

GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC

Form 10-K/A

April 03, 2018

Table of Contents

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

FORM 10-K/A
Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-32195

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

80-0873306
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

6620 West Broad Street

Richmond, Virginia
(Address of principal executive offices)

23230
(Zip Code)

(804) 281-6000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share	New York Stock Exchange
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act	

None

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

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

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

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

Edgar Filing: GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC - Form 10-K/A

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of April 2, 2018, 500,574,453 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding.

The aggregate market value of the common equity (based on the closing price of the Class A Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange) held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2017, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$1.9 billion. All executive officers and directors of the registrant have been deemed, solely for the purpose of the foregoing calculation, to be affiliates of the registrant.

Table of Contents

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 (this Amendment) on Form 10-K/A is being filed with respect to Genworth Financial, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) on February 28, 2018 (the Form 10-K). This Amendment updates Part III to contain certain additional information required therein.

Except for the changes to Part III and the filing of related certifications added to the list of Exhibits in Part IV, this Amendment makes no changes to the Form 10-K. This Amendment does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the Form 10-K or modify disclosures affected by subsequent events.

Genworth stated in its 2017 Proxy Statement, filed with the SEC on November 3, 2017, that it expected to hold its 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the 2018 Annual Meeting) on or about May 17, 2018. Due to the fact that Genworth and China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. are still working to satisfy the closing conditions under the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated October 21, 2016, as soon as possible, Genworth does not plan to hold the 2018 Annual Meeting in May 2018. In the event Genworth is required to hold the 2018 Annual Meeting later in 2018, a press release will be issued, with sufficient notice to stockholders, announcing: (i) the date, time and location of the 2018 Annual Meeting; (ii) the new deadline for receipt of stockholder proposals submitted under Rule 14a-8 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) for inclusion in Genworth's proxy materials for the 2018 Annual Meeting; and (iii) the new deadline for written notice of director nominations and other business proposals that stockholders intend to be presented at the 2018 Annual meeting outside of Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act.

As used in this Amendment, the terms Genworth, the company, we, our and us refer to Genworth Financial, Inc.

Table of Contents

Genworth Financial, Inc.

Table of Contents

PART III

<u>Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	1
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	13
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	52
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	55
<u>Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	57

PART IV

<u>Item 15. Exhibits</u>	
--------------------------	--

Table of Contents**Part III****Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our executive officers:

Name	Age	Positions
Thomas J. McInerney	61	President and Chief Executive Officer, Director
Kelly L. Groh	49	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Kevin D. Schneider	56	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Ward E. Bobitz	53	Executive Vice President and General Counsel
Lori M. Evangel	55	Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer
Pamela M. Harrison	53	Executive Vice President Human Resources
Daniel J. Sheehan IV	52	Executive Vice President Chief Investment Officer

The following sets forth certain biographical information with respect to our executive officers listed above.

Thomas J. McInerney has been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a director since January 2013. Before joining our company, Mr. McInerney had served as a Senior Advisor to the Boston Consulting Group from June 2011 to December 2012, providing consulting and advisory services to leading insurance and financial services companies in the United States and Canada. From October 2009 to December 2010, Mr. McInerney was a member of ING Groep's Management Board for Insurance, where he was the Chief Operating Officer of ING's insurance and investment management business worldwide. Prior to that, he served in a variety of senior roles with ING Groep NV after serving in many leadership positions with Aetna, where he began his career as an insurance underwriter in June 1978. Mr. McInerney is a member of the Board of the American Council of Life Insurers. Mr. McInerney received a B.A. in Economics from Colgate University and an M.B.A. from the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College.

Kelly L. Groh has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since October 2015. Ms. Groh also served as our Principal Accounting Officer from May 2012 to April 2016, the Company's Vice President and Controller from May 2012 to November 2015, and as Acting Chief Financial Officer of our U.S. life insurance businesses from August 2014 through January 2015. Ms. Groh served in the Company's Investment organization as Senior Vice President of Investment Portfolio Management from December 2010 to May 2012. From August 2008 to December 2010, she served as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company's previous Retirement and Protection segment. From July 2004 to August 2008, she served as Senior Vice President, Finance, which role included responsibility for varying periods of time over the Financial Planning and Analysis and the Investor Relations functions. From March 1996 until the Company's initial public offering (IPO) in 2004, Ms. Groh served in various finance capacities for predecessor companies, including GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Groh was employed by Price Waterhouse, LLP (now PriceWaterhouseCoopers, LLP) from September 1990 to March 1996. Ms. Groh received a B.A. in Business Administration (Accounting) from the University of Washington and graduated from The Executive Program at the Darden Graduate School of Business at the University of Virginia. Ms. Groh is a certified public accountant (CPA) and a chartered global management accountant (CGMA).

Kevin D. Schneider has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since January 2016 and is responsible for all the daily operations and operating performance of our businesses. Prior to that, he was Executive

Vice President Global Mortgage Insurance from May 2015 to January 2016 (Executive Vice President-Genworth from May 2012 to May 2015) responsible for our global mortgage insurance businesses.

Table of Contents

From July 2008 until May 2012, Mr. Schneider was Senior Vice President Genworth with continuing responsibility for the Company's U.S. mortgage insurance business. Prior thereto, Mr. Schneider served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company's U.S. mortgage insurance business since the completion of the Company's IPO in May 2004. Prior to the IPO, he was a Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer of General Electric Mortgage Insurance Corporation since April 2003. From January 2003 to April 2003, Mr. Schneider was the Chief Quality Officer for GE Commercial Finance Americas. From September 2001 to December 2002, he was a Quality Leader for GE Capital Corporate. From April 1998 to September 2001, Mr. Schneider was an Executive Vice President with GE Capital Rail Services. Prior thereto, he had been with GATX Corp. where he was a Vice President Sales from November 1994 to April 1998 and a Regional Manager from October 1992 to November 1994. From July 1984 to October 1992, Mr. Schneider was with Ryder System where he held various positions. Mr. Schneider received a B.S. degree in Industrial Labor Relations from Cornell University and an M.B.A. from the Kellogg Business School.

Ward E. Bobitz has been our Executive Vice President and General Counsel since January 2015. Prior to that, he served as a Vice President and Assistant Secretary, responsible for corporate transactions and regulatory matters, since the completion of our IPO in May 2004. Prior to the IPO, he served as a Vice President and Assistant Secretary of GE Financial Assurance Holdings, Inc. (GEFAHI) since October 1997. From September 1993 to October 1997, Mr. Bobitz was with the law firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene, and MacRae. Mr. Bobitz received a B.A. in Economics from Columbia University and a J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School. He is a member of the New York Bar and the Virginia Bar.

Lori M. Evangel has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer since January 2014. Prior to joining the company, she was Managing Director and Chief Risk Officer, Global Investments for Aflac, Inc. from January 2013 to December 2013. From November 2008 through July 2012, Ms. Evangel served as Senior Vice President and Enterprise Risk Officer at MetLife, Inc., having served as Senior Vice President since joining MetLife in May 2007. Prior thereto, Ms. Evangel acted as Managing Director and Group Head, Portfolio Management and Market Risk for MBIA Insurance Corporation from July 2004 to April 2007 and served in multiple positions for MBIA prior to that time. Ms. Evangel began her career at Moody's Investors Service in 1986. She received her B.A. in Political Science from Middlebury College in 1984 and her MBA in Finance from State University of New York in 1986.

Pamela M. Harrison has been our Executive Vice President Human Resources since January 2018. Prior thereto, she was the Human Resources Leader responsible for organization and talent development at Latham & Watkins, LLP from March 2012 to December 2017. From June 2003 to October 2011, Ms. Harrison was with Marsh & McLennan Companies where she gained significant experience in the insurance industry and international markets serving in the role of Managing Director International Human Resources with responsibilities in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and the Asia Pacific Region and Senior Vice President Human Resources with responsibilities over global specialty risk and national risk practices. She also served in human resource positions with Protiviti (formerly a division of Arthur Andersen LLP), Frito-Lay, Inc., MasterCard and Liz Claiborne, Inc. Ms. Harrison received a B.A. in Psychology from the University of Delaware.

Daniel J. Sheehan IV has been our Executive Vice President Chief Investment Officer since December 2013. Prior to that, he served as our Senior Vice President Chief Investment Officer since April 2012. From January 2009 to April 2012, he served as our Vice President with responsibilities that included oversight of the Company's insurance investment portfolios. From January 2008 through December 2008, Mr. Sheehan had management responsibilities of the Company's portfolio management team, including fixed-income trading. From December 1997 through December 2007, Mr. Sheehan served in various capacities with the Company and/or its predecessor including roles with oversight responsibilities for the investments real estate team, as risk manager of the insurance portfolios and as risk manager of the portfolio management team. Prior to joining our Company, Mr. Sheehan had been with Sun Life of

Canada from 1993 to 1997 as a Property Investment Officer in the Real Estate Investments group. Prior thereto, he was with Massachusetts Laborers Benefit Fund from 1987 to 1993, as an auditor and auditing supervisor. Mr. Sheehan graduated from Harvard University with a BA in Economics and later received an MBA in Finance from Babson College.

Table of Contents**OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The table below sets forth information about the members of the Genworth Financial, Inc. Board of Directors (the Board or the Board of Directors), including their ages and length of service on our Board. James A. Parke, who had served as a member of the Board since 2004, passed away on February 21, 2018. As a result, the Board set the size of the Board of Directors at nine members effective February 26, 2018. The Board has determined that eight of the nine directors are independent directors under the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listing requirements and our Governance Principles.

Director	Age	Director Since
William H. Bolinder	74*	2010
G. Kent Conrad	70	2013
Melina E. Higgins	50	2013
Thomas J. McInerney	61	2013
David M. Moffett	66	2012
Thomas E. Moloney	74*	2009
Debra J. Perry	66	2016
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.	67	2016
James S. Riepe+	74*	2006

* Our Governance Principles state that directors generally will not be nominated for election to our Board of Directors after their 73rd birthday, although the Board may nominate candidates over 73 for special circumstances. On October 19, 2017, the Board of Directors determined that special circumstances existed to nominate for election to the Board at the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the 2017 Annual Meeting) each of Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moloney and Mr. Riepe after his 73rd birthday. At the 2017 Annual Meeting on December 13, 2017, the stockholders voted to elect each of Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moloney and Mr. Riepe to the Board of Directors to hold office until the 2018 Annual Meeting and until his successor has been elected and qualified.

+ Non-Executive Chairman of the Board

William H. Bolinder, former President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Acadia Trust N.A.

Mr. Bolinder retired in June 2006 from serving as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Acadia Trust N.A., positions he had held since 2003. He had previously been a member of the Group Management Board for Zurich Financial Services Group from 1994 to 2002. Mr. Bolinder joined Zurich American Insurance Company, USA in 1986 as Chief Operating Officer and became Chief Executive Officer in 1987. Mr. Bolinder also previously served on the boards of directors of Endurance Specialty Holdings Ltd. (Endurance) from December 2001 to March 2017 (Endurance was acquired in 2017) and Quanta Capital Holding Ltd. from January 2007 to October 2008. Mr. Bolinder has also served on the board of the American Insurance Association, American Institute for Chartered Property Casualty Underwriting, Insurance Institute for Applied Ethics, Insurance Institute of America, Insurance Services Office, Inc. and the National Association of Independent Insurers. Mr. Bolinder received a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth.

Qualifications: Mr. Bolinder offers extensive experience in the insurance and financial services industry, including a combined 16 years serving in various positions with one of the world's largest insurance companies and its U.S.

subsidiary, and three years as president, chief executive officer and director of an investment advisory and trustee company. Mr. Bolinder's current and former directorships with underwriters of specialty lines of insurance and reinsurance provide valuable knowledge regarding the international financial services sector.

Table of Contents

Committees: Mr. Bolinder serves as the Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and as a member of the Risk Committee.

G. Kent Conrad, former U.S. Senator.

Sen. Conrad served as a U.S. Senator representing the State of North Dakota from January 1987 to January 2013. He served as the Chair of the Senate Budget Committee from 2006 until his retirement. Prior to serving in the U.S. Senate, Sen. Conrad served as the Tax Commissioner for the State of North Dakota from 1981 to 1986 and as Assistant Tax Commissioner from 1974 to 1980. Sen. Conrad received an A.B. in Political Science from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from George Washington University.

Qualifications: Sen. Conrad's 26 years of experience as a U.S. Senator, including serving as Chair of the Senate Budget Committee for approximately six years, provides the Board with extensive information and insight into public policy, fiscal affairs, governmental relations and legislative and regulatory issues.

Committees: Sen. Conrad serves as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Risk Committee.

Melina E. Higgins, former Partner at The Goldman Sachs Group.

Ms. Higgins retired in 2010 from a nearly 20-year career at The Goldman Sachs Group Inc., where she served as a Managing Director from 2001 and a Partner from 2002. During her tenure at Goldman Sachs, Ms. Higgins served as Head of the Americas and Co-Chairperson of the Investment Advisory Committee for the GS Mezzanine Partners funds, which managed over \$30 billion of assets. She also served as a member of the Investment Committee for the Principal Investment Area, which oversaw and approved global private equity and private debt investments. Goldman's Principal Investment Area was one of the largest alternative asset managers in the world. Ms. Higgins has served as a director of Mylan N.V. since February 2013. Ms. Higgins has also served as non-executive chairman of the board of Antares Midco, Inc. since January 2016 and is a member of the Women's Leadership Board of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Ms. Higgins received a B.A. in Economics and Spanish from Colgate University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Qualifications: Ms. Higgins' extensive finance and investment experience, having spent nearly 20 years with The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as well as serving as a director for both public and private companies, provides the board with significant insight in connection with our restructuring and turnaround initiatives.

Committees: Ms. Higgins serves as a member of the Management Development and Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Thomas J. McInerney, President and Chief Executive Officer of Genworth Financial, Inc.

Mr. McInerney has been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a director since January 2013. Before joining our company, Mr. McInerney had served as a Senior Advisor to the Boston Consulting Group from June 2011 to December 2012, providing consulting and advisory services to leading insurance and financial services companies in the United States and Canada. From October 2009 to December 2010, Mr. McInerney was a member of ING Groep's Management Board for Insurance, where he was the Chief Operating Officer of ING's insurance and investment management business worldwide. Prior to that, he served in a variety of senior roles with ING Groep NV after serving in many leadership positions with Aetna, where he began his career as an insurance underwriter in June 1978. Mr. McInerney is a member of the Board of the American Council of Life Insurers. Mr. McInerney received a B.A. in

Economics from Colgate University and an M.B.A. from the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College.

Table of Contents

Qualifications: Mr. McInerney offers insight into our company from his current role as the President and Chief Executive Officer. He also brings extensive knowledge of the insurance and financial services industries gained through almost 40 years of experience serving in significant leadership positions with Genworth, ING Groep NV and Aetna.

David M. Moffett, former Chief Executive Officer and director of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

Mr. Moffett was the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation from September 2008 until his retirement in March 2009. Prior to this position, Mr. Moffett served as a Senior Advisor with the Carlyle Group LLC from May 2007 to September 2008. Mr. Moffett also served as the Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of U.S. Bancorp from 2001 to 2007, after its merger with Firststar Corporation, having previously served as Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of Firststar Corporation from 1998 to 2001 and as Chief Financial Officer of StarBanc Corporation, a predecessor to Firststar Corporation, from 1993 to 1998. Mr. Moffett has served as a director of CSX Corporation since May 2015, and PayPal Holdings, Inc. since July 2015 (currently serving as its Lead Director). He also previously served on the boards of directors of CIT Group Inc. from July 2010 to May 2016, eBay Inc. from July 2007 to July 2015, MBIA Inc. from May 2007 to September 2008, The E.W. Scripps Company from May 2007 to September 2008 and Building Materials Holding Corporation from May 2006 to November 2008. Mr. Moffett also serves as a trustee on the boards of Columbia Fund Series Trust I and Columbia Funds Variable Insurance Trust, overseeing approximately 52 funds within the Columbia Funds mutual fund complex. He also serves as a trustee for the University of Oklahoma Foundation. Mr. Moffett holds a B.A. degree in Economics from the University of Oklahoma and an M.B.A. degree from Southern Methodist University.

Qualifications: Mr. Moffett has many years of experience as the chief financial officer of public financial services companies. He also has experience as the chief executive officer of an entity in the housing finance industry, including related public policy experience.

Committees: Mr. Moffett serves as the Chair of the Management Development and Compensation Committee and as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Thomas E. Moloney, former Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of John Hancock Financial Services, Inc.

Mr. Moloney served as the interim Chief Financial Officer of MSC Medical Services Company (MSC) from December 2007 to March 2008. He retired as the Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of John Hancock Financial Services, Inc. in December 2004. He had served in this position since 1992. Mr. Moloney served in various roles at John Hancock Financial Services, Inc. during his tenure from 1965 to 1992, including Vice President, Controller, and Senior Accountant. Mr. Moloney has served as a director of SeaWorld Entertainment, Inc. since January 2015. He also previously served as a director of MSC from 2005 to 2012 (MSC was acquired in 2012 and ceased to be a public company in 2008). Mr. Moloney is on the boards of Nashoba Learning Group and the Boston Children's Museum (past Chairperson), both non-profit organizations. Mr. Moloney received a B.A. in Accounting from Bentley University and holds a Silver Level Executive Masters Professional Director Certification from the Corporate Directors Group.

Qualifications: Mr. Moloney provides almost 40 years of insurance industry and accounting experience, including having served as the chief financial officer of a public insurance company. He provides extensive knowledge of accounting and finance in regard to insurance products as well as risk assessment and risk oversight.

Committees: Mr. Moloney serves as the Chair of the Risk Committee and as a member of the Audit Committee.

Table of Contents**Debra J. Perry, former Executive at Moody's Investor Service, Inc.**

Ms. Perry worked at Moody's Corporation from 1992 to 2004. From 2001 to 2004, Ms. Perry was a senior managing director in the Global Ratings and Research Unit of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. where she oversaw the Americas Corporate Finance and U.S. Public Finance Groups. From 1999 to 2001, Ms. Perry served as Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Credit Officer, and from 1996 to 1999, she was a group managing director for the Finance, Securities and Insurance Rating Groups of Moody's Corporation. Ms. Perry has also been a managing member of Perry Consulting LLC, an advisory firm specializing in credit risk management and governance within the financial industry, since 2008. Ms. Perry has served as a director of Assurant, Inc., a provider of risk management solutions, since August 2017, the Sanford C. Bernstein Fund, Inc., a mutual fund, since July 2011, and Korn/Ferry International, a talent management and executive search firm, since 2008. She was a member of the board of PartnerRe, a Bermuda-based reinsurance company, from June 2013 to March 2016. She was also a trustee of the Bank of America Funds from June 2011 until April 2016. Ms. Perry served on the board of directors of CNO Financial Group, Inc. from 2004 to 2011. In 2014, Ms. Perry was named to the National Association of Corporate Directors' Directorship 100, which recognizes the most influential people in the boardroom and corporate governance community. From September 2012 to December 2014, Ms. Perry served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee for Economic Development (CED) in Washington, D.C. a non-partisan, business-led public policy organization, until its merger with the Conference Board, and she continues as a member of CED. Ms. Perry received her B.A. in History from the University of Wisconsin and her M.A. in European History from Yale University.

