	$ 0.28
Weighted-average common shares outstanding			
Basic	413.2	418.3	436.4
Diluted	417.5	422.9	440.7

[1] Net investment (gains) losses were adjusted for the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $1M for all periods presented; [2] Changes in fair value of market risk benefits and associated hedges were adjusted to exclude changes in reserves, attributed fees and benefit payments of $(5)M, $1M and $(2)M for the three months ended June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively; [3] (Gains) losses on early extinguishment of debt were net of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interests of $2M for the three months ended June 30, 2024

Genworth

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “expects,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “will,” “may” or words of similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for the company's future business and financial performance. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements the company makes relating to potential dividends or share repurchases; future return of capital by Enact Holdings, Inc. (Enact Holdings), including share repurchases, and quarterly and special dividends; the cumulative economic benefit of approved and future rate actions included in the company’s long-term care insurance multi-year in-force rate action plan; planned investments in and the company’s outlook for new lines of business or new insurance and other products and services, such as those it is pursuing with its CareScout business (CareScout), including through its CareScout services business (CareScout Services) and its CareScout insurance business (CareScout Insurance); the timing of any future insurance offering through CareScout Insurance; future financial performance, including the expectation that quarterly adverse variances between actual and expected experience could persist resulting in future remeasurement losses in the company’s long-term care insurance business; any potential future judgment, recovery and/or payment amounts in connection with the AXA S.A. and Santander Cards UK Limited litigation (AXA Litigation), Genworth’s planned use of proceeds from any recovery in connection with the AXA Litigation, including share repurchases, debt repurchases and investments in new businesses; future financial condition and liquidity of the company’s businesses; and statements the company makes regarding the outlook of the U.S. economy.

Forward-looking statements are based on management’s current expectations and assumptions, which are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements due to global political, economic, inflation, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including but not limited to, the following:

- the inability to successfully launch new lines of business, including long-term care insurance and other products and services the company is pursuing with CareScout;
- the company’s failure to maintain the self-sustainability of its legacy U.S. life insurance subsidiaries, including as a result of the inability to achieve desired levels of in-force rate actions and/or the timing of future premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions taking longer to achieve than originally assumed; other regulatory actions negatively impacting the company’s life insurance businesses;
- inaccuracies or changes in estimates, assumptions, methodologies, valuations, projections and/or models, which result in inadequate reserves or other adverse results (including as a result of any changes in connection with quarterly, annual or other reviews);
- the impact on holding company liquidity caused by an inability to receive dividends or any other returns of capital from Enact Holdings, and limited sources of capital and financing and the need to seek additional capital on unfavorable terms;
- adverse changes to the structure or requirements of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) or the U.S. mortgage insurance market; an increase in the number of loans insured through federal government mortgage insurance programs, including those offered by the Federal Housing Administration; the inability of Enact Holdings and/or its U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERs (or any adverse changes thereto), the inability to meet minimum statutory capital requirements of applicable regulators or the mortgage insurer eligibility requirements of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac;
- changes in economic, market and political conditions, labor shortages and fluctuating interest rates; unanticipated financial events, which could lead to market-wide liquidity problems and other significant market disruption resulting in losses, defaults or credit rating downgrades of other financial institutions; deterioration in economic conditions, a recession or a decline in home prices, all of which could be driven by many potential factors; an increase in the cost of care impacting the company’s long-term care insurance business; changes in international trade policy, including the potential impact of new or increased tariffs, retaliatory policies or actions from other countries, and trade wars or other events that lead to political and economic instability; changes in government or monetary policies, including U.S. federal tax laws, such as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act that was signed into law on July 4, 2025, tax rates or interest rates; changes within regulatory agencies as a result of the change in the U.S. Administration in January 2025; changes in immigration policy; and fluctuations in international securities markets;
- downgrades in financial strength and credit ratings and potential adverse impacts to liquidity; counterparty credit risks; defaults by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments; defaults or other events impacting the value of invested assets;
- changes in tax rates or tax laws, or changes in accounting and reporting standards;
- litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions, including commercial and contractual disputes with counterparties;
- the inability to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees or senior management;

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

• changes in the composition of Enact Holdings' business or undue concentration by customer or geographic region;

• the impact from deficiencies in the company's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting;

• the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters, including geopolitical tensions and war (including the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas conflict and economic competition between the United States and China), a public health emergency, including pandemics, or climate change;

• the inability to effectively manage information technology systems (including artificial intelligence), cyber incidents or other failures, disruptions or security breaches of the company or its third-party vendors, as well as unknown risks and uncertainties associated with artificial intelligence;

• the inability of third-party vendors to meet their obligations to the company;

• the lack of availability, affordability or adequacy of reinsurance to protect the company against losses;

• a decrease in the volume of high loan-to-value home mortgage originations or an increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations;

• unanticipated claims against Enact Holdings' delegated underwriting and loss mitigation programs;

• the impact of medical advances such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, emerging new technology, including artificial intelligence and related legislation; and

• other factors described in the risk factors contained in Item 1A of the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2025.

The company provides additional information regarding these risks and uncertainties in its Annual Report on Form 10-K. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles to the realization of forward-looking statements. Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, the company cautions the reader against relying on any forward-looking statements. The company undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.