UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-32195

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware	**33-1073076**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**
6620 West Broad Street Richmond, Virginia	**23230**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	**(Zip Code)**

(804) 281-6000

(Registrant s Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer	x	Accelerated filer	¨
Non-accelerated filer	¨	Smaller reporting company	¨

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

As of July 25, 2011, 490,716,493 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share, were outstanding.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2011	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 1,455	$ 1,470	$ 2,892	$ 2,940
Net investment income	881	823	1,711	1,588
Net investment gains (losses)	(40)	(139)	(68)	(209)
Insurance and investment product fees and other	359	256	688	512
Total revenues	2,655	2,410	5,223	4,831
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,672	1,340	3,081	2,655
Interest credited	204	211	405	424
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	514	499	1,014	974
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	197	179	382	363
Interest expense	134	109	261	224
Total benefits and expenses	2,721	2,338	5,143	4,640
Income (loss) before income taxes	(66)	72	80	191
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(6)	(5)	24	(98)
Net income (loss)	(60)	77	56	289
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	35	70	69
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ (96)	$ 42	$ (14)	$ 220
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders per common share:				
Basic	$ (0.20)	$ 0.09	$ (0.03)	$ 0.45
Diluted	$ (0.20)	$ 0.08	$ (0.03)	$ 0.45
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	490.6	489.1	490.4	489.0
Diluted	490.6	494.2	490.4	493.9

Supplemental disclosures:				
Total other-than-temporary impairments	$ (28)	$ (24)	$ (59)	$ (101)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)	2	(27)	(3)	(30)
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(26)	(51)	(62)	(131)
Other investment gains (losses)	(14)	(88)	(6)	(78)
Total net investment gains (losses)	$ (40)	$ (139)	$ (68)	$ (209)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)

	June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	$ 56,221	$ 55,183
Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	374	332
Commercial mortgage loans	6,432	6,718
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	457	507
Policy loans	1,542	1,471
Other invested assets	3,301	3,854
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities ($378 and $370 at fair value)	379	372
Total investments	68,706	68,437
Cash and cash equivalents	2,831	3,132
Accrued investment income	693	733
Deferred acquisition costs	7,362	7,256
Intangible assets	692	741
Goodwill	1,333	1,329
Reinsurance recoverable	16,999	17,191
Other assets	988	810
Deferred tax asset	1,291	1,100
Separate account assets	11,452	11,666
Total assets	$ 112,347	$ 112,395
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Liabilities:		
Future policy benefits	$ 31,177	$ 30,717
Policyholder account balances	26,115	26,978
Liability for policy and contract claims	7,327	6,933
Unearned premiums	4,563	4,541
Other liabilities ($145 and $150 other liabilities related to securitization entities)	5,637	6,085
Borrowings related to securitization entities ($58 and $51 at fair value)	452	494
Non-recourse funding obligations	3,374	3,437
Long-term borrowings	4,755	4,952
Deferred tax liability	1,937	1,621
Separate account liabilities	11,452	11,666
Total liabilities	96,789	97,424
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
Class A common stock, $0.001 par value; 1.5 billion shares authorized; 579 million and 578 million shares issued as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively; 491 million and 490 million shares outstanding as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	12,110	12,095
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized investment gains (losses):		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired	352	21
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities	(116)	(121)

Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	236	(100)
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	943	924
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	883	668
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	2,062	1,492
Retained earnings	2,959	2,973
Treasury stock, at cost (88 million shares as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010)	(2,700)	(2,700)
Total Genworth Financial, Inc. s stockholders equity	14,432	13,861
Noncontrolling interests	1,126	1,110
Total stockholders equity	15,558	14,971
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$ 112,347	$ 112,395

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(Amounts in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total Genworth Financial, Inc. s stockholders equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total stockholders equity
Balances as of December 31, 2010	$ 1	$ 12,095	$ 1,492	$ 2,973	$ (2,700)	$ 13,861	$ 1,110	$ 14,971
Repurchase of subsidiary shares							(71)	(71)
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income (loss)				(14)		(14)	70	56
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired			331			331	5	336
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities			5			5		5
Derivatives qualifying as hedges			19			19		19
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments			215			215	36	251
Total comprehensive income (loss)								667
Dividends to noncontrolling interests							(24)	(24)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other		15				15		15
Balances as of June 30, 2011	$ 1	$ 12,110	$ 2,062	$ 2,959	$ (2,700)	$ 14,432	$ 1,126	$ 15,558
Balances as of December 31, 2009	$ 1	$ 12,034	$ (164)	$ 3,105	$ (2,700)	$ 12,276	$ 1,074	$ 13,350
Cumulative effect of change in accounting, net of taxes and other adjustments			91	(104)		(13)		(13)
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income				220		220	69	289
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities not other-than-temporarily impaired			1,268			1,268	9	1,277
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other-than-temporarily impaired securities			68			68		68
Derivatives qualifying as hedges			360			360		360
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments			(292)			(292)	(15)	(307)

Total comprehensive income (loss)								1,687
Dividends to noncontrolling interests							(21)	(21)
Stock-based compensation expense and exercises and other		24				24		24
Other capital transactions		20				20		20
Balances as of June 30, 2010	$ 1	$ 12,078	$ 1,331	$ 3,221	$ (2,700)	$ 13,931	$ 1,116	$ 15,047

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30, 2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 56	$ 289
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Amortization of fixed maturity discounts and premiums and limited partnerships	(53)	5
Net investment losses (gains)	68	209
Charges assessed to policyholders	(327)	(233)
Acquisition costs deferred	(449)	(392)
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	382	363
Deferred income taxes	(85)	(173)
Net increase in trading securities, held-for-sale investments and derivative instruments	79	119
Stock-based compensation expense	16	23
Change in certain assets and liabilities:		
Accrued investment income and other assets	(83)	24
Insurance reserves	1,281	1,208
Current tax liabilities	5	(211)
Other liabilities and other policy-related balances	(48)	(674)
Net cash from operating activities	842	557
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of investments:		
Fixed maturity securities	3,069	2,057
Commercial mortgage loans	411	263
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	49	27
Proceeds from sales of investments:		
Fixed maturity and equity securities	1,893	2,393
Purchases and originations of investments:		
Fixed maturity and equity securities	(5,183)	(6,867)
Commercial mortgage loans	(142)	(23)
Other invested assets, net	(28)	1,491
Policy loans, net	(71)	(64)
Payments for businesses purchased, net of cash acquired	(4)	
Net cash from investing activities	(6)	(723)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Deposits to universal life and investment contracts	1,221	1,174
Withdrawals from universal life and investment contracts	(2,123)	(1,734)
Short-term borrowings and other, net	137	(285)
Redemption and repurchase of non-recourse funding obligations	(45)	(6)
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	545	660
Repayment and repurchase of long-term debt	(760)	
Repayment of borrowings related to securitization entities	(49)	(31)