Qualifications: Ms. Perry brings extensive knowledge of corporate governance as a result of her many years of board and board committee experience, including service on multiple audit committees, two of which she has chaired. Ms. Perry also has significant experience in executive management at a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization, or NRSRO, where she oversaw the financial analysis and assignment of credit and financial strength ratings to financial and industrial companies and public sector entities, including the global insurance industry.

Committees: Ms. Perry serves as a member of the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee.

Robert P. Restrepo Jr., former Chairman and President and Chief Executive Officer of State Auto Financial Corporation.

Mr. Restrepo retired from State Auto Financial Corporation in 2015, having served as its Chairman from 2006 to December 2015 and as its President and Chief Executive Officer from 2006 to May 2015. Mr. Restrepo has over 40 years of insurance industry experience, having held executive roles at Main Street America Group, Hanover Insurance Group Inc. (formerly Allmerica Financial Corp), Travelers and Aetna. Mr. Restrepo has served as a director of Majesco, a provider of insurance software and consulting services, since August 2015, and RLI Corp., a property and casualty insurance company, since July 2016. Mr. Restrepo also currently serves on the boards of directors of The Larry H. Miller Group of Companies and Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited. Mr. Restrepo received a B.A. in English from Yale University.

Qualifications: Mr. Restrepo offers over 40 years of experience managing and operating insurance companies and has expertise in corporate governance, acquisitions, risk, strategic planning and leadership development.

Committees: Mr. Restrepo serves as the Chair of the Audit Committee and as a member of the Management Development and Compensation Committee.

James S. Riepe, Senior Advisor and former Vice Chairman of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. Lead Director from February 2009 to May 2012 and Non-Executive Chairman of the Board since May 2012.

Mr. Riepe is a retired Vice Chairman and a Senior Advisor at T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. Mr. Riepe served as the Vice Chairman of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. from 1997 until his retirement in December 2005. Prior to

Table of Contents

joining T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. in 1981, Mr. Riepe was an Executive Vice President of The Vanguard Group. He has served as a director of LPL Financial Holdings Inc. since February 2008. Mr. Riepe also previously served on the boards of directors of The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. from May 2003 to May 2014, T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. from 1981 to 2006 and 57 T. Rowe Price registered investment companies (mutual funds) until his retirement in 2006. He is an Emeritus member of the University of Pennsylvania's Board of Trustees and Trustee of Penn Medicine. Mr. Riepe received a B.S. in Industrial Management, M.B.A. and Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Qualifications: Mr. Riepe brings to the Board significant expertise in finance and investments, as well as extensive management and operating experience, gained through his role as a senior executive in the investment management industry, including 23 years with T. Rowe Price.

Committees: Mr. Riepe is a member of the Audit Committee and Management Development and Compensation Committee.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Governance Principles

Our Governance Principles are published on our website, as are our other corporate governance materials, including the charters adopted by the Board for each of our standing committees and any key practices adopted by the committees. To view these materials, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors and then select Corporate Governance. The Board regularly reviews corporate governance developments and may modify these principles, charters and key practices as warranted. Any modifications will be reflected in the documents on our website.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

All of our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, must act ethically at all times and in accordance with the policies comprising our code of business conduct and ethics set forth in Genworth's Code of Ethics (Code of Ethics). If an actual or potential conflict of interest arises for a director, the director shall promptly inform the chief executive officer. To view our Code of Ethics, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance, then select Code of Business Conduct & Ethics and finally select Genworth Code of Ethics. Section 11 of our Governance Principles, which are available on our website, more fully addresses our Code of Ethics. Under our Governance Principles, the Board will not permit any waiver of any ethics policy for any director or executive officer. Within the time period required by the SEC and the NYSE, we will post on our website any amendment to our Code of Ethics.

Communication with Genworth's Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has established a process for stockholders and other interested persons to communicate directly with Genworth and its non-management directors. Information regarding this process, including how to email or write our non-management directors, may be found on our website. To view this process, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance and finally select Contact the Board. Concerns relating to accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters may also be submitted confidentially and anonymously through the methods specified on our website. You may direct your communications to our non-management directors as a group or individually, or to any committee of the Board of Directors. The Corporate Secretary or Genworth's ombudsperson monitors, reviews and sorts all written communications to the non-management directors. Communications related to matters that are within the scope of the responsibilities of the Board of Directors are

forwarded to the Board of Directors, the relevant committee of the Board or an individual director, as appropriate.

Table of Contents

The Corporate Secretary or Genworth's ombudsperson forwards correspondence related to routine business and customer service matters to the appropriate management personnel. The Corporate Secretary or Genworth's ombudsperson will immediately consult with the Audit Committee Chairman, who will determine whether to communicate further with the Audit Committee and/or the full Board of Directors with respect to the correspondence received relating to accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters or officer conduct.

Letters may be sent to the non-management directors as a group or individually, c/o the Corporate Secretary, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Building #1, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES**Board Composition**

Our Board of Directors is composed of individuals with diverse experience at policy-making levels in business and government in areas that are relevant to the company. Each director was nominated on the basis of the unique set of qualifications and skills he or she brings to the Board, as well as how those qualifications and skills blend with those of the others on the Board as a whole. The blend of our directors' diverse backgrounds ensures that issues facing the company are examined and addressed with the benefit of a broad array of perspectives and expertise.

We believe that our directors have demonstrated leadership in a variety of positions across various professions and industries. Their experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills include:

DIRECTOR EXPERIENCES, QUALIFICATIONS, ATTRIBUTES AND SKILLS

Chief Executive Officer (Former or Current)	Healthcare/Medical
Chief Financial Officer (Former or Current)	Consumer Marketing
Insurance	Public Policy/Political
Mortgage	Technology/IT
Risk	Restructuring and Turnaround
Mergers and Acquisitions	Asset Management
Finance and Investment Management	International

As a group, apart from Mr. McInerney, our directors include three former chief executive officers (Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moffett and Mr. Restrepo), two former chief financial officers (Mr. Moffett and Mr. Moloney), five directors with a background in insurance (Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Ms. Perry and Mr. Restrepo), one director with mortgage experience (Mr. Moffett), six directors with risk experience (Mr. Bolinder, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Ms. Perry, Mr. Restrepo and Mr. Riepe), seven directors with experience in mergers and acquisitions (Mr. Bolinder, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Ms. Perry, Mr. Restrepo and Mr. Riepe), six directors with a background in finance and investment management (Mr. Bolinder, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Ms. Perry and Mr. Riepe), two directors with healthcare and medical experience (Sen. Conrad and Ms. Higgins), one director with consumer marketing experience (Mr. Riepe), three directors with public policy experience (Sen. Conrad, Mr. Moffett and Mr. Restrepo), two directors with technology experience (Mr. Moloney and Mr. Riepe), three directors with restructuring and turnaround experience (Ms. Higgins, Ms. Perry and Mr. Restrepo), five directors with a background in asset management (Mr. Bolinder, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Ms. Perry and Mr. Riepe), and six directors with international experience (Mr. Bolinder, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Ms. Perry and Mr. Riepe). See the *Our Board of Directors* section above for a description of each director's complete biographical information, qualifications and skills.

Subject to the rights of the holders of any outstanding series of our preferred stock, our certificate of incorporation provides that the number of authorized directors of our company will be fixed from time to time by

Table of Contents

a resolution adopted by our Board of Directors, but will not be less than one nor more than fifteen. Our Governance Principles further state that the size of the Board should be in the range of seven to 15 directors. Our Board of Directors set the size of the Board of Directors at nine members, effective February 26, 2018, but continues to evaluate the optimal size for the Board and may consider the addition of one or more independent directors to the Board in the future.

Our Governance Principles provide that directors who serve as chief executive officers or in equivalent positions for other public companies should not serve on more than two other boards of public companies in addition to the Genworth Board and other directors should not serve on more than four other boards of public companies in addition to the Genworth Board.

Board Committees

The four standing committees of the Board are the Audit Committee, Management Development and Compensation Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Risk Committee. These committees are described below. The Board has established written charters for each of its four standing committees. Our Board of Directors may also establish various other committees from time-to-time to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities.

Audit Committee

The Board has established the Audit Committee in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). The Audit Committee consists solely of independent directors as defined by the applicable rules of the NYSE and the SEC and by our Governance Principles. In addition, the Board has determined that all four of the Audit Committee's current members, Messrs. Moloney, Restrepo and Riepe and Ms. Perry, are audit committee financial experts, as defined by SEC rules.

As more fully set forth in its charter, which can be found in the corporate governance section of our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance, then select Audit Committee and finally select Charter), the purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in its oversight of the integrity of the company's financial statements, the company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the independence and qualifications of the company's independent registered public accounting firm and the performance of the company's internal audit function and independent auditors. The Audit Committee's duties include:

- discussing with management and our independent registered public accounting firm our annual and quarterly financial statements, earnings releases and financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies;

- selecting our independent registered public accounting firm and approving the terms of its engagement;

- discussing with management and our independent registered accounting firm any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;

independently and/or in coordination with the Risk Committee, overseeing risks associated with financial accounting and reporting, including the system of internal control, which includes reviewing and discussing with management and our independent registered public accounting firm the company's risk assessment process and management policies with respect to the company's major financial risk exposure and the procedures utilized by management to identify and mitigate the exposure to such risks;

reviewing our financial reporting and accounting standards and principles;

reviewing our internal system of financial controls and the results of internal audits;

Table of Contents

obtaining and reviewing formal written reports from the independent registered public accounting firm regarding its internal quality-control procedures;

reviewing and investigating any matters pertaining to the integrity of management, including conflicts of interest, or adherence to standards of business conduct;

preparing and publishing a committee report;

establishing procedures for the hiring of employees or former employees of our independent registered public accounting firm;

establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints on accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and

establishing policies and procedures for the review and approval of all proposed transactions with Related Persons, as that term is defined in Section 11(b) of our Governance Principles.

The Audit Committee has determined that in view of the increased demands and responsibilities of the committee, its members generally should not serve on more than two additional audit committees of other public companies.

Management Development and Compensation Committee

The Management Development and Compensation Committee (the Compensation Committee) consists solely of independent directors as defined by the applicable rules of the NYSE and by our Governance Principles. As more fully set forth in its charter, which can be found in the corporate governance section of our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance, then select Management Development and Compensation Committee and finally select Charter), the Compensation Committee's responsibilities include:

reviewing and approving on an annual basis the corporate goals and objectives with respect to the compensation of our CEO, evaluating our CEO's performance in light of these goals and objectives and setting our CEO's compensation based on such evaluation;

reviewing and approving on an annual basis the evaluation process and compensation structure for our other officers, including evaluating and setting the compensation for our senior executive officers;

reviewing and approving our variable incentive compensation and other stock-based compensation plans;

assisting the Board in developing and evaluating potential candidates for executive positions and overseeing the development of succession plans;

assessing the structure and composition of the leadership of the company;

reviewing and discussing our Compensation Discussion and Analysis, recommending its inclusion to the Board in our annual reports and proxy statements and publishing a committee report;

overseeing risks relating to our compensation programs; and

determining whether the work of any compensation consultant who had a role in determining or recommending the amount or form of executive or director compensation raised any conflict of interest.

Under its charter, the Compensation Committee has authority to delegate any of its responsibilities to subcommittees as the Compensation Committee may deem appropriate in its sole discretion. The Compensation Committee's report appears in Item 11 of this Amendment. Additional information regarding the Compensation Committee's processes and procedures for consideration of executive compensation is also provided in Item 11 *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section below.

Table of Contents

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (the Nominating Committee) consists solely of independent directors as defined by the applicable rules of the NYSE and by our Governance Principles. As more fully set forth in its charter, which can be found in the corporate governance section of our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance, then select Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and finally select Charter), the Nominating Committee's responsibilities include:

leading the search for individuals qualified to become members of our Board;

reviewing the Board's committee structure and recommending committee members;

developing and annually reviewing the governance principles;

overseeing the annual self-evaluations of the Board and its committees;

overseeing risks related to corporate governance;

reviewing annually director compensation and benefits; and

periodically reviewing the environmental, social and governance practices of the company.

The Nominating Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Directors of candidates for election to our Board, and our Board of Directors nominates director candidates and makes recommendations to our stockholders. This committee will consider all stockholder recommendations for candidates for the Board, which should be sent to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, c/o Corporate Secretary, Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Building #1, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

The Nominating Committee believes all director nominees should meet certain qualifications and possess certain qualities or skills that, when considered in light of the qualities and skills of the other director nominees, assist the Board in overseeing our operations and developing and pursuing its strategic objectives. The Nominating Committee believes each director nominee should at a minimum:

possess the highest personal and professional ethics, integrity and values;

be committed to representing the long-term interests of our stockholders;

have an inquisitive and objective perspective, practical wisdom and mature judgment;

bring a distinct skill set of value to the Board and the company when viewed alone and in combination with other directors;

be willing and able to devote sufficient time to carrying out his or her duties and responsibilities effectively; and

be committed to serve on the Board for an extended period of time.

The Nominating Committee, as a matter of practice, takes diversity factors into account when considering potential director nominees. The company does not have a formal policy on Board diversity. The qualifications, qualities and skills required for directors are further set forth in Section 3 of Genworth's Governance Principles, which are available on our website.

In addition to considering candidates suggested by stockholders, the Nominating Committee considers potential candidates recommended by current directors, company officers, employees and others. The Nominating Committee has also engaged an outside search firm to assist in identifying and evaluating potential director candidates. The Nominating Committee considers all potential candidates regardless of the source of the recommendation and determines whether potential candidates meet our qualifications, qualities and skills for directors. Where there is an interest in a particular candidate, the Nominating Committee's review is multi-

Table of Contents

faceted and typically includes a review of written materials regarding the candidate, due diligence performed internally and externally, a review of a completed candidate questionnaire and one or more interviews with members of the Nominating Committee.

The Nominating Committee is also responsible for reviewing periodically the nature and amount of our political contributions, the operations of our Political Action Committee and our public disclosure regarding such activities. In addition, the Nominating Committee periodically reviews our policies and practices on matters of corporate citizenship, including philanthropic programs and financial and other support of charitable, education and cultural organizations.

Risk Committee

The purpose of the Risk Committee is to assist the Board in its oversight of all areas relating to Genworth's enterprise risk management policies and the related risk profiles, including, but not limited to, the following major risk exposures: credit risks; market risks; insurance risks; housing risks; operational risks; model risks; and any other risk that poses a material threat to the viability of the company.

As more fully set forth in its charter, which can be found in the corporate governance section of our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance, then select Risk Committee and finally select Charter), the Risk Committee's responsibilities include:

reviewing and recommending annually for Board approval (i) the company's enterprise risk management policies and (ii) the risk appetite of the company, and to oversee the implementation and maintenance of such policies and appetite;

receiving regular reports on the efforts to implement and comply with regulatory requirements related to risk management;

reviewing and overseeing the control, management and mitigation processes relating to Genworth's enterprise risk management policies and risk appetite;

reviewing Genworth's ability to assess and manage significant and emerging risks;

reviewing and analyzing Genworth's major risk exposures, strategies, processes, and policies, with accompanying stress tests;

reviewing and overseeing Genworth's internal risk function;

periodically reviewing and overseeing Genworth's compliance processes and policies;

receiving reports regarding risks associated with litigation and investigations/regulatory matters involving the company; and

discussing with management the company's overall investment portfolio and investment strategies.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors, executive officers and holders of more than 10% of our common stock to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our common stock and other equity securities. Such persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms filed by such person with respect to our securities.

To our knowledge, all filings required to be made by reporting persons during 2017 were timely made in accordance with the requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

Table of Contents

Item 11. Executive Compensation

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

The Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors oversees the compensation programs of Genworth Financial, Inc. on behalf of the Board. In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the committee reviewed and discussed with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this document.

In reliance on the review and discussion referred to above, the Management Development and Compensation Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in Genworth's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, which has been or will be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

This report shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such acts. This report is provided by the following independent directors, who constitute the committee:

David M. Moffett, Chair

Melina E. Higgins

Robert P. Restrepo Jr.

James S. Riepe

Table of Contents

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section provides an overview and analysis of our compensation programs and policies, including the material compensation decisions made under the programs with respect to the following executive officers, whom we refer to as our named executive officers or NEOs:

Thomas J. McInerney, President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO);

Kelly L. Groh, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO);

Kevin D. Schneider, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (COO);

Ward E. Bobitz, Executive Vice President and General Counsel (General Counsel); and

Daniel J. Sheehan IV, Executive Vice President Chief Investment Officer (CIO).

Executive Summary

We aligned named executive officer incentives in 2017 with the execution of financial and other strategic initiatives that would improve our operating performance, enable strategic flexibility of our life and long-term care (LTC) insurance businesses, and increase returns in our mortgage insurance businesses. We met or exceeded our key operational, strategic and financial objectives for 2017 across all businesses, with the exception of our Australia mortgage business. However, after excluding the U.S. GAAP impact of the earnings curve adjustment of the Australia mortgage business, which has no impact on the overall long-term profitability of the business, the business was deemed by the Compensation Committee to be performing at target and delivering solid underlying earnings performance.

Following an active and extensive two-year strategic review process, Genworth entered into an agreement and plan of merger (the Merger Agreement), dated October 21, 2016, with Asia Pacific Global Capital Co., Ltd. (Parent), a limited liability company incorporated in the People s Republic of China, and Asia Pacific Global Capital USA Corporation (Merger Sub), a Delaware corporation and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Parent. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement, including the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions, Merger Sub would merge with and into Genworth with Genworth surviving the merger as an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent. Parent is a subsidiary of China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (together with its affiliates, Oceanwide). Oceanwide has agreed to acquire all of our outstanding common stock for a total transaction value of approximately \$2.7 billion, or \$5.43 per share in cash. The transaction has been approved by Genworth s stockholders, and is subject to other closing conditions, including the receipt of regulatory approvals.¹

2017 Company Performance

Below is a summary of our key performance results for 2017:

Mortgage Insurance

Our U.S. and Canada mortgage insurance businesses significantly exceeded their goals with respect to adjusted operating income² and operating ROE³, while our Australia mortgage insurance business, after

- (1) This Compensation Discussion and Analysis, as well as the compensation disclosure that follows under Item 12, are presented without regard to the terms of the proposed merger with Oceanwide. For further information regarding the terms, conditions and interests of certain persons under the proposed merger, see our proxy statement for the special meeting of stockholders held on March 7, 2017, which was filed on January 25, 2017.
- (2) Adjusted operating income (loss) equals income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests, net investment gains (losses), goodwill impairments, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, gains (losses) on insurance block transactions, restructuring costs, and infrequent or unusual non-operating items.
- (3) Operating ROE for each of our mortgage insurance businesses is defined in the table outlining key financial metrics on page 22.

Table of Contents

excluding the U.S. GAAP impact of its earnings curve adjustment, which has no impact on the overall long-term profitability of the business was deemed to be performing at target and delivering solid underlying earnings performance.

We exceeded our internal goals for our PMIERS capital requirements in our U.S. mortgage insurance business and exceeded internal goals for its new business pricing returns and other strategic metrics; and

We maintained prudent top-line growth in our Canada mortgage insurance business within risk tolerances, and maintained strong portfolio quality and strong capital ratios.

U.S. Life Insurance

We exceeded our internal targets for premium rate increases on our unprofitable legacy blocks of long-term care insurance, and continued execution of our multi-year rate action filing plan;

We exceeded our internal goals with respect to our operating income metric as described in the annual incentive section below; and

We made meaningful progress toward the separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business through reinsurance transactions in 2017.

Corporate and Other

We had strong investment portfolio performance, exceeding our goals for net investment income, impairments and trading losses for the year;

We ended the year with holding company cash and cash equivalents of \$870 million⁴, which remained above our target of one and one-half times annual debt service, plus a \$350 million buffer; and

2017 net income was \$817 million and adjusted operating income² was \$696 million.

Impact of 2017 Performance on Compensation

Our operating performance in 2017, as well as our trailing three-year performance, have directly impacted our named executive officer compensation, as follows:

The company met or exceeded our key operational, strategic and financial objectives for 2017 across all businesses, with the exception of our Australia mortgage business. However, after excluding the U.S. GAAP impact of the earnings curve adjustment of the Australia mortgage business, which has no impact on the

overall long-term profitability of the business, the business was deemed to be performing at target and delivering solid underlying earnings performance.

Annual incentive awards for our other named executive officers were also above target, and were based on performance for their respective areas of responsibility and contributions made toward closing the Oceanwide transaction;

Based on our trailing three-year performance, our 2014 2016 performance stock unit (PSU) awards and 2015 2017 PSU awards did not result in any share payouts to the named executive officers; and

The aggregate value of outstanding long-term equity awards (both vested and unvested) held by our named executive officers continues to be below targeted values, consistent with the decline in our stock price in the past few years.

- (4) Comprises cash and cash equivalents of \$795 million and U.S. government bonds of \$75 million as of December 31, 2017.

Table of Contents***Impact of Performance on CEO Compensation***

The following illustrations summarize the total direct compensation for our CEO for 2013 through 2017 through three different perspectives: *reported pay*, which values long-term equity awards based on a grant-date fair value; *realizable pay*, which reflects the accumulated spread or nominal value of outstanding equity awards as of December 31, 2017 for awards made in the represented year; and *realized pay*, which shows the value actually realized from any stock appreciation rights (SARs) exercised and restricted stock units (RSUs) vested during the period.

Because we aligned the largest portion of our CEO's initial compensation package in 2013 with stockholder value through an award of SARs, which only yields value to the extent the stock price appreciates above the base price established on the grant date, there is a significant difference between *reported pay* in 2013 for long-term equity, and what that initial award has yielded in terms of either *realizable pay* or *realized pay*. For example, the base price of Mr. McInerney's initial grant of SARs upon his hire in 2013 was \$7.90, with a *reported value* of approximately \$7.1 million. However, primarily because of significant challenges in our legacy long-term care insurance books of business, our stock price as of the end of 2017 was significantly below the base price for that award, resulting in no value related to that award in the *realizable pay* column for 2013, and none of those SARs have been exercised, resulting in no value as *realized pay* for any of the subsequent years.

CEO Reported, Realizable and Realized Pay

- (1) Reported Pay represents: (i) base salary paid; (ii) actual annual incentive earned for performance in the period; and (iii) the grant-date fair value of any equity-based awards granted during the period (SARs, RSUs, or target value of PSUs), each as reported in the Summary Compensation Table for the applicable year. Reported pay excludes any amounts shown as "all other compensation" in the Summary Compensation Table for illustrative purposes.
- (2) Realizable Pay represents: (i) base salary paid; (ii) actual annual incentive earned for performance in the period; and (iii) the value as of December 31, 2017, based on our closing price of \$3.11 of any outstanding long-term equity awards granted during the applicable year.

Realizable pay for 2013 does not include any value for the outstanding SARs granted as part of Mr. McInerney's initial compensation package because the closing price of our stock on December 31, 2017 was below the exercise price of the SARs. It also does not include any value related to his initial grant of RSUs, which have all since vested and are reflected as Realized Pay in the year vested.

Table of Contents

Realizable pay for 2014 and 2015 do not include any outstanding value for the 2014-2016 or 2015-2017 PSUs respectively because company performance was below threshold levels and those awards have been cancelled.

Realizable pay for 2016 includes the estimated value of 2016-2018 PSUs awarded in 2016 based on applying 2017 year-end projected performance against the performance goals, and then reflecting achievement at the next highest performance milestone. As of the end of 2017, we estimate performance for these awards to be performing at or above target. For purposes of this table, we have shown the value as of December 31, 2017 of the maximum number of PSUs (125%).

Realizable pay for 2017 includes 2017-2019 PSUs awarded in 2017 based on applying 2017 year-end projected performance against the performance goals, and then reflecting achievement at the next highest performance milestone. As of the end of 2017, we estimate performance for these awards to be performing at or above target. For purposes of this table, we have shown the value as of December 31, 2017 of the maximum number of PSUs (150%).

- (3) Realized Pay represents: (i) base salary paid; (ii) actual annual incentive earned for performance in the period; and (iii) the pre-tax value of any RSUs vested or SARs exercised during the period, valued at the time of such vesting or exercise. No SARs have been exercised and no awards of PSUs have vested in the reported timeframe as PSUs which would have been earned in this timeframe have not met threshold performance goals and have therefore been cancelled.

Additional Key Compensation Developments

Our CEO was awarded a regular and competitively-sized annual long-term equity grant in the first quarter of 2016 and 2017, respectively, which was different from 2014 and 2015 because his initial long-term equity grants awarded at the time of his hire in January 2013 were intended to provide three-years of annual equity incentive values covering 2013-2015.

In 2017, we granted our CEO a long-term incentive award consisting of 50% PSUs and 50% RSUs, consistent with our other NEOs. We changed to this more balanced approach of granting our CEO a combination of performance-based and time-vesting awards because we believe this approach provides both incentive for performance and retention value, while driving share ownership and continued stockholder alignment.

Certain previously awarded cash retention incentives for Ms. Groh and Messrs. Schneider and Sheehan were earned in 2017. These incentives were established in prior years based on the individual's demonstrated sustained leadership and importance to the company's strategic review initiatives. Our CEO has not been awarded any cash retention incentives.

Consideration of Last Year's Advisory Stockholder Vote on Executive Compensation

At the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on December 13, 2017, over 94% of the shares voted were cast in favor of the compensation of the company's named executive officers, as discussed and disclosed in the 2017 proxy

statement. Annual advisory votes to approve named executive officer compensation serve as a tool to help guide the Compensation Committee in evaluating the alignment of the company's executive compensation programs with the interests of the company and our stockholders. We also reach out from time to time to obtain stockholder input on the company's compensation and governance practices, and to address any questions they may have. In considering the results of the 2017 advisory vote to approve named executive officer compensation, the Compensation Committee concluded that the company's overall pay practices and the compensation paid to our named executive officers for 2017 relative to the company's performance enjoyed strong stockholder support, and did not make any specific changes to our compensation program as a result of the vote.

Table of Contents

Governance and Principles Underlying Our Compensation Programs

Our objective in compensating executive officers is to attract, retain and motivate employees of superior ability who are dedicated to the long-term interests of our stockholders. This has proven to be a significant issue for the company as challenges from legacy long-term care insurance blocks of business have materially impaired the financial performance and stockholder value of the company. The following principles guide our compensation program design and individual compensation decisions. Additionally, we have highlighted below key elements of our compensation programs or policies for named executive officers that illustrate how we support these principles in practice:

Our Guiding Principles	Examples of Programs or Policies That Support Our Principles
<p>Compensation should be primarily performance-based and align executive officer incentives with stockholder interests across multiple timeframes.</p>	<p>Annual incentives (short-term performance-based awards)</p>
<p>At-risk pay and compensation design should reflect an executive officer's impact on company performance over time.</p>	<p>Annual long-term equity grants to NEOs include PSUs (vest based on company performance after three years), and RSUs (long-term stock appreciation with an emphasis on retention)</p> <p>A significant portion of annual compensation of our NEOs is completely at risk</p>
	<p>Our CEO pay that is completely at risk is approximately 60% of total pay</p>
	<p>The pay of our other NEOs that is completely at risk is approximately 55%</p>
	<p>Annual long-term equity grants constitute the largest component of target compensation for executive officers</p>
	<p>Annual incentive goals align NEO compensation with performance in their area of responsibility</p>

Total compensation opportunities should be competitive within the relevant marketplace.

Our incentive compensation should reward financial and operational performance, and allow for qualitative assessment.

Our compensation benchmarking approach, as described below, and annual review of the composition of our peer group

In determining annual incentive awards, the Compensation Committee measures performance against specific financial objectives for the person's area of responsibility, together with a qualitative assessment of operational performance and other results

As noted above, this qualitative assessment is particularly important because of the significant impact on the performance of the company caused by the legacy long-term care insurance blocks of business

Our PSUs reward achievement of specific longer-term company objectives, while the Compensation Committee reserves the flexibility of negative discretion at payout

Table of Contents

Our Guiding Principles	Examples of Programs or Policies That Support Our Principles
Plan designs and incentives should support appropriate risk management practices.	Executive officer stock ownership guidelines for the CEO (7x salary), our COO, CFO and CIO (3x), and for our other Executive Vice Presidents or Senior Vice Presidents (2x)
	50% retention ratio for net after-tax shares received from the vesting or exercise of all equity incentive awards until executive officers' stock ownership guidelines are met, ensuring significant personal assets are aligned with long-term stockholder interests
	Exercises of previously awarded stock options and SARs are settled in stock and are subject to a nine-month net hold requirement
	Clawback, anti-hedging and anti-pledging policies

Our Decision-Making Process

Role of the Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee seeks a collaborative relationship with management, and currently uses an independent third-party compensation consultant to provide for a more informed decision-making process and objective perspective in this important governance matter. The Compensation Committee facilitates the annual review process of CEO performance and compensation decisions, with input from the Board and support of the compensation consultant. The Compensation Committee regularly meets in executive session without management present, and retains the final authority to approve all compensation policies, programs and amounts paid to our named executive officers.

Role of Management and Compensation Consultants

Our CEO and Executive Vice President Human Resources regularly attend meetings of the Compensation Committee to provide analysis, details and recommendations regarding the company's executive compensation programs and plan design. Our COO also periodically attends Compensation Committee meetings to provide additional analysis of business performance and strategy, context for understanding incentive goals and results, and his perspectives on leadership and talent within our operating businesses. Our CEO provides the Compensation Committee with performance assessments and compensation recommendations in his role as a manager for individual named executive officers (other than himself). The Compensation Committee, typically in the first quarter of each year, then determines and approves annual incentive award payouts for the prior year, any adjustments to base salary, target annual incentives for the upcoming year, and awards of long-term incentives to executive officers. For more information on

the compensation decisions made in 2017, see the *Our Annual Compensation Program* section below.

The Compensation Committee has retained Steven Hall & Partners, LLC, an independent compensation consultant, to assist in reviewing and analyzing compensation data for our CEO and other named executive officers. The compensation consultant regularly attends Compensation Committee meetings and meets with the Compensation Committee in executive session without management present. The Compensation Committee occasionally requests special studies, assessments of market trends and education regarding changing laws and regulations from the compensation consultant to assist the Compensation Committee in its decision-making processes for the CEO and other executive officers. For example, in 2017, the compensation consultant supported the Compensation Committee's evaluation of the peer group to be used for benchmarking purposes and

Table of Contents

recommended no changes to the group. The compensation consultant provides the Compensation Committee with advice, but does not determine the amount or form of compensation for our named executive officers.

The Compensation Committee assessed the independence of the compensation consultant and other advisors pursuant to SEC rules and concluded that no conflict of interest exists that would prevent the compensation consultant or other advisors from independently advising the Compensation Committee.

Evaluating Market Competitiveness

We generally evaluate market competitiveness of our programs as an input into the process of designing plans and setting target compensation levels for named executive officers. We review each component of compensation for our named executive officers separately and in the aggregate, and also consider the internal relationships among the named executive officers to help determine appropriate pay levels. With respect to individual named executive officers, we compare the total target compensation opportunities for our named executive officers to target opportunities for similar positions at comparable companies. These benchmarks are a gauge for evaluating market competitiveness, but are not given greater weight than other key factors when making compensation decisions. For example, individual named executive officers may have higher or lower target compensation levels compared to market medians based on level of responsibility, individual experience and skills, performance trends, competitive dynamics, retention needs and internal equity considerations.

The Compensation Committee typically utilizes a combination of publicly available information related to a specific list of peer companies (the Peer Group), as well as information available through market compensation surveys to provide a broad perspective of market practice. While no individual company matches our lines of business precisely, the Peer Group is intended to represent, in the aggregate, companies with revenue sources and talent demands similar to the company. With respect to size, we generally look at revenue or total assets as indicators of comparability rather than market capitalization due to our legacy long-term care insurance business and the potential for volatility year over year as stock prices change. The companies included in market surveys used by the company are not individually identifiable for a particular executive position (and therefore we are not benchmarking against any particular company within the survey), and also may change from year-to-year based on voluntary participation in the market surveys we use, mergers and divestitures, or changes in corporate structure.

To the extent we make changes to our business portfolio, or as peer companies adjust their own business lines or distribution channels, we will consider adding peers, or removing peers which no longer have revenue sources and talent demands similar to ours. The Compensation Committee will consider advice and recommendations developed by its compensation consultant to support our benchmarking principles. The Peer Group used when considering 2017 compensation actions was composed of the following companies:

Aflac, Inc.	Fidelity National Financial	Principal Financial Group, Inc.
American Financial Group, Inc.	First American Financial Corporation	Radian Group
Assurant, Inc.	Hanover Insurance Group	Reinsurance Group of America, Inc.
CNA Financial Corporation,	Lincoln National Corporation	Unum Group
CNO Financial Group, Inc.	MGIC Investment Corporation	

In 2017, and following determination of 2017 compensation for our named executive officers, our Compensation Committee reviewed our Peer Group and determined that no changes were needed as it is appropriate based on company size, sources of revenue and sources of talent.

Table of Contents

Our Annual Compensation Program

Our 2017 annual compensation program for named executive officers consists of the following key elements: base salary, annual incentive, and annual long-term equity grants (including RSUs and PSUs). A significant portion of annual compensation of our NEOs is completely at risk.

- (1) Represents 2017 annual incentive at target.
- (2) Represents grant date fair value of equity awards made in 2017.

Below is a summary and assessment of actions taken with respect to our annual compensation program for our named executive officers.

Base Salary

Base salaries are generally intended to reflect the scope of an executive officer's responsibilities and level of experience, reward sustained performance over time and be market-competitive. In February 2017, the Compensation Committee undertook its annual review of executive officer base salaries. The Compensation Committee approved salary increases for Ms. Groh of 9% and Mr. Bobitz of 17% as a continuation of base salary progressions to market competitive levels following their promotions in 2015. The Compensation Committee determined to not make any base salary adjustments for the other named executive officers at that time as the existing base salaries were considered competitive within the marketplace for their roles.

Annual Incentive

In our annual incentive program, we review performance against clear financial objectives, together with a qualitative assessment of operational objectives and other accomplishments toward strategic priorities not necessarily reflected in annual financial results. Each named executive officer has an annual incentive target, expressed as a percentage of base salary. The 2017 target annual incentive opportunities for our named executive officers ranged from 100% to 200% of base salary, and payout opportunities for 2017 ranged from zero to 200% of their individual target amount. Individual annual incentive targets are reported in the 2017 Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table below.

Table of Contents

The key financial objectives used to measure 2017 performance and the related results are summarized below. Adjusted operating income (loss) and operating Return on Equity (ROE) represented key top-level measures of financial performance for our mortgage insurance businesses. In our U.S. life insurance companies, we measured incremental premiums approved for long-term care insurance in-force rate actions and an operating income metric.

Performance Unit	Key Financial Metrics (\$ in millions)	2017		
		2017 Target	Measured Result	Variance
U.S. Mortgage Insurance ⁽¹⁾	Adjusted operating income	\$ 270	\$ 311	\$ 41
	Operating ROE (unlevered 5 pt average)	13.7%	15.2%	150 bps
Canada Mortgage Insurance ⁽²⁾	Adjusted operating income	\$ 130	\$ 157	\$ 27
	Operating ROE (unlevered 5 pt average)	6.9%	8.1%	120 bps
Australia Mortgage Insurance ⁽³⁾	Adjusted operating income	\$ 40	\$ (88)	\$ (128)
	Operating ROE (unlevered 5 pt average)	7.0 %	(13.6)%	NM ⁽⁹⁾
U.S. Life Insurance ⁽⁴⁾	Gross incremental premiums approved for LTC in-force rate actions	\$ 174	\$ 198	\$ 24
	Operating income metric ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 175	\$ 200	\$ 25
Investments	Net investment income ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 3,161	\$ 3,197	\$ 36
	Total company adjusted U.S.GAAP impairments and trading losses ⁽⁷⁾	\$ (60)	\$ 134	\$ 194
	U.S. Life Insurance statutory impairments and trading losses and capital/credit migration impact ⁽⁸⁾	\$ (120)	\$ 71	\$ 191

- (1) Operating ROE for our U.S. mortgage insurance business equals adjusted operating income divided by average ending Genworth's stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), for the most recent five quarters. The planned Operating ROE target assumed that the Oceanwide transaction would have closed during 2017, requiring the write-off of Deferred Tax Assets of approximately \$300 million and a resultant reduction of equity. The actual results were normalized as if this write-off had occurred.
- (2) Operating ROE for our Canada mortgage insurance business equals adjusted operating income excluding our portion of interest expense related to debt using our ownership percentage of 57.1%, divided by average ending Genworth's stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and our portion of debt, for the most recent five quarters.
- (3) Operating ROE for our Australia mortgage insurance business equals adjusted operating income excluding our portion of interest expense related to debt using our ownership percentage of 52%, divided by average ending Genworth's stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and our portion of debt, for the most recent five quarters. After excluding the U.S. GAAP impact of the earnings curve adjustment of the Australia mortgage business, which has no impact on the overall long-term profitability of the business, the

business was deemed by the Compensation Committee to be performing at target and delivering solid underlying earnings performance.

- (4) In-force rate actions approved and implemented in 2017, which represented a weighted-average increase of 28% on \$714 million in annualized LTC in-force premiums, or approximately \$198 million.