Repurchase of subsidiary shares	(71)	
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(24)	(21)
Net cash from financing activities	(1,169)	(243)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	32	(7)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(301)	(416)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,132	5,002
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 2,831	$ 4,586

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(1) Formation of Genworth and Basis of Presentation

Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth) was incorporated in Delaware on October 23, 2003. The accompanying condensed financial statements include on a consolidated basis the accounts of Genworth and our affiliate companies in which we hold a majority voting interest or where we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, which we refer to as the Company, we, us or our unless the context otherwise requires. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

We have the following three operating segments:

- ***Retirement and Protection.*** We offer and/or manage a variety of protection, wealth management and retirement income products. Our primary insurance products include life and long-term care insurance. Additionally, we offer other Medicare supplement insurance products, as well as care coordination services for our long-term care policyholders. Our wealth management and retirement income products include: a variety of managed account programs and advisor services, financial planning services and fixed deferred and immediate individual annuities. We previously offered variable deferred annuities and group variable annuities offered through retirement plans.

- ***International.*** We offer mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance products and related services in multiple markets. We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products in Canada, Australia, Mexico and multiple European countries. Our products predominantly insure prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. On a limited basis, we also provide mortgage insurance on a structured, or bulk, basis that aids in the sale of mortgages to the capital markets and helps lenders manage capital and risk. We are a leading provider of protection coverages primarily associated with certain financial obligations (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries. These lifestyle protection insurance products primarily help consumers meet specified payment obligations should they become unable to pay due to accident, illness, involuntary unemployment, disability or death.

- ***U.S. Mortgage Insurance.*** In the United States, we offer mortgage insurance products predominantly insuring prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. We selectively provide mortgage insurance on a structured, or bulk, basis with essentially all of our bulk writings prime-based. Additionally, we offer services, analytical tools and technology that enable lenders to operate efficiently and manage capital and risk.

We also have Corporate and Other activities which include debt financing expenses that are incurred at our holding company level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, eliminations of inter-segment transactions and the results of non-strategic products that are managed outside of our operating segments. Our non-strategic products include our institutional and corporate-owned life insurance products. Institutional products consist of: funding agreements, funding agreements backing notes (FABNs) and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs).

In January 2011, we discontinued new sales of retail and group variable annuities while continuing to service our existing blocks of business. We continue to offer fixed annuities.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments considered necessary by management to present a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results reported in these condensed consolidated

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

financial statements should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(2) Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted

On January 1, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance related to goodwill impairment testing when a reporting unit s carrying value is zero or negative. This guidance did not impact our consolidated financial statements upon adoption, as all of our reporting units with goodwill balances have positive carrying values.

On January 1, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance related to how investments held through separate accounts affect an insurer s consolidation analysis of those investments. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

On January 1, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance related to additional disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the rollforward of Level 3 fair value measurements. The adoption of this new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Not Yet Adopted

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued new accounting guidance requiring presentation of the components of net income (loss), the components of other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) and total comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income (loss) or in two separate but consecutive statements. This new accounting guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of this accounting guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial results.

In May 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for fair value measurements. This new accounting guidance clarifies existing fair value measurement requirements and changes certain fair value measurement principles and disclosure requirements that will be effective for us on January 1, 2012. We have not yet determined the impact this accounting guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings. This new accounting guidance and related disclosures will be effective for us on July 1, 2011. The adoption of this accounting guidance will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for repurchase agreements and other agreements that both entitle and obligate a transferor to repurchase or redeem financial assets before their maturity. The new guidance removes the requirement to consider a transferor s ability to fulfill its contractual rights from the criteria when determining effective control and is effective, for us, prospectively to any transactions occurring on or after January 1, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of this accounting guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance related to accounting for costs associated with acquiring or renewing insurance contracts. This new accounting guidance will be effective for us on January 1, 2012. When adopted, we expect to defer fewer costs. The new guidance is effective prospectively with

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

retrospective adoption allowed. We intend to adopt this new guidance retrospectively. We have not yet determined the impact this accounting guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

(3) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing each income (loss) category presented below by the weighted-average basic and diluted shares outstanding for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	**2011**	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Net income (loss)	$ (60)	$ 77	$ 56	$ 289
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	35	70	69
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ (96)	$ 42	$ (14)	$ 220
Basic per common share:				
Net income (loss)	$ (0.12)	$ 0.16	$ 0.11	$ 0.59
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.14
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders[1]	$ (0.20)	$ 0.09	$ (0.03)	$ 0.45
Diluted per common share:				
Net income (loss)	$ (0.12)	$ 0.16	$ 0.11	$ 0.59
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.14
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders[1]	$ (0.20)	$ 0.08	$ (0.03)	$ 0.45
Weighted-average shares used in basic earnings per common share calculations	490.6	489.1	490.4	489.0
Potentially dilutive securities:				
Stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights		5.1		4.9
Weighted-average shares used in diluted earnings per common share calculations [2]	490.6	494.2	490.4	493.9

(1) May not total due to whole number calculation.

(2) Under applicable accounting guidance, companies in a loss position are required to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation of diluted loss per share. Therefore, as a result of our net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, we were required to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 diluted loss per share, as the inclusion of shares for stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights of 3.7 million and 4.0 million, respectively, would have been antidilutive to the calculation. If we had not incurred a net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, dilutive potential common shares would have been 494.3 million and 494.4 million, respectively.