Table of Contents

- (5) The U.S. Life Insurance operating income metric includes the results of our Runoff segment and excludes certain in-force reserve adjustments related to assumptions, methodology and modeling refinements, and guaranty fund assessments, and was calculated as follows:

(amounts in millions)	
U.S. Life Insurance and Runoff adjusted operating income	\$ 73
Excludes:	
Assumption updates	104
Methodology and modeling refinements	17
Guaranty fund assessments	6
U.S. Life Insurance and Runoff operating income metric	\$ 200

- (6) 2017 measured results for net investment income were adjusted to be translated at planned foreign exchange rates, which reduced net investment income by \$3 million.
- (7) Total company adjusted U.S. GAAP impairments and trading losses were calculated as follows:

(amounts in millions)	
Net investment gains (losses)	\$ 265
Excludes:	
Gains on derivatives	(97)
Foreign exchange impact	(19)
Commercial loan valuation allowance	(6)
Other mark to market adjustments	(9)
Total company adjusted U.S. GAAP impairments and trading losses	\$ 134

- (8) Investment impairments and trading losses are calculated in accordance with statutory accounting rules and the capital/credit migration impact represents statutory risk-based capital impact to U.S. Life Insurance companies from changes in National Association of Insurance Commissioners or NAIC rating of invested assets shown at a 350% multiple.
- (9) We define not meaningful (NM) for increases or decreases greater than 200%. For 2017, the company also identified and disclosed certain key strategic priorities designed to have an impact on company financial performance and stockholder value over time. The Compensation Committee took these strategic priorities into account when evaluating the performance of our named executive officers and consideration was given for the accomplishments in their areas of responsibility. These key strategic priorities, and related accomplishments in 2017, included:

Key Strategic Priority	2017 Key Accomplishments/Results
Close Oceanwide Transaction & Transition Execution	Obtained stockholder approval of the transaction in March of 2017

Obtained conditional regulatory approval in North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia

Ongoing work and active engagement with Oceanwide to gain regulatory approvals for the transaction

Actual performance against any particular financial or strategic objective noted above did not result in any pre-determined or formulaic payouts. Instead, the Compensation Committee reviewed overall performance results against the applicable objectives in determining the actual payouts of annual incentives and also

Table of Contents

considered the performance of each named executive officer in their respective area of responsibility. A discussion of the relevant metrics and performance as they relate to specific annual incentives awarded to each named executive officer follows. Amounts paid for 2017 are reported under the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation Annual Incentive column of the 2017 Summary Compensation Table.

Mr. McInerney

Mr. McInerney's annual incentive award for 2017 was above his targeted amount based on several factors, including his extraordinary contributions in support of gaining regulatory approvals for the Oceanwide transaction, while still achieving above target financial results in the majority of our operating businesses for the year, including:

above target results for adjusted operating income and operating ROE in our U.S. and Canada mortgage insurance businesses, while our Australia mortgage insurance business, after excluding the U.S. GAAP impact of the earnings curve adjustment, which has no impact on the overall long-term profitability of the business, was deemed to be performing at target and delivering solid underlying earnings performance;

above target results for operating income metric for our U.S. Life Insurance segment; and

above target results for key financial goals listed above for our investments organization.

Additionally, consideration was given for Mr. McInerney's accomplishments against key strategic and operational objectives set out at the beginning of the year, including:

continued meaningful progress toward developing a new long-term care insurance business model and regulatory framework with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners;

continued progress regarding the potential separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business, as noted above; and

making significant progress toward closing the Oceanwide transaction and transition execution, including receipt of stockholder approval in March 2017, and conditional approval from four state regulatory agencies in 2017.

Based on these factors and after considering inputs from the Board, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$3,000,000 for Mr. McInerney, or approximately 150% of his targeted amount, for 2017.

Ms. Groh

Ms. Groh's annual incentive award for 2017 primarily reflects her contributions in achieving and exceeding the majority of our financial and non-financial objectives noted above. Other key factors taken into consideration in determining Ms. Groh's annual incentive award were:

providing leadership and continued support for the company's efforts toward potential separation and isolation of our long-term care insurance business;

active leadership and significant contributions to support the planning for and regulatory approval of the execution of the closing of the Oceanwide transaction in both the U.S. and China;

continued active leadership in managing ratings agencies and other key capital markets relationships; and

active leadership to drive the improvement and governance of our finance and actuarial capabilities.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$900,000 for Ms. Groh, or approximately 150% of her targeted amount, for 2017.

Table of Contents

Mr. Schneider

Mr. Schneider's annual incentive award primarily reflects his role as our COO, in which he is primarily responsible for the financial and operating performance of our businesses. Our U.S. and Canada mortgage insurance businesses significantly exceeded their respective financial goals, and our Australia mortgage insurance business, after excluding the U.S. GAAP impact of the earnings curve adjustment, which has no impact on the overall long-term profitability of the business, was deemed to be performing at target and delivering solid underlying earnings performance. Our U.S. Life Insurance businesses also performed above target. Other key factors taken into consideration in determining Mr. Schneider's annual incentive award were:

providing significant support for the company's efforts to achieve regulatory approvals for the Oceanwide transaction;

significant contributions to reducing operating expenses; and

managing numerous projects to improve the operating performance and customer service capabilities of our businesses.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$1,630,000 for Mr. Schneider, or approximately 150% of his targeted amount, for 2017.

Mr. Bobitz

Mr. Bobitz's annual incentive award for 2017 primarily reflects his contributions as our General Counsel to support the achievement of our key strategic and non-financial objectives noted above. Other key factors taken into consideration in determining Mr. Bobitz's annual incentive award were:

leadership in managing Genworth's regulatory relationships and outcomes, especially in coordinating the various regulatory filings for approval of the Oceanwide transaction;

management of key compliance and litigation matters affecting the company; and

significantly improving the legal and compliance training for Genworth employees to reduce future legal and compliance risks.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$750,000 for Mr. Bobitz, or approximately 150% of his targeted amount, for 2017.

Mr. Sheehan

Mr. Sheehan's annual incentive award primarily reflects his above target results in managing Genworth's investment portfolios. As an active member of the corporate leadership team, weight was also given to his contributions to the

financial and strategic accomplishments noted above. Key accomplishments in managing our investment portfolio results included:

achieving above target results for net investment income;

achieving outstanding impairment results and significant trading gains in our investment portfolios;

exceeding targeted allocations across private asset classes, including commercial mortgage loans, private placements and alternative asset commitments; and

successfully re-negotiating current derivative counterparty agreements, and negotiating new counter party agreements.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee approved an annual incentive award of \$1,900,000 for Mr. Sheehan, or approximately 180% of his targeted amount, for 2017.

Table of Contents***Annual Long-Term Equity Grants***

We believe that the largest component of our annual compensation opportunities for named executive officers should be in the form of longer-term incentives, including annual long-term equity grants. The Compensation Committee determines an approximate compensation value for annual equity grants for the CEO after receiving inputs from the Board and the Compensation Committee's compensation consultant, and for each other named executive officer based on the recommendations of our CEO. Additional considerations for award values include competitive pay levels, alignment of total pay at risk with the individual's ability to impact long-term company performance, the individual's sustained performance over time, and long-term succession and retention needs.

The CEO prepares a recommendation for the annual long-term equity grant compensation value for each of the named executive officers (other than himself), and the company uses a 20-day historical average closing price in February and/or March to create an estimate of the grant-date fair value of a share for planning purposes. The compensation value is converted to a number of shares, typically rounded, and then provided to the Compensation Committee for approval. This approach mitigates the impact of short-term fluctuations in stock price on award levels, allows for clear understanding of both share levels and approximate compensation values at the time of Compensation Committee approval, and facilitates delivering rounded award amounts. The Compensation Committee approves a number of shares at the end of this process. The compensation consultant works with the Compensation Committee to determine annual long-term equity grant awards to the CEO using this same approach, and the Compensation Committee approves awards to the CEO after reviewing the proposal with the Board in executive session.

Our equity awards to executive officers have included, over time, different combinations of SARs, PSUs and RSUs. Taken together, we believe our annual equity grants provide our named executive officers with effective retention value and appropriate incentives to achieve long-term company performance objectives, while aligning our executive officer compensation program with the long-term interests of our stockholders. For 2017, our named executive officers' long-term equity grants were awarded 50% in PSUs and 50% in RSUs. Our Compensation Committee reviewed the proposed compensation values for all executive officers at its meeting in March, determined aggregate award sizes based on the approach described above using an estimated share value at that time, and approved the performance goals, terms and conditions of the 2017-2019 PSUs and grants of RSUs.

Annual equity grants made in 2017 to each of our named executive officers were awarded in the following amounts:

Named Executive Officer	Approximate Compensation Value Intended to be Delivered ⁽¹⁾	# of RSUs Awarded (Granted 3/15/17)	Target # of 2017- 2019 PSUs Awarded (Granted 3/15/17)
Mr. McInerney	\$ 4,125,000	554,000	554,000
Ms. Groh	\$ 1,000,000	134,000	134,000
Mr. Schneider	\$ 2,000,000	269,000	269,000
Mr. Bobitz	\$ 633,000	85,000	85,000
Mr. Sheehan	\$ 1,500,000	202,000	202,000

- (1) Due to differences in how the grant-date fair value of awards is determined for accounting purposes, these amounts will differ from the amounts reflected as the grant date fair value of the awards in the 2017 Summary Compensation Table.

Table of Contents**Additional Information Regarding Awards of RSUs**

Awards of RSUs were included in our annual equity grants to named executive officers beginning in 2015 and first included in our annual CEO equity grants in 2017, as noted above. RSUs granted in 2015, 2016 and 2017 vest 33% per year, beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date. Net after-tax shares acquired by named executive officers through the grant or exercise of all company equity incentive awards are subject to a 50% retention ratio until stock ownership guidelines are met. Awards of RSUs are generally forfeited upon termination of employment with the company prior to vesting, except for limited instances described in the *Executive Compensation Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Additional Information Regarding 2017-2019 Performance Stock Unit Grants

Our Compensation Committee, with input from its independent compensation consultant and management, approves performance measures for our PSU grants that would be a meaningful indication of improved company financial performance.

Awards of 2017-2019 PSUs vest based on the company's achievement of performance goals relating to consolidated Genworth U.S. GAAP Adjusted Operating Income, measured over three discrete performance measurement periods as noted below. The target number of PSUs noted above is fixed for each participant at the time of grant, and following the performance period any unvested PSUs will be forfeited. Following the final performance measurement period, performance under each measurement period is independently weighted, with the results for each performance measurement period multiplied by the applicable weightings, then added together. As the first performance measurement period was complete as of December 31, 2017, the estimated result is noted below. No payout is earned for performance below threshold level for a given performance measurement period, while performance at threshold would result in a 50% payout, and performance at max would result in 150% of target.

2017-2019 Performance Stock Unit Metrics and Goals

		Consolidated Genworth U.S. GAAP Adjusted Operating Income ⁽¹⁾				
		Weight (% of Target)	Threshold (50% Payout)	Target (100% Payout)	Maximum (150% Payout)	Current Estimated Result
Performance Measurement Period						
January 1, 2017	December 31, 2017	34%	\$ 370	\$ 460	\$ 510	Maximum
January 1, 2018	December 31, 2018	33%	\$ 385	\$ 485	\$ 535	Not Available
January 1, 2019	December 31, 2019	33%	\$ 480	\$ 600	\$ 660	Not Available

- (1) Excludes impacts from proposed merger with Oceanwide, related to Purchase-GAAP. It is expected that all threshold, target and maximum performance goals for each Performance Measurement Period will be adjusted (up or down, as appropriate) at the time the company closes its proposed merger with Oceanwide in order to account for the impact of Purchase-GAAP accounting adjustments on the performance goals. Consolidated Genworth U.S. GAAP Adjusted Operating Income will be measured excluding impacts from in-force reserve changes from future period assumption changes (e.g. mortality, interest rate, expense, lapse, morbidity), methodology changes (e.g. changes that would arise from a system conversion), changes in foreign exchange

rates, expense associated with the Australia IPO Class Action lawsuit and litigation related to the proposed merger with Oceanwide (legal fees and settlement costs), and any strategic deal-related expenses (e.g. third party legal, actuarial or reinsurance support for negotiating or implementing a transaction).

Additional Information Regarding 2016-2018 Performance Stock Unit Grants

Awards of 2016-2018 PSUs are earned over a three-year period and vest based on company performance against two performance goals measured for our global mortgage insurance businesses and two performance

Table of Contents

goals measured for our U.S. life insurance business, as noted in the table below. The target number of PSUs is fixed for each participant at the time of grant, and following the performance period any unvested PSUs will be forfeited. The metrics are independently weighted (25% each), such that performance at threshold for all performance measures would result in a 50% payout, and performance for all four performance measures at maximum would result in a 125% payout. The maximum was set at 125% of the target. The Compensation Committee reserves the ability to use negative discretion upon payout of PSUs.

2016-2018 Performance Stock Unit Metrics and Goals

Performance Measure	Weight (% of Target)	Threshold (50% Payout)	Target (100% Payout)	Maximum (125% Payout)	Current Estimated Results
2016-2018 Mortgage Insurance Average Annual Adjusted Operating Income (\$MM) ⁽¹⁾	25%	\$ 300	\$ 410	\$ 510	Above Target
2016-2018 Mortgage Insurance Average Annual Adjusted Operating ROE (unlevered) ⁽²⁾	25%	6.8%	8.8%	10.6%	Above Target
2018 U.S. Life Insurance Expense (\$MM) ⁽³⁾	25%	\$ 460	\$ 425	\$ 400	Not Available
2016-2018 Cumulative LTC In-Force Rate Actions (\$MM) ⁽⁴⁾	25%	\$ 525	\$ 585	\$ 645	Above Target

- (1) Sum of U.S., Canada and Australia mortgage insurance businesses U.S. GAAP annual income (loss) from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effects of income attributable to non-controlling interests, net investment gains (losses), goodwill impairments, gains (losses) on the sale of businesses, gains (losses) on the early extinguishment of debt, gains (losses) on insurance block transactions and infrequent or unusual non-operating income. Adjusted operating income is translated at 0.74 foreign exchange rates for Australia and 0.77 for Canada and based on assumed ownership levels of 52.0% for Australia mortgage insurance business and 57.2% for our Canada mortgage insurance business.
- (2) Annual adjusted operating income excluding our portion of interest expense related to debt using our ownership percentage of 57.2% for Canada and 52.0% for Australia, divided by average ending Genworth's stockholders equity for U.S., Canada, and Australia, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and our portion of debt.
- (3) Target 2018 expenses are the gross Selling, General and Administrative expenses, including claim administration costs and software amortization, excluding certain costs for retention, actuarial staff augmentation, and costs or settlements associated with pending litigation. Expenses for an immediate annuities product offering and costs associated with strategic transactions will also be excluded from this measure.
- (4) Gross incremental premium approvals which are considered as premium or reserve releases that are premium equivalent based on the state approval assumptions utilized in the 2015 Loss Recognition Testing projections.

Final Determination of 2015-2017 Performance Stock Units

Final performance for our 2015-2017 PSUs was below threshold performance for our metric, resulting in the cancellation of the award with no payout in the first quarter of 2018. Company performance was measured relative to

achievement of threshold, target and maximum goals established for the ratio of our stock price to our book value (the Book Value Multiple), each at the end of the three-year performance period.

Table of Contents**2015-2017 Performance Stock Unit Metrics and Goals**

Metric	Weight (% of Target)	Threshold (50% Payout)	Target (100% Payout)	Maximum (200% Payout)	2017 Result	2015-2017 PSU Payout Earned
Book Value Multiple ⁽¹⁾	100%	0.50	0.65	0.80	0.15	0%

⁽¹⁾ The average daily closing price of Genworth's common stock for the period beginning one business day following Genworth's third quarter of 2017 earnings announcement through and including five business days following Genworth's fourth quarter of 2017 earnings announcement, divided by the two-point average of the company's Book Value Per Basic Share as of the close of the third quarter of 2017 and close of the fourth quarter of 2017. Book Value Per Basic Share equals Genworth's stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), divided by Genworth's common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

Additional Information Regarding Prior Awards of SARs

Awards of SARs were included in our annual equity grants prior to 2016. SARs granted in February 2014 vest 25% per year, while SARs granted in 2015 vest 33% per year, each beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date. Beginning with our 2011 annual equity grant, all grants of SARs have been in the form of Capped SARs, which include a limit on the maximum value per share upon exercise, in order to reduce accounting expense through a reduced grant date fair value. The Capped SAR awards made in 2011 through 2015 have a maximum share value of \$75.00, which allowed us to realize significant expense savings without materially diminishing the incentive and reward for long-term stock price appreciation.

Awards of SARs are generally forfeited upon termination of employment with the company prior to vesting, except for limited instances described in the *Executive Compensation Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below. Net after-tax shares acquired by executive officers through the grant or exercise of all company equity incentive awards are subject to a 50% retention ratio until stock ownership guidelines are met. Additionally, shares acquired through the exercise of stock options (if outstanding from prior grant practices) or SARs are further subject to the company's nine-month net hold policy (see the *Other Key Compensation and Governance Policies Executive Officer Stock Ownership Guidelines, Retention Ratio and Net Hold Policy* section below).

Our Other Compensation and Benefits Programs***Prior Compensation for Ms. Groh***

Ms. Groh was appointed Executive Vice President and CFO effective October 15, 2015. At the time of our annual long-term equity grants in the first quarter of 2015, Ms. Groh was not an executive officer of the company. Her 2015 annual long-term equity awards reflected an approach we used in 2015 for certain key non-executive officers that emphasized long-term retention through a combination of RSUs and deferred cash (referred to hereafter as

Cash-In-Lieu of Equity). Under this structure, Ms. Groh was awarded \$116,500 in Cash-In-Lieu of Equity, which vests 50% each on the first and second anniversaries of the grant date, and 15,550 RSUs, which vest 50% each on the third and fourth anniversaries of the grant date. Payout of the portion of Ms. Groh's Cash-In-Lieu of Equity award that vested in 2017 is reflected in the Bonus column of the 2017 Summary Compensation Table. Awards of RSUs and Cash-In-Lieu of Equity are generally forfeited upon termination of employment with the company prior to vesting, except for limited instances described in the *Executive Compensation Potential Payments upon Termination or*

Change of Control section below.

Additionally, prior to her appointment as CFO, Ms. Groh had been awarded two cash-based retention incentive awards of \$600,000, which became payable on September 30, 2016 and May 31, 2017, and are reflected in the Bonus column for the respective years in the Summary Compensation Table.

Table of Contents***Retention Incentive Awards For Messrs. Schneider, Sheehan and Bobitz***

On October 14, 2015, the Compensation Committee approved cash-based retention incentive awards of \$2,000,000 to Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sheehan, and a cash-based retention incentive award of \$425,000 to Mr. Bobitz, each of whom have demonstrated sustained performance and leadership in their critical roles, and whom were considered by the Compensation Committee as critical to retain through the company's strategic review period. The cash-based retention incentives include certain restrictive covenants, including non-solicitation of customers, clients or employees during employment and for 12 months following any future separation of service from the company. The incentives for Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sheehan became payable 50% on December 31, 2016, and the remaining 50% became payable on December 31, 2017 (these payments are reflected in the Bonus column of the 2017 Summary Compensation Table), provided they were still employed by the company on such dates, or earlier under certain limited circumstances, including a termination of employment without cause or for good reason (as such terms are defined in the company's 2015 Key Employee Severance Plan), death or disability. The cash-based retention incentive for Mr. Bobitz was paid on December 31, 2016.

In addition, on September 15, 2016, the Compensation Committee awarded an additional cash-based retention incentive of \$425,000 to Mr. Bobitz, which will become payable 100% on June 1, 2018, provided he is still employed by the company (or its successor) on such date, or earlier under certain limited circumstances, including a termination of employment without cause, death or disability.

Severance Benefits Involuntary Termination without a Change of Control

The Compensation Committee annually reviews the provisions and participants of executive-level severance benefits in order to monitor competitiveness and appropriate levels of benefits to meet the plan objectives. After such a review, we adopted the 2015 Key Employee Severance Plan (the 2015 Severance Plan), effective as of January 1, 2015, in order to offer competitive termination benefits, and promote retention of a selected group of key employees, including our named executive officers, and to provide key protections to the company in the form of restrictive covenants.

The specific terms of the 2015 Severance Plan, and the potential payments and benefits upon a termination of employment without cause or by the executive for good reason for each of our named executive officers are described more fully in the *Executive Compensation Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Severance Benefits Involuntary Termination Following a Change of Control

The Compensation Committee annually reviews the provisions and participants of our change in control plans to monitor competitiveness and appropriate levels of benefits to meet plan objectives. After such a review, we adopted the 2014 Change of Control Plan (the 2014 Change of Control Plan) in order to provide change of control severance benefits for a select group of key executives, including our named executive officers, in the event that the executive's employment is terminated without cause or by the executive for good reason within two years following a change of control of the company (each a Qualified Termination).

The change of control severance benefits are intended to keep participating key leaders neutral to the possibility of corporate transactions in the best interests of stockholders by removing the fear of job loss and other distractions that may result from potential, rumored or actual changes of control of the company. All benefits under our change of control plan are double-trigger benefits, meaning that no compensation will be paid to participants solely upon the occurrence of a change of control so as to not create an unintended incentive. We believe that this structure is appropriate for employees whose jobs are in fact terminated in such a transaction, without providing a windfall to

those who continue employment following the transaction.

Table of Contents

The specific terms of the 2014 Change of Control Plan, and the potential payments and benefits upon a Qualified Termination for each of our named executive officers are described more fully in the *Executive Compensation Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Retirement Benefits

Retirement benefits also fulfill an important role within our overall executive compensation program because they provide a competitive financial security component that supports attraction and retention of talent. We maintain the Retirement and Savings Plan (the Retirement and Savings Plan), a tax-qualified, defined contribution plan in which our U.S. employees, including our named executive officers, are eligible to participate. The Retirement and Savings Plan has two features: the 401(k) Savings Feature, in which participants can defer savings on a pre-tax basis and receive company matching contributions, subject to certain Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limits, and a Retirement Account Feature, which includes only company contributions made annually based on a schedule of completed years of service and age. In addition, we offered the following non-qualified retirement and deferred compensation plans in 2017 that were available to certain of our named executive officers:

Genworth Financial, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (the SERP), which is a defined benefit plan that was closed to new participants after December 31, 2009;

Genworth Financial, Inc. Retirement and Savings Restoration Plan (the Restoration Plan), which is a defined contribution plan; and

Genworth Financial, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (the Deferred Compensation Plan), which was closed to new contributions after December 31, 2015.

We continually assess our benefit offerings and seek to align benefit offerings with competitive market levels. It is important to us to keep our benefit design and costs competitive with our peers so that we can continue to attract and retain talent while managing our expenses. Each of the above non-qualified retirement plans is described in more detail in the *Executive Compensation Pension Benefits and Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation* sections below.

Other Benefits and Perquisites

We regularly review the benefits and perquisites provided to our named executive officers to ensure that our programs align with our overall principles of providing competitive compensation and benefits that maximize the interests of our stockholders. We provide executive officers with an individually-owned universal life insurance policy (the Leadership Life Program) available to all of our U.S.-based executives, an enhanced company-owned life insurance program (the Executive Life Program) and a limited number of perquisites intended to keep executive officers healthy and focused on company business with minimal distraction. The perquisites provided to named executive officers are the opportunity to receive financial planning services and annual physical examinations.

We also provide certain benefits in the event of death, total disability or sale of a business unit to a successor employer. Amounts payable to named executive officers in those limited circumstances are described in more detail in the *Executive Compensation Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below.

Other Key Compensation and Governance Policies

In addition to our compensation programs described above, the company maintains the following policies and practices intended to strengthen the overall long-term stockholder alignment and governance of our compensation programs.

Table of Contents***Executive Officer Stock Ownership Guidelines, Retention Ratio and Net Hold Policy***

The company maintains stock ownership guidelines for the amount of common stock that must be held by the company's executive officers. The stock ownership guidelines specify the value of company stock, as a multiple of the executive officer's base salary, which must be held by each executive officer.

Position	Multiple
CEO	7x Salary
CFO, CIO and COO	3x Salary
Other Executive Vice Presidents and Senior Vice Presidents	2x Salary

The ownership multiple is used to calculate a target number of shares for each designated executive officer as of January 1 of each year (or, in the case of a newly-designated executive officer, as of the date such executive officer first becomes subject to the ownership guidelines). The target number of shares is individually determined by multiplying the executive officer's then-current annual base salary by the applicable multiple, and dividing the result by the average closing price of the company's common stock during the 60 trading days immediately preceding the measurement date.

Compliance with the stock ownership requirements is also measured as of January 1 of each year. In the event that an executive officer has not reached the required level of stock ownership as of any measurement date, the executive officer will be subject to a 50% retention ratio that requires the executive officer to retain (and not sell or transfer) at least 50% of the after-tax profit shares resulting from the grant or exercise of all company equity incentive awards until the next measurement date. Decreases in overall stock price between measurement dates, therefore, will cause an increase in the number of shares that must be held in order to meet the ownership guideline.

In order to meet this stock ownership requirement, an executive officer may count (i) all shares of common stock owned by the executive officer, including common stock held in the company's Retirement and Savings Plan, (ii) any outstanding RSUs, but excluding any unvested RSUs that vest based on achievement of performance goals (such as PSUs), and (iii) a number of shares representing the aggregate spread value of vested and in-the-money stock options and SARs (with such number being calculated as of January 1 of each year on a pre-tax basis, based on the 60 trading day average closing price of the company's common stock on such date). Decreases in overall stock price between measurement dates, therefore, reduced the number of shares deemed to be owned relative to the goal and the resulting reduced ownership levels do not necessarily represent a disposition of shares between measurement dates. Furthermore, none of our named executive officers sold shares in 2015, 2016 or 2017.

The following table shows the number of shares of common stock considered to be held, and the applicable stock ownership requirements, for each of our named executive officers, as of January 1, 2018:

Named Executive Officer	Stock Requirement as of January 1, 2018, based on \$3.47 stock	Number of Shares Deemed Held as of January 1, 2018, based on \$3.47 stock price	Stock Held as a % of Guidelines as of January 1, 2018	Subject to 50% Net Share Retention Ratio For Duration
--------------------------------	---	--	--	--

	price average (#)	average (#)		of 2018
Mr. McInerney ⁽¹⁾	2,019,037	718,602	36%	Yes
Ms. Groh	519,181	343,614	66%	Yes
Mr. Schneider	627,344	708,258	> 100%	No
Mr. Bobitz	288,434	208,874	72%	Yes
Mr. Sheehan	519,181	599,809	> 100%	No

- (1) Mr. McInerney was deemed to have met 42% of his ownership goal as of January 1, 2015, based on a \$10.32 average stock price at that time. As a result of our measurement approach, the ownership requirements increased significantly for Mr. McInerney from that time until January 1, 2018 due to the decline in our stock price over that same time period. Additionally, the number of shares deemed to be held by Mr. McInerney for his vested SARs, awarded as the largest component of his initial grant at the time of his hiring, decreased to zero over that same period due to reductions in the spread value of that award. With the exception of one RSU award, Mr. McInerney's only other outstanding company equity awards are in the form of PSUs, which are not deemed as shares held until after they become vested. Mr. McInerney has not sold any shares of company stock since joining the company in 2013.

Table of Contents

Additionally, in order to minimize any possible appearance of an incentive for executive officers to seek to cause short-term increases in the price of Genworth shares in order to exercise stock options or SARs and sell the stock for unwarranted personal gains, the Compensation Committee requires executive officers to hold for at least nine months the shares of Genworth stock that they receive by exercising stock options or SARs (net of any shares applied for a cashless exercise or to pay applicable taxes). This requirement applies to all of our named executive officers.

Anti-Hedging and Anti-Pledging Policies for Directors and Executive Officers

The company maintains an anti-hedging policy, which prohibits executive officers and directors from buying or selling options (puts or calls) on Genworth securities on an exchange or in any other organized market, and also prohibits certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions with respect to Genworth securities, such as prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, forward sale contracts and exchange funds. The company maintains this policy because hedging transactions, which might be considered short-term bets on the movement of the company's securities, could create the appearance that the person is trading based on inside information. In addition, transactions in options may also focus the person's attention on short-term performance at the expense of our long-term objectives.

The company also maintains an anti-pledging policy, which prohibits its executive officers and directors from holding Genworth securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging Genworth securities as collateral for a loan. Securities held in a margin account as collateral for a margin loan may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. The company maintains this policy because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledger is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Genworth securities and the margin sale or foreclosure sale of Genworth securities during such time could also create the appearance that the person is trading based on inside information.

Clawback Policy

The company maintains a clawback policy under which the company will seek to recover, at the discretion and direction of the Compensation Committee, and after it has considered the costs and benefits of doing so, incentive compensation earned by, awarded or paid to a covered officer for performance periods beginning after January 1, 2011, if the result of a performance measure upon which the award was based or paid is subsequently restated or otherwise adjusted in a manner that would reduce the size of the award or payment (other than a restatement or adjustment due to a change in applicable accounting principles, rules or interpretations). In addition, if a covered officer engaged in fraud or intentional misconduct that contributed to an award or payment of incentive compensation to him or her that is greater than would have been paid or awarded in the absence of the misconduct, the company may take other remedial and recovery actions, as determined by the Compensation Committee.

Table of Contents***Tax and Accounting Considerations***

We consider accounting and tax implications when designing our executive compensation and incentive programs. For example, it has been our intent to maximize the deductibility of executive compensation while retaining flexibility to compensate executive officers in a manner commensurate with performance and the competitive landscape for executive talent. In particular, 2017 annual cash incentives for our named executive officers and awards of RSUs and PSUs were granted pursuant to the 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan. Using an umbrella approach, we established objective performance goals for the purpose of ensuring that such awards qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), which would make them fully deductible by the company. These performance goals were used to establish maximum possible annual incentives payable to each of the named executive officers, and maximum possible awards of performance-based RSUs and PSUs for each of the named executive officers, each of which we refer to as the Section 162(m) maximum awards. Separately, the Compensation Committee employs negative discretion to reduce the Section 162(m) maximum awards, as it deems appropriate, based on the Compensation Committee's evaluation of corporate, operational and individual performance. Other than base salaries, we structured the main elements of our 2017 regular annual compensation programs for named executive officers, including annual incentives and annual long-term equity grants, to each qualify as performance-based compensation that would be fully deductible by the company under Section 162(m). The exemption from Section 162(m)'s deduction limit for performance-based compensation, however, has been repealed by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in December 2017, such that compensation paid to our covered executive officers in excess of \$1,000,000 will not be deductible unless it qualifies for transition relief applicable to certain arrangements in place as of November 2, 2017.

As an example of our consideration of accounting impact, we noted that the Black-Scholes expense for stock options and SARs for the company has been significantly impacted by the company's historical stock price volatility, resulting in significantly higher than normal expenses for such awards. This led us to make grants of Capped SARs from 2011 through 2015, in lieu of traditional non-qualified stock options or SARs, in order to achieve reduced compensation expense.

Evaluation of Compensation Program Risks

The Compensation Committee annually reviews a report prepared by management regarding the design and operation of our compensation arrangements for employees, including executive officers, for the purpose of determining whether such programs might encourage inappropriate risk-taking that could have a material adverse effect on the company. Following that review for 2017 compensation, the Compensation Committee agreed with management's conclusion that the company's compensation plans, programs and policies do not encourage employees to take risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the company.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The following table provides information relating to compensation earned by or paid to our named executive officers in all capacities:

2017 Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Change in Pension Value and Non-equity Nonqualified Incentive Plan Compensation			Total (\$)
						Compensation Earning (\$) ⁽⁶⁾	Deferred Compensation (\$) ⁽⁷⁾	Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁷⁾	
Thomas J. McInerney	2017	996,804		4,443,080		3,000,000		525,327	8,965,211
President and Chief Executive Officer	2016	996,804		4,215,000		3,000,000		328,453	8,540,257
	2015	1,035,141		775,000		1,200,000		175,372	3,185,513
Kelly L. Groh	2017	588,498	658,250 ⁽¹⁾	1,074,680		900,000	135,675	175,661	3,532,764
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2016	538,657	658,250	860,400		850,000	75,376	129,750	3,112,433
	2015	435,909		114,759		425,000	133,837	89,946	1,199,451
Kevin D. Schneider	2017	722,683	1,000,000 ⁽²⁾	2,157,380		1,630,000	1,122,686	165,872	6,798,621
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2016	722,683	1,000,000	1,744,700		1,500,000	692,720	167,627	5,827,730
	2015	672,842		1,452,950	922,200	1,200,000	497,969	159,292	4,905,253
Ward E. Bobitz	2017	484,025		681,700		750,000	735,668	111,429	2,762,822
Executive Vice President and General	2016	423,642	425,000	430,200		750,000	422,665	84,603	2,536,110

Counsel									
Daniel J. Sheehan IV	2017	598,083	1,000,000 ⁽²⁾	1,620,040		1,900,000	1,309,516	148,615	6,576,254
Executive Vice	2016	598,083	1,000,000	1,314,500		1,900,000	801,545	136,884	5,751,012
President Chief	2015	621,085		1,780,950	957,000	1,300,000	476,280	116,711	5,252,026
Investment Officer									

- (1) Reflects the second of two equal installments in the amount of \$600,000 of a cash retention incentive originally awarded to Ms. Groh in 2015. Also includes the second of two equal installments in the amount of \$58,250 of Ms. Groh's cash long-term incentive originally awarded in 2015.
- (2) Reflects the second of two equal installments of a cash retention incentive originally awarded in 2015.
- (3) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of RSUs and PSUs awarded during the period, determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Grant date fair value for the RSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the underlying shares. Grant date fair value for the PSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the underlying shares at target performance and the probable outcome of performance-based conditions at the time of grant, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures. The 2017 value for each named executive officer includes the grant date fair value of PSUs granted, and also includes the grant date fair value of RSUs awarded. Assuming achievement of the PSU performance conditions at the highest level (rather than at target level), the aggregate grant date fair value of awards reflected in this column would be higher by the following amounts: Mr. McInerney, \$1,110,770; Ms. Groh, \$268,670; Mr. Schneider, \$539,345; Mr. Bobitz \$170,425; and Mr. Sheehan, \$405,010.
- (4) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of SARs, determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used in determining the grant date fair values of the SARs are set forth in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, which are included in our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2018. The actual value, if any, that a named executive officer may realize upon the exercise of SARs will depend on the excess of the stock price over the base price on the date of exercise (with the excess capped at a maximum stock price of \$75.00), so there is no assurance that the value realized by a named executive officer will be at or near the value reflected in this table.

Table of Contents

- (5) Reflects the value of cash incentives paid pursuant to our annual incentive program as described in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.
- (6) Reflects the annual change in actuarial present values of the eligible named executive officer's accumulated benefits under the SERP. The SERP was closed to new participants effective January 1, 2010. A description of the SERP precedes the 2017 Pension Benefits Table below.
- (7) See the 2017 All Other Compensation Details table below:

2017 All Other Compensation Details

Name	Company		Executive Physical (\$)	Financial Counseling (\$)	Total (\$)
	Contributions to the Retirement Plans (\$) ^(a)	Life Insurance Premiums (\$) ^(b)			
Mr. McInerney	479,617	22,725	3,000	19,985	525,327
Ms. Groh	143,850	8,526	3,300	19,985	175,661
Mr. Schneider	124,634	17,953	3,300	19,985	165,872
Mr. Bobitz	75,201	13,243	3,000	19,985	111,429
Mr. Sheehan	138,404	10,211			148,615

- (a) Reflects contributions made on behalf of the named executive officers for each of the following programs: (i) company matching contributions made in 2017 to the 401(k) Savings Feature of the Retirement and Savings Plan; (ii) company contributions made in 2018 to the Retirement Account Feature of the Retirement and Savings Plan, which are based on 2017 earnings; and (iii) company contributions made in 2018 to the Restoration Plan, which are based on 2017 earnings.
- (b) Represents premium payments made in 2017 for the following programs: (i) Leadership Life Program, an individually owned universal life insurance policy provided to all of our executives; and (ii) Executive Life Program, a \$1 million company-owned life insurance policy for which the participating named executive officers may identify a beneficiary for payment by us in the event of his or her death. Premiums for the Leadership Life Program are graded through age 59, with escalation in particular between age 50 and 59, and level thereafter.

CEO Pay Ratio

The CEO pay ratio figures below are a reasonable estimate calculated in a manner consistent with Item 402(u) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act.

We determined that as of December 31, 2017, our total number of U.S. employees was 3,529 and our total number of non-U.S. employees was 566. We excluded from this employee population a total of 54 employees from: Mexico (44), India (6), Hong Kong (1), and Korea (3) as the total number of employees from these non-U.S. jurisdictions was less than 5% of our total employee population.

To determine our median employee pay, we chose the sum of base salary and target annual incentive as our consistently applied compensation measure. We then annualized base salary for those employees who commenced work during 2017 and any employees who were on leave for a portion of 2017. For hourly employees, we used a reasonable estimate of hours worked to determine annual base pay.

Using this methodology, we identified the median employee and that person's total annual compensation was \$86,865, which includes \$72,399 in salary, \$7,500 in annual incentive and \$6,966 in company contributions to our Retirement and Savings Plan. The total annual compensation of our CEO was \$8,965,211. Accordingly, the ratio of CEO pay to median employee pay was 103:1.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards**

The table below provides information on the following plan-based awards that were made in 2017:

Annual Incentive. Annual incentive opportunities awarded to our named executive officers are earned based on company performance measured against one-year financial and operating objectives, together with a qualitative assessment of performance, including individual performance objectives. Additional information regarding the design of the annual incentive program and 2017 awards are included in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above. Annual incentives are identified as AI in the Award Type column of the following table.

Restricted Stock Units. Each RSU represents a contingent right to receive one share of our common stock in the future. If the company pays dividends on its common stock, dividend equivalents accrue with respect to the RSUs and are paid in cash at the time that the corresponding RSUs vest. Additional information regarding RSUs is included in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.

Performance Stock Units. PSUs consist of performance-vesting stock units that may convert to shares following the end of the performance period based on achievement of certain pre-established performance goals. PSUs are granted with respect to a target number of shares, will be forfeited if performance falls below a designated threshold level of performance, and may be earned up to 150% of the target number of shares for exceeding a designated maximum level of performance. Additional information regarding PSUs is included in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.