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(4) Investments

(a) Net Investment Income

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2011	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Fixed maturity securities taxable	$ 693	$ 646	$ 1,363	$ 1,272
Fixed maturity securities non-taxable	10	16	21	32
Commercial mortgage loans	92	99	184	203
Restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities	9	10	19	20
Equity securities	10	5	13	7
Other invested assets	55	39	89	37
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities				1
Policy loans	30	28	59	55
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	6	4	12	9
Gross investment income before expenses and fees	905	847	1,760	1,636
Expenses and fees	(24)	(24)	(49)	(48)
Net investment income	$ 881	$ 823	$ 1,711	$ 1,588

(b) Net Investment Gains (Losses)

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2011	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Available-for-sale securities:				
Realized gains	$ 25	$ 53	$ 54	$ 76
Realized losses	(34)	(36)	(65)	(74)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(9)	17	(11)	2
Impairments:				
Total other-than-temporary impairments	(28)	(24)	(59)	(101)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in other comprehensive income (loss)	2	(27)	(3)	(30)
Net other-than-temporary impairments	(26)	(51)	(62)	(131)

Trading securities	14	(4)	25	2
Commercial mortgage loans	2	(18)	1	(22)
Net gains (losses) related to securitization entities	(5)	(47)	5	(36)
Derivative instruments [1]	(15)	(38)	(25)	(46)
Other	(1)	2	(1)	22
Net investment gains (losses)	$ (40)	$ (139)	$ (68)	$ (209)

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

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

We generally intend to hold securities in unrealized loss positions until they recover. However, from time to time, our intent on an individual security may change, based upon market or other unforeseen developments. In such instances, we sell securities in the ordinary course of managing our portfolio to meet diversification, credit quality, yield and liquidity requirements. If a loss is recognized from a sale subsequent to a balance sheet date due to these unexpected developments, the loss is recognized in the period in which we determined that we have the intent to sell the securities or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the securities prior to recovery. The aggregate fair value of securities sold at a loss during the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was $294 million and $858 million, respectively, which was approximately 91% and 96%, respectively, of book value. The aggregate fair value of securities sold at a loss during the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was $691 million and $1,416 million, respectively, which was approximately 93% and 95%, respectively, of book value.

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

	As of or for the three months ended June 30,		As of or for the six months ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2011**	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Beginning balance	$ 755	$ 1,025	$ 784	$ 1,059
Additions:				
Other-than-temporary impairments not previously recognized	1	11	4	31
Increases related to other-than-temporary impairments previously recognized	17	32	48	78
Reductions:				
Securities sold, paid down or disposed	(47)	(90)	(110)	(190)
Ending balance	$ 726	$ 978	$ 726	$ 978

(c) Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses

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

(Amounts in millions)	**June 30, 2011**	**December 31, 2010**
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities:		
Fixed maturity securities	$ 1,141	$ 511
Equity securities	21	9
Other invested assets	(24)	(22)
Subtotal	1,138	498
Adjustments to deferred acquisition costs, present value of future profits, sales inducements and benefit reserves	(694)	(583)
Income taxes, net	(153)	35
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	291	(50)
Less: net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	55	50

Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to Genworth Financial, Inc.	$	236	$	(100)

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GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The change in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows as of or for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the three months ended June 30, 2011	2010
Beginning balance	$ (37)	$ (860)
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	555	1,498
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs	(36)	(80)
Adjustment to present value of future profits	(15)	(51)
Adjustment to sales inducements	(3)	(10)
Adjustment to benefit reserves	(94)	
Provision for income taxes	(142)	(480)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	265	877
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of $(13) and $(11)	22	22
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	287	899
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	14	10
Ending balance	$ 236	$ 29

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the six months ended June 30, 2011	2010
Beginning balance	$ (100)	$ (1,398)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting		91
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	567	2,261
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs	(57)	(193)
Adjustment to present value of future profits	(16)	(81)
Adjustment to sales inducements	(7)	(26)
Adjustment to benefit reserves	(31)	
Provision for income taxes	(162)	(700)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	294	1,261
Reclassification adjustments to net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes of $(26) and $(45)	47	84
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	341	1,436
Less: change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	5	9

Ending balance	$ 236	$ 29

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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(d) Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

As of June 30, 2011, the amortized cost or cost, gross unrealized gains (losses) and fair value of our fixed maturity and equity securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows:

		Gross unrealized gains		Gross unrealized losses		
(Amounts in millions)	**Amortized cost or cost**	**Not other-than-temporarily impaired**	**Other-than-temporarily impaired**	**Not other-than-temporarily impaired**	**Other-than-temporarily impaired**	**Fair value**
Fixed maturity securities:						
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,548	$ 153	$	$ (19)	$	$ 3,682
Tax-exempt	940	19		(94)		865
Government non-U.S.	2,265	128		(4)		2,389
U.S. corporate	23,081	1,260	13	(307)		24,047
Corporate non-U.S.	14,038	530		(139)	(1)	14,428
Residential mortgage-backed	5,252	174	15	(268)	(190)	4,983
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,767	135	6	(153)	(34)	3,721
Other asset-backed	2,172	22		(86)	(2)	2,106
Total fixed maturity securities	55,063	2,421	34	(1,070)	(227)	56,221
Equity securities	352	25		(3)		374
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 55,415	$ 2,446	$ 34	$ (1,073)	$ (227)	$ 56,595

As of December 31, 2010, the amortized cost or cost, gross unrealized gains (losses) and fair value of our fixed maturity and equity securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows:

		Gross unrealized gains		Gross unrealized losses		
(Amounts in millions)	**Amortized cost or cost**	**Not other-than-temporarily impaired**	**Other-than-temporarily impaired**	**Not other-than-temporarily impaired**	**Other-than-temporarily impaired**	**Fair value**
Fixed maturity securities:						
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,568	$ 145	$	$ (8)	$	$ 3,705
Tax-exempt	1,124	19		(113)		1,030
Government non-U.S.	2,257	118		(6)		2,369
U.S. corporate	23,282	1,123	10	(448)		23,967
Corporate non-U.S.	13,180	485		(167)		13,498
Residential mortgage-backed	4,821	116	18	(304)	(196)	4,455
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,936	132	6	(286)	(45)	3,743
Other asset-backed	2,494	18		(94)	(2)	2,416
Total fixed maturity securities	54,662	2,156	34	(1,426)	(243)	55,183

Equity securities	323	13		(4)		332
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 54,985	$ 2,169	$ 34	$ (1,430)	$ (243)	$ 55,515

GENWORTH FINANCIAL, INC.

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The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our investment securities, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of June 30, 2011:

	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses [1]	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses [2]	Number of securities
Description of Securities									
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 1,002	$ (19)	43	$	$		$ 1,002	$ (19)	43
Tax-exempt	114	(3)	31	253	(91)	88	367	(94)	119
Government non-U.S.	189	(3)	58	11	(1)	5	200	(4)	63
U.S. corporate	2,933	(94)	337	1,712	(213)	150	4,645	(307)	487
Corporate non-U.S.	1,896	(65)	276	854	(75)	78	2,750	(140)	354
Residential mortgage-backed	450	(19)	92	884	(439)	373	1,334	(458)	465
Commercial mortgage-backed	361	(17)	51	1,034	(170)	180	1,395	(187)	231
Other asset-backed	113	(5)	20	343	(83)	39	456	(88)	59
Subtotal, fixed maturity securities	7,058	(225)	908	5,091	(1,072)	913	12,149	(1,297)	1,821
Equity securities	83	(2)	54	10	(1)	10	93	(3)	64
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 7,141	$ (227)	962	$ 5,101	$ (1,073)	923	$ 12,242	$ (1,300)	1,885
% Below cost fixed maturity securities:									
<20% Below cost	$ 6,969	$ (190)	883	$ 3,966	$ (354)	544	$ 10,935	$ (544)	1,427
20%-50% Below cost	89	(34)	20	986	(432)	249	1,075	(466)	269
>50% Below cost		(1)	5	139	(286)	120	139	(287)	125
Total fixed maturity securities	7,058	(225)	908	5,091	(1,072)	913	12,149	(1,297)	1,821
% Below cost equity securities:									
<20% Below cost	78	(1)	53	10	(1)	10	88	(2)	63
20%-50% Below cost	5	(1)	1				5	(1)	1
>50% Below cost									
Total equity securities	83	(2)	54	10	(1)	10	93	(3)	64
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 7,141	$ (227)	962	$ 5,101	$ (1,073)	923	$ 12,242	$ (1,300)	1,885
Investment grade	$ 6,837	$ (217)	863	$ 3,616	$ (505)	527	$ 10,453	$ (722)	1,390
Below investment grade [3]	304	(10)	99	1,485	(568)	396	1,789	(578)	495
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 7,141	$ (227)	962	$ 5,101	$ (1,073)	923	$ 12,242	$ (1,300)	1,885

(1) Amounts included $222 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

(2) Amounts included $227 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

(3) Amounts that have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more included $208 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

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As indicated in the table above, the majority of the securities in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months were investment grade and less than 20% below cost. These unrealized losses were primarily attributable to credit spreads that have widened since acquisition for corporate securities across various industry sectors, including finance and insurance as well as transportation. For securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss for less than 12 months, the average fair value percentage below cost was approximately 3% as of June 30, 2011.

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

Of the $354 million of unrealized losses on fixed maturity securities in a continuous unrealized loss for 12 months or more that were less than 20% below cost, the weighted-average rating was BBB and approximately 75% of the unrealized losses were related to investment grade securities as of June 30, 2011. These unrealized losses were attributable to the widening of credit spreads for these securities since acquisition, primarily associated with corporate securities in the finance and insurance sector as well as mortgaged-back and asset-backed securities. The average fair value percentage below cost for these securities was approximately 8% as of June 30, 2011. See below for additional discussion related to fixed maturity securities that have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more with a fair value that was more than 20% below cost.

The following tables present the concentration of gross unrealized losses and fair values of fixed maturity securities that were more than 20% below cost and in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more by asset class as of June 30, 2011:

	Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	**Fair value**	**Gross unrealized losses**	**% of total gross unrealized losses**	**Number of securities**	**Fair value**	**Gross unrealized losses**	**% of total gross unrealized losses**	**Number of securities**
Fixed maturity securities:								
Tax-exempt	$ 184	$ (78)	6%	55	$	$	%	
Government non-U.S.	2	(1)		1				
U.S. corporate	77	(30)	2	4	14	(26)	2	1
Corporate non-U.S.	66	(20)	2	4				
Structured securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed	56	(23)	2	21	12	(27)	2	14
Commercial mortgage-backed	80	(30)	2	9	2	(3)		5
Other asset-backed	4	(1)		1	1	(1)		1
Total structured securities	140	(54)	4	31	15	(31)	2	20
Total	$ 469	$ (183)	14%	95	$ 29	$ (57)	4%	21

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	Below Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	**Fair value**	**Gross unrealized losses**	**% of total gross unrealized losses**	**Number of securities**	**Fair value**	**Gross unrealized losses**	**% of total gross unrealized losses**	**Number of securities**
Fixed maturity securities:								
Tax-exempt	$	$	%		$	$	%	
U.S. corporate	14	(6)		2				
Structured securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed	342	(168)	13	124	82	(184)	14	81
Commercial mortgage-backed	61	(22)	2	23	17	(33)	3	16
Other asset-backed	100	(53)	4	5	11	(12)	1	2
Total structured securities	503	(243)	19	152	110	(229)	18	99
Total	$ 517	$ (249)	19%	154	$ 110	$ (229)	18%	99

For all securities in an unrealized loss position, we expect to recover the amortized cost based on our estimate of cash flows to be collected. We do not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities prior to recovering our amortized cost. See below for further discussion of gross unrealized losses by asset class.