2017 Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table

Name	Award Type	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (\$)		Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards (#) ⁽¹⁾			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) ⁽²⁾	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾
			Target	Max	Threshold	Target	Max		
Mr. McInerney	AI		2,000,000	4,000,000					
	RSU	3/15/2017					554,000	2,221,540	
	PSU	3/15/2017			277,000	554,000	831,000	2,221,540	
Ms. Groh	AI		600,000	1,200,000					
	RSU	3/15/2017					134,000	537,340	
	PSU	3/15/2017			67,000	134,000	201,000	537,340	
Mr. Schneider	AI		1,087,500	2,175,000					

Edgar Filing: GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC - Form 10-K/A

	RSU	3/15/2017					269,000	1,078,690
	PSU	3/15/2017			134,500	269,000	403,500	1,078,690
Mr. Bobitz	AI		500,000	1,000,000				
	RSU	3/15/2017					85,000	340,850
	PSU	3/15/2017			42,500	85,000	127,500	340,850
Mr. Sheehan	AI		1,050,000	2,100,000				
	RSU	3/15/2017					202,000	810,019
	PSU	3/15/2017			101,000	202,000	303,000	810,019

- (1) The 2017-2019 PSUs may be earned and become vested based on our level of achievement of certain pre-established performance goals over the performance period ending on December 31, 2019.
- (2) The RSUs granted are scheduled to vest one-third per year beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date.
- (3) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of the award determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Grant date fair value for the RSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the underlying shares. Grant date fair value for the PSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the underlying shares at target performance and the probable outcome of performance-based conditions at the time of grant, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at 2017 Fiscal Year-End Table**

The table below provides information with respect to stock options, SARs, RSUs and PSUs outstanding on December 31, 2017:

Name	Option Awards				Stock Awards Equity Incentive Plan			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽⁷⁾	Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (#) ⁽⁸⁾	Awards: Market or Payout Value of Rights That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽⁷⁾
Mr. McInerney	1,200,000		7.90	01/02/2023	554,000 ⁽²⁾	1,722,940	1,500,000 ⁽⁹⁾	5,831,250
							554,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,584,410
Ms. Groh	4,500		7.80	02/13/2018	134,000 ⁽²⁾	416,740	180,000 ⁽⁹⁾	699,750
	39,000		14.18	02/10/2020	1,062 ⁽³⁾	3,303	134,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	625,110
	24,000		12.75	02/09/2021	2,500 ⁽⁴⁾	7,775		
	30,000		8.88	02/14/2022	15,550 ⁽⁵⁾	48,361		
	26,000		9.06	02/15/2023	120,000 ⁽⁶⁾	373,200		
	10,988	3,662 ⁽¹⁾	15.23	02/20/2024				
Mr. Schneider	8,400		7.80	02/13/2018	269,000 ⁽²⁾	836,590		
	45,000		16.31	08/01/2018	26,666 ⁽³⁾	82,931	365,000 ⁽⁹⁾	1,418,938
	100,000		7.80	08/19/2019	243,333 ⁽⁶⁾	756,766	269,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,254,885
	85,000		14.18	02/10/2020				
	85,000		12.75	02/09/2021				
	152,000		8.88	02/14/2022				
	100,000		5.13	06/01/2022				
	200,000		5.96	10/31/2022				
	215,000		9.06	02/15/2023				
	112,500	37,500 ⁽¹⁾	15.23	02/20/2024				
	176,667	83,333 ⁽¹⁾	7.99	02/20/2025				
Mr. Bobitz	4,200		7.80	02/13/2018	85,000 ⁽²⁾	264,350	90,000 ⁽⁹⁾	349,875
	23,500		2.46	02/12/2019	9,683 ⁽³⁾	30,114	85,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	396,525
	22,000		14.18	02/10/2020	60,000 ⁽⁶⁾	186,600		
	13,200		12.75	02/09/2021				
	15,300		8.88	02/14/2022				
	17,000		9.06	02/15/2023				
	15,750	5,250 ⁽¹⁾	15.23	02/20/2024				

Edgar Filing: GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC - Form 10-K/A

	60,000	30,000 ⁽¹⁾	7.99	02/20/2025				
Mr. Sheehan	7,400		7.80	02/13/2018	202,000 ⁽²⁾	628,220	275,000 ⁽⁹⁾	1,069,063
	18,000		7.80	08/19/2019	51,666 ⁽³⁾	160,681	202,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	942,330
	40,000		14.18	02/10/2020	183,333 ⁽⁶⁾	570,166		
	24,000		12.75	02/09/2021				
	32,400		8.88	02/14/2022				
	120,000		5.96	10/31/2022				
	135,000		9.06	02/15/2023				
	75,000	25,000 ⁽¹⁾	15.23	02/20/2024				
	183,334	91,666 ⁽¹⁾	7.99	02/20/2025				

(1) Remaining SARs vested 100% on 2/20/2018.

(2) RSUs vested one-third on 3/15/2018, 3/15/2019 and 3/15/2020.

(3) Remaining RSUs vested 100% on 2/20/2018.

(4) Remaining RSUs vest 100% on 11/3/2018.

(5) RSUs vest 50% on 3/20/2018 and 3/20/2019.

(6) RSUs vest 50% on 2/25/2018 and 2/25/2019.

(7) Market value is calculated based on the closing price of our common stock on December 31, 2017 of \$3.11 per share.

Table of Contents

- (8) 2015-2017 PSUs are not reflected as performance criteria was not met as of the end of the performance period, December 31, 2017.
- (9) 2016-2018 PSUs may be earned and become vested based on our level of achievement of certain pre-established performance goals over the performance period ending on December 31, 2018. Amounts reported here reflect maximum levels of achievement of the performance goals pursuant to applicable reporting requirements. For more information regarding PSUs, see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.
- (10) 2017-2019 PSUs may be earned and become vested based on our level of achievement of certain pre-established performance goals over the performance period ending on December 31, 2019. Amounts reported here reflect maximum levels of achievement of the performance goals pursuant to applicable reporting requirements. For more information regarding the 2016-2018 PSUs, see the 2017 Grants of Plan Based Awards Table and the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.

2017 Options Exercised and Stock Vested Table

The table below provides information regarding RSUs that vested during 2017. Net shares received by each named executive officer upon exercise or vesting of equity awards, after shares are withheld for taxes, are subject to the stock ownership guidelines and a 50% retention ratio, as well as the nine-month holding period policy with respect to exercises of stock options and SARs, each as described in the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above. No named executive officers exercised options or SARs in 2017.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Underlying Options/SARs Exercised (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#) ⁽¹⁾	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾
Mr. McInerney				
Ms. Groh			124,699	266,104
Mr. Schneider			148,334	598,469
Mr. Bobitz			41,570	167,199
Mr. Sheehan			143,334	577,519

(1) Reflects the gross number of shares received upon the vesting of RSUs. Based on the tax withholding payment election, a portion of the shares reflected above may have been withheld to cover taxes due.

(2) Reflects the fair market value of the underlying shares as of the vesting date.

Pension Benefits

The SERP is a non-qualified, defined benefit plan maintained to provide eligible executives with additional retirement benefits. The SERP was closed to new participants after December 31, 2009; therefore, Mr. McInerney was not eligible for the SERP when he joined the company in 2013. The annual SERP benefit is a life annuity equal to a fixed percentage multiplied by the participant's years of benefit service, and the participant's average annual compensation (based on the highest consecutive 36-month period within the last 120-month period prior to separation from service) with the result not to exceed 40% of the participant's average annual compensation. Benefit service is defined as

service since the plan's inception date (September 27, 2005) or date of SERP participation, whichever is later. The SERP benefit is then reduced by the value of the participant's account balance under the Retirement Account Feature of our Retirement and Savings Plan as converted to an annual annuity. Compensation for SERP purposes generally includes only base salary and annual cash incentive (each whether or not deferred).

Table of Contents

The annual SERP benefit is calculated as described below:

$$\text{SERP Benefit} = \left(1.45\% \times \text{Average Annual Compensation} \times \text{Service as Eligible Participant (through 12/31/2010)} \right) + \left(1.1\% \times \text{Average Annual Compensation} \times \text{Service as Eligible Participant (after 1/1/2011)} \right) \times \text{Annuitized value of the company's qualified plan: Retirement Account Feature}$$

Each participant in the SERP will partially vest with regard to their benefit when they reach age 55 and have earned five years of future service (i.e. service occurring after December 31, 2015). Once a SERP participant has earned five years of future service and has reached at least age 55, the participant will become partially vested based on a scale ranging from 50% at age 55 and increasing by 10% each year until the participant reaches full vesting at age 60. This change could result in the potential for earlier partial vesting for participants if they complete the required years of future service. If a participant resigns before vesting, then his or her SERP benefit will be forfeited. Only in certain circumstances will the SERP become fully vested upon termination prior to age 60, as described in the *Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* section below. Benefit payments under the SERP will begin following a participant's qualifying separation from service, but not earlier than age 60. The SERP has no provisions for acceleration of payout before age 60. There are also no provisions for the granting of extra years of service.

Material assumptions used to calculate the present value of the accumulated benefit are as follows:

The accumulated benefit represents the current accrued benefit first available at age 60 utilizing actual service and compensation as of December 31, 2017;

Interest rate of 3.63%;

Mortality prescribed in Section 417(e) of the Code for lump sum payments from qualified plans;

Form of payment actuarially equivalent to a five-year certain and life benefit; and

Payments are guaranteed for the life of the participant.

All SERP benefit accruals will freeze as of December 31, 2020. In addition, existing SERP participants were offered an opportunity to make an irrevocable, one-time election before the end of 2015 to freeze their SERP benefit accruals early, effective December 31, 2015, and begin receiving restoration benefits under the Restoration Plan as of January 1, 2016 (Ms. Groh made this election; Messrs. Schneider, Bobitz and Sheehan did not).

The table below reflects the present value of the accrued benefit as of December 31, 2017.

2017 Pension Benefits Table

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Mr. McInerney ⁽¹⁾	*			
Ms. Groh ⁽²⁾	SERP	10.33	794,876	
Mr. Schneider	SERP	12.33	4,110,852	
Mr. Bobitz	SERP	12.33	1,719,908	
Mr. Sheehan	SERP	12.33	3,866,541	

(1) The SERP was closed to new participants after December 31, 2009; therefore, Mr. McInerney was not eligible for the SERP when he joined the company in 2013.

(2) Ms. Groh elected to freeze her SERP benefit as of December 31, 2015 in order to begin receiving restoration benefits under our Restoration Plan as described in the Pension Benefits section above.

Table of Contents

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation

The company maintains the Restoration Plan, a non-qualified defined contribution plan, which provides eligible executives, including our named executive officers, with benefits generally equal to any matching contributions that they are precluded from receiving under the 401(k) Savings Feature of our Retirement and Savings Plan as a result of restrictions under the Code (the Restoration 401(k) Savings Feature). For 2017, we provided a contribution credit equal to 5% of the participant's eligible pay (base salary and annual cash incentive paid) in excess of the annual compensation limit in Section 401(a)(17) of the Code (\$270,000 in 2017).

Since January 1, 2010, newly hired or promoted executive officers who were not already participants in the SERP have been eligible for up to two additional types of contributions within the Restoration Plan. For those eligible executive officers, the Restoration Plan provides supplemental benefits equal to the amount of contributions that executives are precluded from receiving under the Retirement Account Feature of our qualified Retirement and Savings Plan (the Restoration Retirement Account Feature). Current participants in the SERP will become eligible to receive Restoration Retirement Account Feature contributions effective as of the day their respective benefit accruals under the SERP become frozen, which was either on January 1, 2016 if they elected to freeze benefit accruals early (as Ms. Groh did), or on January 1, 2021 (applicable to Messrs. Schneider, Bobitz and Sheehan).

Participants become vested with respect to the Restoration 401(k) Savings Feature and Restoration Retirement Account Feature account balances as of the earlier of reaching age 60 or attaining three years of future service (i.e., service occurring after December 31, 2015).

In addition, certain executive officers are eligible for an additional 3% contribution credit on all eligible pay (the Supplemental Contribution). The Supplemental Contribution was closed to new participants after December 31, 2015, and is being eliminated entirely effective December 31, 2020. In 2017, Mr. McInerney was the only named executive officer eligible for this Supplemental Contribution provided under the Restoration Plan. The portion of the Restoration Plan balance attributable to the Supplemental Contribution will not vest until attainment of age 60 with at least five years of service.

Eligible executives, including our named executive officers, have had the opportunity to request that their Restoration Plan contribution credits (balances) be invested in or track a diverse array of generally available mutual fund investment options.

The company previously offered a voluntary Deferred Compensation Plan that provided participants with the ability to annually defer receipt of a portion of their base salary and/or annual incentive award in order to save and accumulate additional retirement funds on a before-tax basis. Earnings (and losses) were credited to executive accounts based on participant choices between 10 generally available mutual fund investment options. A participant could defer between 10% and 75% of his or her salary and between 25% and 85% of his or her annual incentive award and could elect to have such deferred amount, plus any earnings (or losses) thereon, paid upon the participant's termination of employment (in a lump sum or over up to 10 annual installments), or elect to receive an in-service lump sum payment upon a specific date. Participants were always 100% vested in their Deferred Compensation Plan accounts. As of December 31, 2017, Ms. Groh and Mr. Bobitz were the only named executive officers who had a balance in the Deferred Compensation Plan. Effective for plan years beginning January 1, 2016, the company suspended future contributions to the plan.

Table of Contents**2017 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table**

Name	Plan Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$)⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$)⁽²⁾
Mr. McInerney	Restoration		455,317	143,160		1,639,656
Ms. Groh	Restoration		116,850	32,003		388,187
	Deferred Compensation			20,685		157,273
Mr. Schneider	Restoration		97,634	88,263		811,794
Mr. Bobitz	Restoration		48,201	22,250		229,681
	Deferred Compensation			15,546		80,947
Mr. Sheehan	Restoration		111,404	76,913		736,731

- (1) Reflects company contributions to the Restoration Plan made in 2018, which are based on 2017 earnings. The contributions are reported as compensation for 2017 in the All Other Compensation column of the 2017 Summary Compensation Table.
- (2) Aggregate balances reported as of December 31, 2017 for the named executive officers include amounts that were reported in the Summary Compensation Tables for 2017 and years prior. For the Restoration Plan, the amount of compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Tables for 2017 and years prior is \$1,417,148 for Mr. McInerney, \$215,957 for Ms. Groh, \$529,379 for Mr. Schneider, \$78,720 for Mr. Bobitz and \$406,389 for Mr. Sheehan.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control

The following tables and narrative disclosure summarize the compensation and benefits payable to each of the named executive officers in the event of a termination of employment under various circumstances, assuming that such termination was effective as of December 31, 2017. The compensation and benefits described and quantified below are in addition to the compensation and benefits that would already be earned or vested upon such named executive officer's termination, including accrued but unpaid salary, accrued and unused vacation pay, and payments and benefits accrued under our broad-based benefit programs, including any vested contributions we made under the 401(k) Savings and Retirement Account Features of our Retirement and Savings Plan.

Involuntary Termination of Employment (Without a Change of Control)

In December 2014, the Compensation Committee approved the 2015 Severance Plan, which became effective as of January 1, 2015, in order to promote the retention of a select group of key employees, including our named executive officers, by providing severance benefits in the event their employment is terminated under certain circumstances and to align with severance benefits commonly provided in our market for competing executive talent. The 2015 Severance Plan replaced the company's prior severance plan, which expired by its terms on December 31, 2014.

In the event the employment of a named executive officer is terminated without cause or by the executive for good reason (as such terms are defined in the 2015 Severance Plan), such named executive officer would be entitled to receive the following severance benefits under the 2015 Severance Plan:

Severance payment. The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash severance payment, payable within 60 days of the date of termination in an amount equal to two times the sum of base salary and target annual incentive, in the case of Mr. McInerney, and one times base salary plus one times target annual incentive for the other named executive officers.

Table of Contents

Pro rata annual incentive award. The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash payment based on the annual incentive award that would have been payable with respect to the fiscal year in which the qualified termination occurs (determined at the end of such year based on actual performance results), prorated to the nearest half month to reflect the portion of the fiscal year that had elapsed prior to the date of termination.

Benefits payment. The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash payment, payable within 60 days of the date of termination, equal to the monthly cost of the employer portion to provide the group medical, dental, vision, and/or prescription drug plan benefits the employee had been receiving before the termination, multiplied by 12.

Partial vesting of time-based equity awards. Stock options, SARs, RSUs and other equity awards with time-based vesting restrictions held by the named executive officer would become immediately vested as of the participant's termination, but only with respect to a number of awards that otherwise would have become vested on the award's next regularly scheduled vesting date based on continued employment (the remainder of such awards would be forfeited), and stock options and SARs would remain exercisable until the earlier of the first anniversary of the date of the qualified termination or the award's regular expiration date.

Vesting of performance-based equity awards. Performance-based equity awards held by the named executive officer for at least 12 months would remain outstanding and would be earned, if at all, based on actual performance through the end of the performance period, prorated to the nearest half-month to reflect the portion of the performance period year that had elapsed prior to the date of termination.

Retirement plan provisions. The named executive officer would become fully vested in any funded or unfunded nonqualified pension, retirement or deferred compensation plans in which he or she participates, provided he or she has been employed by the company for at least five years.

To receive severance benefits under the 2015 Severance Plan, the executive would have to execute and deliver to us a general release of claims and agree to certain restrictive covenants, including a 12-month non-compete provision, 24-month restrictions on the solicitation of customers and employees, and restrictions on the use of confidential information.

The following table summarizes the payments and benefits that would have been payable to the named executive officers under the 2015 Severance Plan and other retention incentives in the event of a termination without cause or by the executive for good reason on December 31, 2017.

	Mr. McInerney	Ms. Groh	Mr. Schneider	Mr. Bobitz	Mr. Sheehan
Cash Severance ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,812,500	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,650,000
Annual Incentive ⁽²⁾	3,000,000	900,000	1,630,000	750,000	1,900,000
Retention Incentive ⁽³⁾				425,000	
Payments Related to Health Benefits ⁽⁴⁾	6,155	10,973	23,814		22,325

SAR and Option Vesting ⁽⁵⁾					
RSU Vesting ⁽⁶⁾	574,314	360,772	740,180	211,533	655,174
PSU Vesting ⁽⁷⁾	3,887,500	466,500	945,958	233,250	712,708
SERP Vesting ⁽⁸⁾		794,876	4,110,852	1,719,908	3,866,541
Restoration Plan Vesting ⁽⁹⁾		388,187	811,794	229,681	736,731
Total	\$ 13,467,969	\$ 4,121,308	\$ 10,075,098	\$ 4,569,372	\$ 9,543,479

- (1) Reflects a cash severance in the amount of two times the sum of base salary and target annual incentive in the case of Mr. McInerney, and one times base salary plus one times target annual incentive in the case of the other named executive officers.