Tax-Exempt Securities

As indicated in the table above, $78 million of gross unrealized losses were related to tax-exempt securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than 12 months and were more than 20% below cost. The unrealized losses for tax-exempt securities represent municipal bonds that were diversified by state as well as municipality or political subdivision within those states. Of these tax-exempt securities, the average unrealized loss was approximately $1 million which represented an average of 30% below cost. The unrealized losses primarily related to widening of credit spreads on these securities since acquisition as a result of higher risk premiums being attributed to these securities from uncertainty in many political subdivisions related to special revenues supporting these obligations as well as certain securities having longer duration that may be viewed as less desirable in the current market place. Additionally, the fair value of certain of these securities has been negatively impacted as a result of having certain bond insurers associated with the security. In our analysis of impairment for these securities, we expect to recover our amortized cost from the cash flows of the underlying securities before any guarantee support. However, the existence of these guarantees may negatively impact the value of the debt security in certain instances. We performed an analysis of these securities and the underlying activities that are expected to support the cash flows and determined we expect to recover our amortized cost.

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Corporate Debt Securities

The following tables present the concentration of gross unrealized losses and fair values related to corporate debt fixed maturity securities that were more than 20% below cost and in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more by industry as of June 30, 2011:

	Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Industry:								
Finance and insurance	$ 139	$ (49)	4%	7	$	$	%	
Transportation					14	(26)	2	1
Other	4	(1)		1				
Total	$ 143	$ (50)	4%	8	$ 14	$ (26)	2%	1

	Below Investment Grade							
	20% to 50%				Greater than 50%			
(Dollar amounts in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	% of total gross unrealized losses	Number of securities
Industry:								
Finance and insurance	$ 14	$ (6)	%	2	$	$	%	
Consumer cyclical								
Transportation								
Total	$ 14	$ (6)	%	2	$	$	%	

Of the total unrealized losses of $82 million for corporate fixed maturity securities presented in the preceding tables, $55 million, or 67%, of the unrealized losses related to issuers in the finance and insurance sector that were 26% below cost on average. Given the current market conditions, including current financial industry events and uncertainty around global economic conditions, the fair value of these debt securities has declined due to credit spreads that have widened since acquisition. In our examination of these securities, we considered all available evidence, including the issuers financial condition and current industry events to develop our conclusion on the amount and timing of the cash flows expected to be collected. Based on this evaluation, we determined that the unrealized losses on these debt securities represented temporary impairments as of June 30, 2011. Of the $55 million of unrealized losses related to the finance and insurance industry, $28 million related to financial hybrid securities on which a debt impairment model was employed. Most of our hybrid securities retained a credit rating of investment grade. The fair value of these hybrid securities has been impacted by credit spreads that have widened since acquisition and reflect uncertainty surrounding the extent and duration of government involvement, potential capital restructuring of these institutions and continued but diminishing risk that income payments may be deferred. We continue to receive our contractual payments and expect to fully recover our amortized cost.

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As presented in the table above, we also had one security related to the transportation industry that had a total unrealized loss of $26 million that was 65% below cost as of June 30, 2011. The issuer of this security has diverse holdings in long-term franchises on toll roads, bridges and tunnels in economically important regions. Our security holding represented a senior interest that benefits from structural enhancements that protect our rights to the issuer s cash flows. In our evaluation of the issuer, we believed there were sufficient assets and cash flows for the issuer to continue to make their contractual payments and that resulted in our conclusion that we will recover the amortized cost despite the fair value of this security being greater than 50% below cost.

We expect that our investments in corporate securities will continue to perform in accordance with our expectations about the amount and timing of estimated cash flows. Although we do not anticipate such events, it is at least reasonably possible that issuers of our investments in corporate securities will perform worse than current expectations. Such events may lead us to recognize write-downs within our portfolio of corporate securities in the future.

Structured Securities

Of the $557 million of unrealized losses related to structured securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or more and were more than 20% below cost, $192 million related to other-than-temporarily-impaired securities where the unrealized losses represented the non-credit portion of the impairment. The extent and duration of the unrealized loss position on our structured securities is due to the ongoing concern and uncertainty about the residential and commercial real estate market and unemployment, resulting in credit spreads that have widened since acquisition. Additionally, the fair value of certain structured securities has been significantly impacted from high risk premiums being incorporated into the valuation as a result of the amount of potential losses that may be absorbed by the security in the event of additional deterioration in the housing market.

While we considered the length of time each security had been in an unrealized loss position, the extent of the unrealized loss position and any significant declines in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date in our evaluation of impairment for each of these individual securities, the primary factor in our evaluation of impairment is the expected performance for each of these securities. Our evaluation of expected performance is based on the historical performance of the associated securitization trust as well as the historical performance of the underlying collateral. Our examination of the historical performance of the securitization trust included consideration of the following factors for each class of securities issued by the trust: i) the payment history, including failure to make scheduled payments; ii) current payment status; iii) current and historical outstanding balances; iv) current levels of subordination and losses incurred to-date; and v) characteristics of the underlying collateral. Our examination of the historical performance of the underlying collateral included: i) historical default rates, delinquency rates, voluntary and involuntary prepayments and severity of losses, including recent trends in this information; ii) current payment status; iii) loan to collateral value ratios, as applicable; iv) vintage; and v) other underlying characteristics such as current financial condition.

We used our assessment of the historical performance of both the securitization trust and the underlying collateral for each security, along with third-party sources, when available, to develop our best estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. These estimates reflect projections for future delinquencies, prepayments, defaults and losses for the assets that collateralize the securitization trust and are used to determine the expected cash flows for our security, based on the payment structure of the trust. Our projection of expected cash flows is primarily based on the expected performance of the underlying assets that collateralize the securitization trust and is not directly impacted by the rating of our security. While we consider the rating of the security as an indicator of the financial condition of the issuer, this factor does not have a significant impact on our expected

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cash flows for each security. In limited circumstances, our expected cash flows include expected payments from reliable financial guarantors where we believe the financial guarantor will have sufficient assets to pay claims under the financial guarantee when the cash flows from the securitization trust are not sufficient to make scheduled payments. We then discount the expected cash flows using the effective yield of each security to determine the present value of expected cash flows.

Based on this evaluation, the present value of expected cash flows was greater than or equal to the amortized cost for each security. Accordingly, we determined that the unrealized losses on each of our structured securities represented temporary impairments as of June 30, 2011.

Despite the considerable analysis and rigor employed on our structured securities, it is at least reasonably possible that the underlying collateral of these investments will perform worse than current market expectations. Such events may lead to adverse changes in cash flows on our holdings of structured securities and future write-downs within our portfolio of structured securities.

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The following table presents the gross unrealized losses and fair values of our investment securities, aggregated by investment type and length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of December 31, 2010:

	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
(Dollar amounts in millions)	**Fair value**	**Gross unrealized losses**	**Number of securities**	**Fair value**	**Gross unrealized losses [1]**	**Number of securities**	**Fair value**	**Gross unrealized losses [2]**	**Number of securities**
Description of Securities									
Fixed maturity securities:									
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 545	$ (8)	36	$	$		$ 545	$ (8)	36
Tax-exempt	285	(12)	101	244	(101)	90	529	(113)	191
Government non-U.S.	431	(5)	69	21	(1)	7	452	(6)	76
U.S. corporate	3,615	(125)	443	2,338	(323)	191	5,953	(448)	634
Corporate non-U.S.	2,466	(53)	296	1,141	(114)	102	3,607	(167)	398
Residential mortgage-backed	461	(23)	92	1,031	(477)	416	1,492	(500)	508
Commercial mortgage-backed	177	(8)	26	1,167	(323)	225	1,344	(331)	251
Other asset-backed	401	(2)	37	512	(94)	53	913	(96)	90
Subtotal, fixed maturity securities	8,381	(236)	1,100	6,454	(1,433)	1,084	14,835	(1,669)	2,184
Equity securities	77	(3)	48	5	(1)	4	82	(4)	52
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 8,458	$ (239)	1,148	$ 6,459	$ (1,434)	1,088	$ 14,917	$ (1,673)	2,236
% Below cost fixed maturity securities:									
<20% Below cost	$ 8,359	$ (226)	1,076	$ 4,852	$ (418)	588	$ 13,211	$ (644)	1,664
20%-50% Below cost	22	(8)	18	1,428	(652)	328	1,450	(660)	346
>50% Below cost		(2)	6	174	(363)	168	174	(365)	174
Total fixed maturity securities	8,381	(236)	1,100	6,454	(1,433)	1,084	14,835	(1,669)	2,184
% Below cost equity securities:									
<20% Below cost	72	(2)	47	5	(1)	4	77	(3)	51
20%-50% Below cost	5	(1)	1				5	(1)	1
Total equity securities	77	(3)	48	5	(1)	4	82	(4)	52
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 8,458	$ (239)	1,148	$ 6,459	$ (1,434)	1,088	$ 14,917	$ (1,673)	2,236
Investment grade	$ 8,249	$ (231)	1,060	$ 4,850	$ (764)	683	$ 13,099	$ (995)	1,743
Below investment grade [3]	209	(8)	88	1,609	(670)	405	1,818	(678)	493
Total for securities in an unrealized loss position	$ 8,458	$ (239)	1,148	$ 6,459	$ (1,434)	1,088	$ 14,917	$ (1,673)	2,236

(1) Amounts included $240 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.
(2) Amounts included $243 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.
(3) Amounts that have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more included $213 million of unrealized losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

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The scheduled maturity distribution of fixed maturity securities as of June 30, 2011 is set forth below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers of securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized cost or cost	Fair value
Due one year or less	$ 2,831	$ 2,857
Due after one year through five years	11,766	12,103
Due after five years through ten years	9,570	10,031
Due after ten years	19,705	20,420
Subtotal	43,872	45,411
Residential mortgage-backed	5,252	4,983
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,767	3,721
Other asset-backed	2,172	2,106
Total	$ 55,063	$ 56,221

As of June 30, 2011, $4,505 million of our investments (excluding mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities) were subject to certain call provisions.

As of June 30, 2011, securities issued by finance and insurance, utilities and energy, and consumer non-cyclical industry groups represented approximately 22%, 22% and 11% of our domestic and foreign corporate fixed maturity securities portfolio, respectively. No other industry group comprised more than 10% of our investment portfolio. This portfolio is widely diversified among various geographic regions in the United States and internationally, and is not dependent on the economic stability of one particular region.

As of June 30, 2011, we did not hold any fixed maturity securities in any single issuer, other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, which exceeded 10% of stockholders equity.

(e) Commercial Mortgage Loans

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

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

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
(Amounts in millions)	Carrying value	% of total	Carrying value	% of total
Property type:				
Retail	$ 1,912	30%	$ 1,974	29%
Office	1,757	27	1,850	27

Industrial	1,753	27	1,788	26
Apartments	718	11	725	11
Mixed use/other	345	5	435	7
Subtotal	6,485	100%	6,772	100%
Unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs	4		5	
Allowance for losses	(57)		(59)	
Total	$ 6,432		$ 6,718	

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(Amounts in millions)	June 30, 2011 Carrying value	June 30, 2011 % of total	December 31, 2010 Carrying value	December 31, 2010 % of total
Geographic region:				
South Atlantic	$ 1,624	25%	$ 1,583	23%
Pacific	1,615	25	1,769	26
Middle Atlantic	865	13	937	14
East North Central	577	9	612	9
Mountain	516	8	540	8
New England	422	7	482	7
West North Central	349	5	369	6
West South Central	348	5	297	4
East South Central	169	3	183	3
Subtotal	6,485	100%	6,772	100%
Unamortized balance of loan origination fees and costs	4		5	
Allowance for losses	(57)		(59)	
Total	$ 6,432		$ 6,718	

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

	June 30, 2011					
(Amounts in millions)	31 60 days past due	61 90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due	Total past due	Current	Total
Property type:						
Retail	$ 9	$	$ 5	$ 14	$ 1,898	$ 1,912
Office	4		18	22	1,735	1,757
Industrial	2		10	12	1,741	1,753
Apartments					718	718
Mixed use/other					345	345
Total recorded investment	$ 15	$	$ 33	$ 48	$ 6,437	$ 6,485
% of total commercial mortgage loans	%	%	1%	1%	99%	100%

	December 31, 2010					
(Amounts in millions)	31 60 days past due	61 90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due	Total past due	Current	Total

Property type:						
Retail	$	$	$	$	$ 1,974	$ 1,974
Office			12	12	1,838	1,850
Industrial		6	27	33	1,755	1,788
Apartments					725	725
Mixed use/other					435	435
Total recorded investment	$	$ 6	$ 39	$ 45	$ 6,727	$ 6,772
% of total commercial mortgage loans	%	%	1%	1%	99%	100%

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As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we had no commercial mortgage loans that were past due for more than 90 days and still accruing interest.