Table of Contents

- (2) Reflects an annual incentive award based on actual performance results through the end of 2017. Annual incentive awards under the 2015 Severance Plan are determined based on actual pro rata performance.
- (3) Reflects cash-based retention incentive awards that remained outstanding and had not been earned as of December 31, 2017. For more information regarding the retention incentive, please see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* above.
- (4) Represents a lump sum cash payment equal to the company cost of 12 months of continued health coverage.
- (5) Reflects the aggregate value of stock options and SARs (based on the excess, if any, of the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 over the exercise price) that would immediately vest as of the executive's termination (the awards for which vesting would accelerate are those awards that would have become vested on the award's next regularly scheduled vesting date based on continued employment). Because the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 (\$3.11) was less than the exercise price for all stock options and SARs that would become vested, no value for these awards is reflected in the table.
- (6) Reflects the aggregate value of RSUs (based on the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 of \$3.11) that would immediately vest as of the executive's termination (the awards for which vesting would accelerate are those awards that would have become vested on the award's next regularly scheduled vesting date based on continued employment).
- (7) Reflects the aggregate value of 2016-2018 PSUs that would remain outstanding following the executive's termination, and could be earned, if at all, at the end of the performance period based on actual results, prorated to the nearest half-month to reflect the portion of the performance period year that had elapsed prior to the date of termination. Based on current progress toward goals, amounts payable based on maximum level of performance are shown. Performance-based equity awards that have been held for less than one year at the time of termination are forfeited, and therefore the named executive officers would have forfeited the 2017-2019 PSUs granted on March 15, 2017. Based on performance toward goals, the 2015-2017 PSUs did not result in any payout following the performance period.
- (8) Reflects the present value of each participating named executive officer's accumulated benefits under the SERP, as noted in the 2017 Pension Benefits Table, which would become fully vested.
- (9) Reflects the outstanding balance of the Restoration Plan as of December 31, 2017, including contributions made to the plan in 2017 for qualified earnings in 2017, as noted in the 2017 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table, which would become fully vested, provided the executive officer has been employed by the company for at least five years. For Mr. McInerney, the unvested portion of his Restoration Plan balance would be forfeited because as of December 31, 2017 he had not met this five-year service requirement.

Involuntary Termination Following a Change of Control

In December 2014, the Compensation Committee adopted the 2014 Change of Control Plan in order to continue to provide severance benefits to a select group of key executives, including our named executive officers, in the event that the executive's employment is terminated without cause or by the executive for good reason following a change of control of the company. If an executive becomes eligible to receive benefits under the 2014 Change of Control Plan, he or she will not be eligible to receive benefits under the 2015 Severance Plan. The 2014 Change of Control Plan replaced and consolidated the company's two prior change of control plans.

Pursuant to the 2014 Change of Control Plan, a named executive officer would receive payments and benefits in the event of a termination of employment without cause or by the executive with good reason within two years following a change of control of the company (each a Qualified Termination as defined in the Change of Control Plan). In the event of a Qualified Termination, such named executive officer would be eligible to receive the following severance benefits under the 2014 Change of Control Plan:

Severance payment. The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash severance payment in an amount equal to two and one-half times the sum of his base salary and target annual incentive in the

Table of Contents

case of Mr. McInerney, and two times the sum of his or her base salary and target annual incentive in the case of the other named executive officers, payable within 60 days following termination.

Pro rata annual incentive award. The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash payment based on the annual incentive award that would have been payable with respect to the fiscal year in which the Qualified Termination occurs (determined based on actual pro rata performance, to the extent such performance can be reasonably established, or otherwise based on an assumed achievement of all relevant performance goals at target), prorated to the nearest half-month to reflect the portion of the fiscal year that had elapsed prior to the Qualified Termination, and payable within 60 days following termination.

Vesting of time-based equity awards. Stock options, SARs, RSUs and other stock awards with time-based vesting restrictions held by the named executive officer would become immediately vested as of a Qualified Termination and would remain exercisable until the award's regular expiration date.

Vesting of performance-based equity awards. Performance-based equity awards held by the named executive officer would become vested and be deemed earned based on actual pro rata performance as of the date of a Qualified Termination, to the extent such performance can be reasonably established, or otherwise based on an assumed achievement of all relevant performance goals at target, prorated to the nearest half-month to reflect the portion of the performance period that had elapsed prior to the Qualified Termination, and payable within 60 days following termination.

Payment related to health and life insurance benefits. The named executive officer would receive a lump sum cash payment, payable within 60 days of the date of termination, equal to the monthly cost of the employer portion to provide the group medical, dental, vision, and/or prescription drug plan benefits the employee had been receiving before the qualified termination, multiplied by 18, and he or she would continue to receive life insurance coverage for 18 months.

Retirement plan provisions. The named executive officer would become fully vested in any funded or unfunded nonqualified pension, retirement or deferred compensation plans in which he or she participates. The 2014 Change of Control Plan provides that in the event the participant would be subject to a 20% excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code (imposed on individuals who receive compensation in connection with a change of control that exceeds certain specified limits), the payments and benefits would be reduced to the maximum amount that does not trigger the excise tax, unless the executive would retain greater value (on an after-tax basis) by receiving all payments and benefits and paying all excise and income taxes.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the payments and benefits that would have been payable to the named executive officers under the 2014 Change of Control Plan and other retention incentives in the event of a Qualified Termination as of December 31, 2017:

	Mr. McInerney	Ms. Groh	Mr. Schneider	Mr. Bobitz	Mr. Sheehan
Cash Severance ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,625,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,300,000
Annual Incentive ⁽²⁾	3,000,000	900,000	1,630,000	750,000	1,900,000
Retention Incentive ⁽³⁾				425,000	
Payment Related to Health Benefits ⁽⁴⁾	9,232	16,459	35,721		33,487
SAR and Option Vesting ⁽⁵⁾					
RSU Vesting ⁽⁶⁾	1,722,940	849,378	1,676,287	481,064	1,359,067
PSU Vesting ⁽⁷⁾	3,684,313	512,113	1,035,630	269,533	779,573
SERP Vesting ⁽⁸⁾		794,876	4,110,852	1,719,908	3,866,541
Restoration Plan Vesting ⁽⁹⁾	423,504	388,187	811,794	229,681	736,731
Continued Life Insurance ⁽¹⁰⁾	35,239	14,033	30,440	22,146	16,223
280G Cut-Back ⁽¹¹⁾					
Total	\$ 16,375,228	\$ 5,875,046	\$ 12,955,724	\$ 5,897,332	\$ 11,991,622

- (1) Reflects a lump sum cash severance payment, payable within 60 days of the date of termination in an amount equal to two and one-half times base salary plus two and one-half times target annual incentive in the case of Mr. McInerney, or two times base salary plus two times target annual incentive in the case of the other named executive officers.
- (2) Reflects lump sum cash payment of the current-year annual incentive award based on actual performance results through the end of 2017. Annual incentive awards under the 2014 Change of Control Plan are determined based on actual pro rata performance, to the extent such performance can be reasonably established, or otherwise based on an assumed achievement of all relevant performance goals at target.
- (3) Reflects cash-based retention incentive awards that remained outstanding and had not been earned as of December 31, 2017. For more information regarding the retention incentive, please see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.
- (4) Reflects a lump sum cash payment equal to the company cost of 18 months of continued health coverage.
- (5) Reflects the aggregate value of stock options and SARs (based on the excess, if any, of the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 over the exercise price) which would become immediately vested and exercisable in full. Because the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 (\$3.11) was less than the exercise price for all stock options and SARs that would become vested, no value for these awards is reflected in the table.
- (6) Reflects the aggregate value of RSUs (based on the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 of \$3.11) which would immediately vest as of the executive's termination.
- (7) Pursuant to the 2014 Change of Control Plan, 2016-2018 and 2017-2019 PSUs would become vested and be deemed earned based on actual pro rata performance as of the date of a participant's Qualified Termination, to the extent such performance can be reasonably established in the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee, or otherwise based on an assumed achievement of all relevant performance goals at target. Amounts in column

reflect the aggregate value of these PSUs (based on the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 of \$3.11) which would become vested based on an assumed achievement of performance goals at target levels, and a pro rata payout based on the portion of the performance period elapsed as of the Qualified Termination. Based on performance toward goals, the 2015-2017 PSUs did not result in any payout following the performance period.

- (8) Reflects the present value of each participating named executive officer's accumulated benefits under the SERP, as noted in the 2017 Pension Benefits Table, which would become fully vested.
- (9) Reflects the outstanding balance of the Restoration Plan as of December 31, 2017, including contributions made to the plan in 2018 for qualified earnings in 2107, as noted in the 2017 Non-Qualified Deferred

Table of Contents

Compensation Table, which would become fully vested. For Mr. McInerney, this represents only the Supplemental Contribution account balance within the Restoration Plan due to the fact he is already vested in the 401(k) Savings and Retirement Account Feature balances.

- (10) Reflects the estimated value of premium payments for 18 months of continued coverage under the Leadership Life and Executive Life Programs.
- (11) If an executive's total parachute payments exceed the 280G threshold amount by less than 10%, then the compensation payable to the executive will be reduced such that the total parachute payments to the executive do not exceed the 280G threshold amount (the amount of any such reduction is referred to as a "280G Cut-Back"). This provision was not applicable to any of our named executive officers under this scenario.

Death or Disability

In the event of death or total disability, executive officers (or their designated beneficiary) would generally be eligible to receive the following:

Equity Awards. In the event of death, all unvested stock options and SARs would become vested and exercisable, all unvested RSUs would become vested, and unvested PSUs held for at least one year would become vested on a pro rata basis as of the date of termination based on the number of full months elapsed from the grant date until the date of termination, and would pay out at the end of the regular performance period based on actual performance. In the event of termination due to total disability, the treatment of outstanding stock options, SARs, RSUs and PSUs is the same as in the event of death, except that with respect to outstanding stock options, SARs and RSUs, any such equity awards not held for more than one year as of the date of termination would be forfeited.

Annual Incentive. Executive officers (or their designated beneficiary) would receive a pro-rated portion of any annual incentive award, based on actual performance results.

Retirement Programs. Executive officers (or their designated beneficiary) would become vested in the SERP benefits shown in the 2017 Pension Benefits Table and the balance of the Restoration Plan reported in the 2017 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table (which includes the 2017 contribution to the Restoration Plan, based on 2017 compensation).

Life Insurance Programs. In the event of death, their beneficiary would receive payments pursuant to the Leadership Life and Executive Life Programs in the form of death benefits. In the event of disability, the executive would receive one year of continued Leadership Life Program premiums.

The following table summarizes the payments and benefits payable to the named executive officers (or their designated beneficiary) in the event of death or total disability as of December 31, 2017:

	Mr. McInerney		Ms. Groh		Mr. Schneider		Mr. Bobitz		Mr.
	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death
1 SAR Vesting	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Edgar Filing: GENWORTH FINANCIAL INC - Form 10-K/A

	1,722,940		849,378	432,638	1,676,287	839,697	481,064	216,741	1,359,0
	3,887,500	3,877,500	466,500	466,500	945,958	945,958	233,250	233,250	712,7
ive ⁽⁵⁾							425,000	425,000	
l Incentive									
	3,000,000	3,000,000	900,000	900,000	1,630,000	1,630,000	750,000	750,000	1,900,0
			794,876	794,876	4,110,852	4,110,852	1,719,908	1,719,908	3,866,5
Vesting ⁽⁸⁾	423,504	423,504	388,187	388,187	811,794	811,794	229,681	229,681	736,7
Program ⁽⁹⁾	2,000,000	17,186	2,000,000	5,534	2,000,000	14,965	1,700,000	10,103	2,000,0
rogram ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,453,500		1,453,500		1,456,000		1,453,500		1,463,0
	\$ 12,487,444	\$ 7,318,190	\$ 6,852,441	\$ 2,987,735	\$ 12,630,891	\$ 8,353,266	\$ 6,922,403	\$ 3,584,683	\$ 12,038,0

Table of Contents

- (1) Reflects the aggregate value of stock options and SARs (based on the excess, if any, of the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 over the exercise price) which would become immediately vested and exercisable in full. Because the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 (\$3.11) was less than the exercise price for all stock options and SARs that would become vested, no value for these awards is reflected in the table.
- (2) Reflects the aggregate value of RSUs (based on the closing price of Genworth common stock on December 31, 2017 of \$3.11) which would immediately vest as of the executive's death or total disability.
- (3) Based on performance toward goals, the 2015-2017 PSUs were not earned and did not become vested following the performance period. Based on current progress toward goals, a pro rata payout of 2016-2018 PSUs based on a maximum level of performance is reflected in the table. Performance-based equity awards that have been held for less than one year at the time of termination are forfeited, and therefore the named executive officers would have forfeited the 2017-2019 PSUs granted on March 15, 2017.
- (5) Reflects cash-based retention incentive awards that remained outstanding and had not been earned as of December 31, 2017. For more information regarding the retention incentive, please see the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.
- (6) Reflects a pro rata portion of any annual incentive award, based on actual performance results.
- (7) Reflects the present value of each participating named executive officer's accumulated benefits under the SERP, as noted in the 2017 Pension Benefits Table, which would become fully vested.
- (8) Pursuant to the terms of the Restoration Plan, the Restoration Plan balances become vested in the event of death or disability. For Mr. McInerney, this represents only the Supplemental Contribution account balance within the Restoration Plan due to the fact he is already vested in the 401(k) Savings and Retirement Account Feature balances. These amounts, which include contributions to be made on behalf of the named executive officers in 2017 for compensation earned in 2017 are reported in the 2017 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table.
- (9) Represents death benefits payable to the named executive officer's beneficiary in the event of death, or the value of one year of continued premium payments in the event of total disability.
- (10) Pursuant to the terms of the Executive Life Program, we will use the proceeds from a company-owned life insurance policy to pay the named executive officer's beneficiary a \$1 million payment, plus a gross-up on federal and state income taxes related to that payment.

Each of our executive benefit and compensation programs has varying retirement definitions. Upon a voluntary termination, a retirement-eligible executive would be eligible to receive the following:

Retirement Programs. The current definition of retirement for purposes of the SERP is attainment of age 60 with five years of service. As amended and described above, participants in the SERP may partially vest sooner after they reach age 55 and have earned five years of future service (i.e., service occurring after December 31, 2015) based on a scale ranging from 50% at age 55 and increasing by 10% each year until the participant reaches full vesting at age 60. The SERP was closed to new participants effective January 1, 2010; therefore, Mr. McInerney is not eligible for our SERP. The Restoration Plan currently vests upon termination if the participant is at least age 60 with respect to the Restoration 401(k) Savings and Restoration Retirement Account Feature account balances, and after age 60 with five years of service with respect to any Supplemental Contribution account balance. As of December 31, 2017, Mr. McInerney was vested in the Restoration 401(k) Savings and Restoration Retirement Account Feature balances (\$1,216,152), but was not yet vested in his Supplemental Contribution account balance (\$423,504) as he had not yet met the five-year service requirement as of this date.

As amended and described above, the Restoration Plan may also become vested after attaining three years of future service (i.e., service occurring after December 31, 2015) with respect to the Restoration 401(k) Savings Feature and Restoration Retirement Account Feature (there is no change to the vesting requirements for Supplemental Contributions). Benefits will be paid from the Restoration Plan in 10 annual installments if the account balance is \$50,000 or more at retirement or paid in a lump sum if the account balance is less than \$50,000 at retirement.

Table of Contents

Life Insurance Programs. The definition of retirement under the Leadership Life Program is age 60 with 10 years of service. If this eligibility is met, we will continue to pay Leadership Life Program premiums until the later of age 65 or until a total of 10 annual premium payments have been made. For participants under the Executive Life Program prior to January 1, 2007, we will continue to pay the premium if the executive retires at age 60 with 10 years of service. For participants who joined the Executive Life Program after January 1, 2007, coverage will cease at termination.

Equity Awards. All unvested stock option, SAR and RSU awards that have been held for one year at the time of retirement would immediately vest and become exercisable if the participant is at least age 60 with five years of service at retirement. PSUs would become vested on a pro rata basis, based on actual performance for the entire performance period.

Business Disposition

Some of our equity awards contain provisions for modified vesting if an employee terminates as a result of employment by a successor employer to which we have transferred a business operation (*Business Disposition*). In the event of a Business Disposition and related termination of employment as of December 31, 2017, all unvested SARs noted in the Outstanding Equity Awards at 2017 Fiscal Year-End Table above that have been held for at least 12 months as of the date of termination would continue to vest in accordance with their original vesting schedule, and outstanding stock options and SARs would expire on the earlier of the original expiration date or five years from the Business Disposition date. All outstanding RSU and PSU awards held by an employee transferred in a Business Disposition would be forfeited immediately upon such Business Disposition. For Mr. Bobitz, the cash-based retention incentive awards held would vest and become payable should employment terminate as a result of a Business Disposition.

Compensation of Directors

The Nominating Committee has the responsibility for annually reviewing and recommending to the Board compensation and benefits for non-management directors. Non-management directors are those directors who are not executive officers of Genworth or its affiliates. Accordingly, all directors, other than Mr. McInerney, are regarded as non-management directors. Mr. McInerney does not receive any compensation for serving as a director. Based on the Nominating Committee's review, it determined not to recommend any changes to the company's non-management director compensation and benefits program for 2017 in consideration of the pending Oceanwide transaction, but to revisit the issue in 2018.

The company's compensation and benefits for non-management directors for 2017 are as follows:

Annual Retainer. Each non-management director is paid an annual retainer, payable in quarterly installments following the end of each quarter of service. The amount of the annual retainer is \$230,000. Of this amount, 60% of the annual retainer is paid in deferred stock units (DSUs) and 40% is paid in cash. Instead of receiving a cash payment, non-management directors may elect to have 100% of their annual retainer paid in DSUs; however, no more than 30,000 DSUs may be granted to any non-management director with respect to the annual retainer in any one calendar year. To the extent this limit would be exceeded, the remainder of a director's annual retainer will be paid in cash.

Deferred Stock Units. Each DSU awarded to non-management directors represents the right to receive one share of our common stock in the future. DSUs are granted at the end of each quarter of service and are credited to a notional account maintained by us in the recipient's name. The number of DSUs granted is determined by dividing the DSU value to be delivered by the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. If the company pays dividends on its common stock, dividend equivalents accrue with respect to the DSUs, which are reinvested in additional DSUs. The DSUs will be paid out beginning one year after the director leaves the Board in a single payment or in payments over 10 years, at the election of the director, or, if earlier, upon the death of the director.

Table of Contents

Retainer for Non-Executive Chairman of the Board. The Non-Executive Chairman of the Board receives a \$200,000 annual retainer in addition to the regular annual retainer. Such amount is paid in quarterly installments, following the end of each quarter of service. Of this amount, 60% is paid in DSUs and 40% is paid in cash. Instead of receiving a cash payment, the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board may elect to have 100% of the additional annual retainer paid in DSUs; however, no more than 25,000 DSUs may be granted to the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board with respect to the additional annual retainer in any one calendar year. To the extent this limit would be exceeded, the remainder of the additional annual retainer will be paid in cash.

Fees for Lead Director. If a Lead Director is appointed in the absence of an independent Non-Executive Chairman of the Board, the Lead Director would receive an annual cash retainer of \$20,000 in quarterly installments, as additional compensation for services as Lead Director.

Fees for Committee Chairs. The chairpersons of each of our standing committees receive additional cash retainers, which are paid in quarterly installments. The chairperson of the Audit Committee receives an annual cash retainer of \$20,000, the chairperson of the Compensation Committee receives an annual cash retainer of \$15,000, and the chairpersons of each of our other standing committees receive an annual cash retainer of \$10,000.

Matching Gift Program. The company offers a matching gift program that provides for the matching of employee and director charitable contributions pursuant to the contribution guidelines established by the Genworth Foundation. Each non-management director is eligible for such charitable contributions to be matched on a 50% basis, up to a maximum matching contribution of \$10,000 during any calendar year.

Reimbursement of Certain Expenses. Non-management directors are reimbursed for reasonable travel and other Board-related expenses, including expenses to attend Board and committee meetings, other business-related events and director education seminars, in accordance with policies approved from time to time.

The following table sets forth information concerning compensation paid or accrued by us in 2017 to our non-management directors:

2017 Director Compensation Table

Name	Fees Earned or			Total (\$)
	Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽²⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	
William H. Bolinder	127,065	78,413	10,000	215,478
G. Kent Conrad	117,065	78,413	6,500	201,978
Melina E. Higgins	117,065	78,413	10,000	205,478
David M. Moffett	132,065	78,413	10,000	220,478

Thomas E. Moloney	127,065	78,413	10,000	215,478
James A. Parke ⁽¹⁾	134,785	80,529	10,000	225,314
Debra J. Perry	117,065	78,413	3,750	199,228
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.	117,065	78,413	10,000	205,478
James S. Riepe	222,432	144,293	10,000	376,725

(1) Mr. Parke passed away on February 21, 2018.

(2) Amounts include the portion of the annual retainer (described above) that was paid in cash. Mr. Parke elected to receive 100% of his annual retainer payable in 2017 in the form of DSUs and reached the maximum deferral of 30,000 DSUs with his third quarter retainer payment; therefore, a portion of his third quarter payment and his full fourth quarter payment were made in cash. Messrs. Bolinder, Conrad, Moffett,

Table of Contents

Moloney, Restrepo and Riepe and Mses. Higgins and Perry reached the maximum deferral of 30,000 DSUs with their fourth quarter retainer payment and Mr. Riepe reached the maximum deferral of 25,000 DSUs as Non-Executive Chairman of the Board with his fourth quarter retainer payment; therefore, a portion of their fourth quarter payment was made in cash. Amounts also include applicable committee chair fees and the cash portion of the retainer for the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors.

- (3) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of DSUs, determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. The fair value of stock unit awards for purposes of Topic 718 typically equals the price of the underlying stock on the date of grant; however, amounts in the table are lower because the DSUs do not convert to transferable shares until one year after the director leaves the Board of Directors, and Topic 718 provides that the impact of transferability restrictions that remain in place after an award of stock based compensation vests may be considered when determining the fair value of the award for accounting purposes. The Finnerty option pricing model was, therefore, used to factor in these post-vest holding requirements with the following assumptions: (i) expected post vesting restriction period of 7.9 years; (ii) expected volatility of 82.0%; (iii) risk-free interest rate of 1.60%; (iv) expected dividend yield of 0.00%; and (v) calculated discount for post vest restriction period of 31.8%.
- (4) The following table shows for each non-management director the total number of DSUs held as of December 31, 2017 (rounded down to the nearest whole share):

Name	Total Number of DSUs Held as of December 31, 2017
William H. Bolinder	139,671
G. Kent Conrad	102,832
Melina E. Higgins	97,837
David M. Moffett	111,725
Thomas E. Moloney	147,415
James A. Parke	242,302
Debra J. Perry	31,403
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.	31,403
James S. Riepe	292,055

- (5) Amounts reflect company charitable match contributions.

Director Stock Ownership Policy

To help promote the alignment of the personal interests of the company's non-management directors with the interests of our stockholders, we have established a robust stock ownership policy for all non-management directors. Under the policy, each non-management director is expected to hold common stock and/or DSUs while serving as a director of Genworth having a value equal to five times the value of the cash portion of the annual retainer payable to non-management directors, which as of December 31, 2017 was \$92,000. Therefore, the ownership guideline at this time was \$460,000. Non-management directors are expected to satisfy this ownership guideline over time after their initial appointment to the Board, and are not permitted to sell any shares of Genworth common stock received from us until the ownership guideline has been met. The DSUs held by the non-management directors settle in shares of common stock beginning one year after the director leaves the Board of Directors in a single payment or in payments over 10 years, at the election of the director, or earlier upon the death of the director.

Table of Contents

The following table shows the stock ownership as of December 31, 2017 of our current non-management directors, the percentage of the ownership guideline that they have reached, and the number of years that have elapsed since the director was initially made subject to the policy. The value of each non-management director's stock ownership is based on the closing price of our common stock on December 31, 2017 (\$3.11).

Director	Number of Shares/DSUs Held (#)	Value as of December 31, 2017 (\$)	Stock Held as % of Ownership Guideline	Years Subject to Ownership Policy
William H. Bolinder	142,671	\$ 443,707	96%	7
G. Kent Conrad	102,832	\$ 319,808	70%	4
Melina E. Higgins	97,837	\$ 304,273	66%	4
David M. Moffett	111,725	\$ 347,465	76%	5
Thomas E. Moloney	158,415	\$ 492,671	> 100%	8
Debra J. Perry	31,403	\$ 97,663	21%	1
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.	31,403	\$ 97,663	21%	1
James S. Riepe	360,055	\$ 1,119,771	> 100%	11

**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters
INFORMATION RELATING TO DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SIGNIFICANT STOCKHOLDERS**

Ownership of Genworth Common Stock

The following table sets forth information as of March 1, 2018, except as indicated in the footnotes to the table, regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock by:

all persons (including any group as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of any class of our common stock (based on the most recently available information filed with the SEC);

the named executive officers included in the 2017 Summary Compensation Table as set forth in Item 11;

each of our current directors; and

all directors and executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Except as indicated in the footnotes to the table, each of the directors and executive officers possesses sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares set forth opposite his or her name. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options or SARs or

upon the conversion of RSUs held by that person that are currently exercisable or convertible, or are exercisable or convertible within 60 days of March 1, 2018, are deemed to be issued and outstanding. These shares, however, are not deemed outstanding for purposes of computing percentage ownership of any other stockholder. The number of shares issuable upon exercise of SARs is calculated based on the excess of the closing price of our common stock on March 1, 2018 over the base price of the SARs. As of March 1, 2018, there were 499,582,359 shares of common stock outstanding and no shares of any other class of voting securities outstanding.

Table of Contents

The address of each director and executive officer listed below is c/o Genworth Financial, Inc., 6620 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Beneficial Ownership		Other Non-Management Director Stock-Based Holdings ⁽¹⁾
	Number of Shares	Percentage	
BlackRock, Inc. ⁽²⁾	54,184,339	10.84	
The Vanguard Group, Inc. ⁽³⁾	42,876,579	8.58	
Thomas J. McInerney	164,602	*	
Kelly L. Groh ⁽⁴⁾	112,718	*	
Kevin D. Schneider	250,917	*	
Ward E. Bobitz ⁽⁵⁾	74,364	*	
Daniel J. Sheehan IV ⁽⁶⁾	239,721	*	
William H. Bolinder	3,000	*	139,671
G. Kent Conrad			102,832
Melina E. Higgins			97,837
David M. Moffett			111,725
Thomas E. Moloney	11,000	*	147,415
Debra J. Perry			31,403
Robert P. Restrepo Jr.			31,403
James S. Riepe	68,000	*	292,055
All directors and executive officers as a group (15 persons) ⁽⁷⁾	1,003,374	*	

* Less than 1%.

- (1) Represents DSUs held by the non-management directors that settle in shares of common stock beginning one year after the director leaves the Board in a single payment or in payments over 10 years, at the election of the director, or earlier upon the death of the director. See Item 11 *Compensation of Directors* for more information regarding DSUs.
- (2) Information obtained solely by reference to the Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 19, 2018 by BlackRock, Inc. (*BlackRock*). BlackRock reported that it has sole power to vote or direct the vote of 52,874,303 shares and that it has sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of 54,184,339 shares. The address for BlackRock is 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055.
- (3) Information obtained solely by reference to the Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 9, 2018 by The Vanguard Group, Inc. (*Vanguard*). Vanguard reported that it has sole power to vote or direct the vote of 545,792 shares that it beneficially owns, and has shared power to vote or direct to vote of 64,976 shares, and that it has sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of 42,299,472 shares and has shared power to dispose or to direct the disposition of 577,107 shares. Vanguard further reported that (a) Vanguard Fiduciary Trust Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vanguard, is the beneficial owner of 512,131 shares, or 0.10%, of our common stock as a result of its serving as investment manager of collective trust accounts and (b) Vanguard Investments Australia, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Vanguard Group, Inc., is the beneficial owner of 98,637 shares, or 0.01%, of our common stock as a result of its serving as investment manager of Australian investment offerings. The address for Vanguard is 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355.

- (4) Includes 39,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.
- (5) Includes 45,500 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.
- (6) Includes 58,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.
- (7) Represents ownership by all current directors and executive officers.

Table of Contents**Ownership of Public Company Genworth Subsidiaries*****Genworth MI Canada Inc.***

In July 2009, Genworth MI Canada Inc. (Genworth Canada), our indirect, majority-owned subsidiary, completed an initial public offering of its common shares. As of March 1, 2018, we beneficially owned 57% of the common shares of Genworth Canada. The following table sets forth information as of March 1, 2018, regarding the beneficial ownership of the common shares of Genworth Canada by the named executive officers and all of our directors and executive officers as a group. As of March 1, 2018, none of our current directors beneficially owned any common shares of Genworth Canada. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. The executive officers that hold Genworth Canada common shares possess sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares set forth by their name. As of March 1, 2018, there were 91,020,740 common shares of Genworth Canada outstanding and no shares of any other class of voting securities outstanding.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Beneficial Ownership	
	Number of Shares	Percentage
Thomas J. McInerney		
Kelly L. Groh		
Kevin D. Schneider		
Ward E. Bobitz		
Daniel J. Sheehan IV		
All directors and executive officers as a group (15 persons) ⁽¹⁾		

⁽¹⁾ Represents ownership by all current directors and executive officers.

Genworth Mortgage Insurance Australia Limited

In May 2014, Genworth Mortgage Insurance Australia Limited (Genworth Australia), our indirect, majority-owned subsidiary, completed an initial public offering of its common shares. As of March 1, 2018, we beneficially owned 52% of the common shares of Genworth Australia. The following table sets forth information as of March 1, 2018, regarding the beneficial ownership of the common shares of Genworth Australia by the named executive officers and all of our directors and executive officers as a group. As of March 1, 2018, none of our current directors beneficially owned any common shares of Genworth Australia. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. The executive officers that hold Genworth Australia common shares possess sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares set forth by their name. As of March 1, 2018, there were 473,813,684 common shares of Genworth Australia outstanding and no shares of any other class of voting securities outstanding.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Beneficial Ownership	
	Number of Shares	Percentage
Thomas J. McInerney		

Kelly L. Groh		
Kevin D. Schneider	33,419	*
Ward E. Bobitz		
Daniel J. Sheehan IV		
All directors and executive officers as a group (15 persons) ⁽¹⁾	33,419	*

* Less than 1%.

(1) Represents ownership by all current directors and executive officers.

Table of Contents**EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS**

The following table gives information as of December 31, 2017 about common stock that may be issued under all of our existing equity compensation plans:

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights ⁽²⁾	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights ⁽³⁾	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column(a)) ⁽⁴⁾
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Stockholders ⁽¹⁾	11,439,516	\$ 11.16	2,242,459
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Stockholders			
Total	11,439,516	\$ 11.16	2,242,459

- (1) 2004 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan and 2012 Genworth Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan.
- (2) Includes shares issuable pursuant to the exercise or conversion of stock options, SARs, RSUs, PSUs and DSUs. The number of shares issuable upon exercise of SARs is calculated based on the excess, if any, of the closing price of our common stock on December 29, 2017 of \$3.11 over the base price of the SARs. The number of shares issuable upon conversion of PSUs is calculated based on maximum payout levels until the performance period closes and the award settles.
- (3) Calculation of weighted-average exercise price of outstanding awards includes SARs (which are exercisable for shares of common stock for no consideration) and stock options, but does not include RSUs, PSUs and DSUs that convert to shares of common stock for no consideration. The weighted-average exercise price of outstanding stock options was \$11.38. The weighted-average base price of outstanding SARs was \$3.45.
- (4) All of these shares are available for issuance pursuant to grants of full-value stock awards.

CHANGES IN CONTROL

On October 21, 2016, Genworth entered into the Merger Agreement with Parent and Merger Sub, pursuant to which Merger Sub will merge with and into Genworth, subject to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement, with Genworth surviving the Merger as an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, and an indirect subsidiary of Oceanwide. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions including receipt of required regulatory approvals.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.**CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS**

Our Board of Directors has established a policy, which is set forth in our Governance Principles, that Genworth will not enter into a transaction with a related person except in circumstances where there is a verifiable Genworth business interest supporting the transaction and the transaction otherwise meets Genworth's standards that apply to similar transactions with unaffiliated entities or persons. For purposes of our policy, related person means any of our executive officers, directors, nominees for director, any persons known by us to beneficially own in excess of 5% of any class of our voting securities, any person who is an immediate family member of the foregoing and any firm, corporation or other entity in which any of the foregoing persons is an executive officer, general partner, principal or in a similar position or in which such person is deemed to have a 10% or greater beneficial ownership interest. Our policy applies to all transactions with related persons, including modifications of previously approved transactions, other than: (1) transactions available to all employees generally; and (2) transactions involving the payment of compensation or the entry into compensatory

Table of Contents

agreements or arrangements that are approved by the Compensation Committee or paid pursuant to an agreement, plan or arrangement approved by the Compensation Committee. The Board has delegated to the Audit Committee the responsibility of establishing policies and procedures for the review and approval of transactions with related persons, and the Audit Committee has established certain key practices related thereto. Our Governance Principles are in writing and can be found in the corporate governance section of our website. To view, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance and then select Governance Principles. Our Audit Committee's key practices are in writing and can be found in the corporate governance section of our website. To view, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance, then select Audit Committee and finally select Key Practices.

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Our Board currently consists of nine directors, eight of whom are independent (as defined by our Governance Principles and NYSE listing standards) and one of whom is our CEO, Mr. McInerney. For a director to be independent, the Board must determine that the director does not have any direct or indirect material relationship with Genworth. The Board has established guidelines to assist it in determining director independence, which conform to, or are more exacting than, the independence requirements of the NYSE. The independence guidelines are set forth in Section 4 of our Governance Principles, which are available on our website (to view, go to www.genworth.com, select Investors, then select Corporate Governance and then select Governance Principles). In addition to applying these guidelines, the Board will consider all relevant facts and circumstances in making an independence determination. Our Board has determined that the purchase of Genworth products and services on the same terms available to unaffiliated entities or persons does not impair a director's independence and therefore such purchases are not considered by our Board when making independence determinations. The Board has determined that Mr. Bolinder, Sen. Conrad, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Moloney, Ms. Perry, Mr. Restrepo and Mr. Riepe satisfy the NYSE's independence requirements and Genworth's independence guidelines. The Board also previously determined that James A. Parke, who served on the Board in 2017 and until February 2018, satisfied the NYSE's independence requirements and Genworth's independence guidelines.

In addition to the independence guidelines discussed above, members of the Audit Committee also must satisfy additional independence requirements established by the SEC and the NYSE. Specifically, they may not accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from Genworth or any of its subsidiaries other than their directors' compensation and they may not be affiliated with Genworth or any of its subsidiaries. The Board has determined that all the members of the Audit Committee satisfy the relevant SEC and NYSE independence requirements.

Further, in affirmatively determining the independence of any director who will serve on the Compensation Committee, the Board has also considered all factors specifically relevant to determining whether a director has a relationship to Genworth that is material to that director's ability to be independent from management in connection with the duties of a member of the Compensation Committee, including: (1) the source of compensation of the director, including any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee paid by Genworth to such director; and (2) whether the director is affiliated with Genworth, its subsidiaries or its affiliates.

MEETINGS OF NON-MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

All of our current non-management directors are independent (as determined in accordance with the NYSE listing standards and our Governance Principles) and our non-management directors met without management present at regularly scheduled Board meetings during 2017. Our Governance Principles provide that the non-management directors will meet regularly without management present. Mr. McInerney, our CEO, is currently the only employee

of the company who serves on our Board. In addition, our Governance Principles provide that if the non-management directors include individuals who are not independent, as determined in accordance with the NYSE listing standards and our Governance Principles, then the independent directors on our Board will

Table of Contents

separately meet at least one time each year. Our Governance Principles provide that the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board, currently Mr. Riepe, will preside at the meetings of the non-management directors and the independent directors; in the absence of Mr. Riepe, the non-management directors present will select an independent committee chair to preside at such session. The independent Non-Executive Chairman of the Board may periodically call meetings of the non-management and independent directors, including at the request of the non-management or independent directors.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services**INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

Upon the approval of the Audit Committee, Genworth retained KPMG LLP (KPMG) to audit our consolidated financial statements for 2017 and to attest to the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. In addition, Genworth retained KPMG, as well as other accounting firms, to provide other auditing and advisory services in 2017.

We understand the need for KPMG to maintain objectivity and independence in its audit of our consolidated financial statements. As required by the Audit Committee's charter and applicable SEC and PCAOB rules and regulations, the Audit Committee pre-approves all audit, audit-related, tax and other permitted non-audit services performed by KPMG, including the amount of fees payable for such services, to ensure that the provision of such services does not impair KPMG's independence. The Audit Committee may not delegate this responsibility to management. Certain audit and audit-related services and fees are pre-approved by the Audit Committee on an annual basis in connection with the engagement of KPMG as the company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year. Other audit, audit-related and permitted non-audit services have been pre-approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to our Audit Committee's Key Practices and are subject to fee caps. Any other audit, audit-related and permitted non-audit services and all tax services must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

The aggregate fees billed by KPMG in 2017 and 2016 for professional services rendered were:

Type of Fees	2017	2016
	(in millions)	
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8.8	\$ 7.8
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	1.8	2.0
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾		
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	0.1	0.1
Total	\$ 10.7	\$ 9.9

- (1) Fees for services to perform an audit or review in accordance with either the standards of the PCAOB or generally accepted auditing standards and services that generally only Genworth's independent registered public accounting firm can reasonably provide, such as the audit of Genworth's consolidated financial statements included in public offerings or filings, the review of the financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and for services that are normally provided by accountants in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

- (2) Fees for assurance and related services that are traditionally performed by Genworth's independent registered public accounting firm, such as audit and related services for employee benefit plan audits, internal control reviews, document production requests, attest services not required by statute or regulation, and consultation concerning financial accounting and reporting standards, including in connection with the pending Oceanwide transaction.

Table of Contents

- (3) Fees for tax compliance, consultation and planning services. Tax compliance generally involves preparation of original and amended tax returns, claims for refunds, tax payment planning services and assistance with tax audits and filing appeals and totaled \$49,774 for 2017 and \$32,978 for 2016. Tax consultation and tax planning encompass a diverse range of services, including assistance in connection with tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, employee benefit plans and requests for rulings or technical advice from taxing authorities and totaled \$0 for 2017 and 2016.
- (4) Fees not considered audit or audit-related, such as the actuarial services, workpaper access for strategic due diligence, and advice and assistance for the dissolution of entities.

Table of Contents

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibit

31.3 Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 - Thomas J. McInerney

31.4 Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 - Kelly L. Groh

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Genworth Financial, Inc.

By: /s/ Thomas J. McInerney
Thomas J. McInerney

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 3, 2018