During 2011 and 2010, we modified or extended 11 and 13, respectively, commercial mortgage loans with a total carrying value of $36 million and $98 million, respectively. All of these modifications or extensions were based on current market interest rates, did not result in any forgiveness in the outstanding principal amount owed by the borrower and were not considered troubled debt restructurings.

The following table sets forth the commercial mortgage loans on nonaccrual status by property type as of the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Property type:		
Retail	$ 5	$
Office	18	12
Industrial	10	27
Apartments		
Mixed use/other		
Total recorded investment	$ 33	$ 39

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Six months ended June 30, 2011
Allowance for credit losses:		
Beginning balance	$ 58	$ 59
Charge-offs	(4)	(5)
Recoveries		
Provision	3	3
Ending balance	$ 57	$ 57
Ending allowance for individually impaired loans	$	$
Ending allowance for loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	$ 57	$ 57
Recorded investment:		
Ending balance	$ 6,485	$ 6,485
Ending balance of individually impaired loans	$ 13	$ 13

Ending balance of loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment	$	6,472	$	6,472

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The following table presents the activity in the allowance for losses for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Beginning balance	$ 52	$ 48
Provision [1]	18	22
Release		
Ending balance	$ 70	$ 70

[1] Included $13 million related to held-for-sale commercial mortgage loans.

The following tables set forth our individually impaired commercial mortgage loans by property type as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2011					
(Amounts in millions)	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Charge-offs	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
Property type:						
Retail	$ 3	$ 4	$ 1	$	$ 2	$
Office	10	13	3		$ 10	
Industrial					$	
Apartments					$	
Mixed use/other					$	
Total	$ 13	$ 17	$ 4	$	$ 6	$

	December 31, 2010					
(Amounts in millions)	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Charge-offs	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
Property type:						
Retail	$ 5	$ 8	$ 3	$	$ 2	$
Office	6	8	2		$ 2	
Industrial	19	24	5		$ 3	
Apartments					$	
Mixed use/other					$	
Total	$ 30	$ 40	$ 10	$	$ 3	$

In evaluating the credit quality of commercial mortgage loans, we assess the performance of the underlying loans using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Certain risks associated with commercial mortgages loans can be evaluated by reviewing both the loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratio to understand both the probability of the borrower not being able to make the necessary loan payments as well as the ability to sell the underlying property for an amount that would enable us to recover our unpaid principal balance in the event of default by the borrower. The average loan-to-value ratio is based on our most recent estimate of the fair value for the underlying property which is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A lower loan-to-value indicates that our loan value is more likely to be recovered in the event of default by the borrower if the property was sold. The debt service coverage ratio is

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based on normalized annual net operating income of the property compared to the payments required under the terms of the loan. Normalization allows for the removal of annual one-time events such as capital expenditures, prepaid or late real estate tax payments or non-recurring third-party fees (such as legal, consulting or contract fees). This ratio is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A higher debt service coverage ratio indicates the borrower is less likely to default on the loan. The debt service coverage ratio should not be used without considering other factors associated with the borrower, such as the borrower s liquidity or access to other resources that may result in our expectation that the borrower will continue to make the future scheduled payments.

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

	June 30, 2011					
(Amounts in millions)	0% 50%	51% 60%	61% 75%	76% 100%	Greater than 100% (1)	Total
Property type:						
Retail	$ 458	$ 247	$ 847	$ 322	$ 38	$ 1,912
Office	321	294	605	365	172	1,757
Industrial	498	329	613	283	30	1,753
Apartments	147	191	304	61	15	718
Mixed use/other	83	40	72	140	10	345
Total recorded investment	$ 1,507	$ 1,101	$ 2,441	$ 1,171	$ 265	$ 6,485
% of total	23%	17%	38%	18%	4%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.28	1.86	2.16	1.80	1.56	2.05

(1) Included $13 million of impaired loans and $252 million of loans in good standing, with a total weighted-average loan-to-value of 119%, where borrowers continued to make timely payments and have no history of delinquencies or distress.

	December 31, 2010					
(Amounts in millions)	0% 50%	51% 60%	61% 75%	76% 100%	Greater than 100% (1)	Total
Property type:						
Retail	$ 477	$ 287	$ 805	$ 363	$ 42	$ 1,974
Office	320	327	612	446	145	1,850
Industrial	431	361	625	284	87	1,788
Apartments	99	172	321	133		725
Mixed use/other	123	10	63	221	18	435
Total recorded investment	$ 1,450	$ 1,157	$ 2,426	$ 1,447	$ 292	$ 6,772

% of total	22%	17%	36%	21%	4%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	2.24	1.99	1.79	2.42	0.75	2.01

(1) Included $25 million of impaired loans and $267 million of loans in good standing, with a total weighted-average loan-to-value of 117%, where borrowers continued to make timely payments and have no history of delinquencies or distress.

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

	June 30, 2011					
(Amounts in millions)	**Less than 1.00**	**1.00 1.25**	**1.26 1.50**	**1.51 2.00**	**Greater than 2.00**	**Total**
Property type:						
Retail	$ 92	$ 357	$ 412	$ 587	$ 352	$ 1,800
Office	194	135	268	432	553	1,582
Industrial	242	226	316	596	355	1,735
Apartments	12	91	79	301	168	651
Mixed use/other	56	17	11	71	91	246
Total recorded investment	$ 596	$ 826	$ 1,086	$ 1,987	$ 1,519	$ 6,014
% of total	10%	14%	18%	33%	25%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	84%	72%	66%	60%	51%	63%

	December 31, 2010					
(Amounts in millions)	**Less than 1.00**	**1.00 1.25**	**1.26 1.50**	**1.51 2.00**	**Greater than 2.00**	**Total**
Property type:						
Retail	$ 125	$ 317	$ 490	$ 512	$ 415	$ 1,859
Office	176	186	238	524	547	1,671
Industrial	260	166	292	698	346	1,762
Apartments	7	62	160	290	135	654
Mixed use/other	49	12	17	78	94	250
Total	$ 617	$ 743	$ 1,197	$ 2,102	$ 1,537	$ 6,196
% of total recorded investment	10%	12%	19%	34%	25%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	90%	71%	68%	62%	50%	64%

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

	June 30, 2011					
(Amounts in millions)	**Less than 1.00**	**1.00 1.25**	**1.26 1.50**	**1.51 2.00**	**Greater than 2.00**	**Total**

Property type:						
Retail	$	$	$ 1	$	$ 111	$ 112
Office			8		167	175
Industrial	1			6	11	18
Apartments				29	38	67
Mixed use/other		4			95	99
Total recorded investment	$ 1	$ 4	$ 9	$ 35	$ 422	$ 471
% of total	%	1%	2%	7%	90%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	47%	77%	26%	77%	79%	77%

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	December 31, 2010					
(Amounts in millions)	**Less than 1.00**	**1.00 1.25**	**1.26 1.50**	**1.51 2.00**	**Greater than 2.00**	**Total**
Property type:						
Retail	$	$	$	$ 2	$ 113	$ 115
Office				57	122	179
Industrial	1	5		1	19	26
Apartments		4		21	46	71
Mixed use/other					185	185
Total recorded investment	$ 1	$ 9	$	$ 81	$ 485	$ 576
% of total	%	2%	%	14%	84%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	30%	62%	%	83%	77%	78%

(f) Restricted Commercial Mortgage Loans Related To Securitization Entities

The following tables set forth additional information regarding our restricted commercial mortgage loans related to securitization entities as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
(Amounts in millions)	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**
Property type:				
Retail	$ 175	38%	$ 182	36%
Industrial	113	24	124	24
Office	101	22	117	23
Apartments	62	14	64	13
Mixed use/other	8	2	22	4
Subtotal	459	100%	509	100%
Allowance for losses	(2)		(2)	
Total	$ 457		$ 507	

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
(Amounts in millions)	**Carrying value**	**% of total**	**Carrying value**	**% of total**
Geographic region:				
South Atlantic	$ 160	35%	$ 189	37%
Pacific	77	17	90	18
Middle Atlantic	71	15	70	14
East North Central	48	10	51	10

Mountain	31	7	32	6
East South Central	30	7	32	6
West North Central	29	6	31	6
West South Central	12	3	13	3
New England	1		1	
Subtotal	459	100%	509	100%
Allowance for losses	(2)		(2)	
Total	$ 457		$ 507	

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Of our restricted commercial mortgage loans as of June 30, 2011, $457 million were current, $1 million were 61 to 90 days past due and $1 million were past due for more than 90 days and still accruing interest. As of December 31, 2010, all restricted commercial mortgage loans were current and there were no restricted commercial mortgage loans on nonaccrual status.

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, loans not individually impaired that were evaluated collectively for impairment were $458 million and $509 million, respectively, of the total recorded investment of restricted commercial mortgage loans of $459 million and $509 million, respectively. There was no provision for credit losses recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2011 or 2010 related to restricted commercial mortgage loans. There was no provision for credit losses recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2011 related to restricted commercial mortgage loans. A provision for credit losses of $2 million was recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2010 related to restricted commercial mortgage loans, which reflected our ending allowance for credit losses balance and was required upon consolidation of securitization entities as of January 1, 2010.

In evaluating the credit quality of restricted commercial mortgage loans, we assess the performance of the underlying loans using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. The risks associated with restricted commercial mortgage loans can typically be evaluated by reviewing both the loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratio to understand both the probability of the borrower not being able to make the necessary loan payments as well as the ability to sell the underlying property for an amount that would enable us to recover our unpaid principal balance in the event of default by the borrower. The average loan-to-value ratio is based on our most recent estimate of the fair value for the underlying property which is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A lower loan-to-value indicates that our loan value is more likely to be recovered in the event of default by the borrower if the property was sold. The debt service coverage ratio is based on normalized annual net operating income of the property compared to the payments required under the terms of the loan. Normalization allows for the removal of annual one-time events such as capital expenditures, prepaid or late real estate tax payments or non-recurring third-party fees (such as legal, consulting or contract fees). This ratio is evaluated at least annually and updated more frequently if necessary to better indicate risk associated with the loan. A higher debt service coverage ratio indicates the borrower is less likely to default on the loan. The debt service coverage ratio should not be used without considering other factors associated with the borrower, such as the borrower s liquidity or access to other resources that may result in our expectation that the borrower will continue to make the future scheduled payments.

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

	June 30, 2011					
(Amounts in millions)	**0% 50%**	**51% 60%**	**61% 75%**	**76% 100%**	**Greater than 100%**	**Total**
Property type:						
Retail	$ 147	$ 25	$	$	$ 3	$ 175
Industrial	97	8	6		2	113
Office	87	7	5	1	1	101
Apartments	34	9		19		62
Mixed use/other	8					8
Total recorded investment	$ 373	$ 49	$ 11	$ 20	$ 6	$ 459
% of total	82%	11%	2%	4%	1%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	1.74	1.46	1.26	0.93	0.47	1.65

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	December 31, 2010					
(Amounts in millions)	**0% 50%**	**51% 60%**	**61% 75%**	**76% 100%**	**Greater than 100%**	**Total**
Property type:						
Retail	$ 141	$ 34	$ 1	$ 3	$ 3	$ 182
Industrial	108	8	4	2	2	124
Office	90	19	5	3		117
Apartments	35	9		20		64
Mixed use/other	17	5				22
Total recorded investment	$ 391	$ 75	$ 10	$ 28	$ 5	$ 509
% of total	77%	15%	2%	5%	1%	100%
Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio	1.82	1.35	1.05	1.18	0.52	1.69

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

	June 30, 2011					
(Amounts in millions)	**Less than 1.00**	**1.00 1.25**	**1.26 1.50**	**1.51 2.00**	**Greater than 2.00**	**Total**
Property type:						
Retail	$ 7	$ 48	$ 66	$ 21	$ 33	$ 175
Industrial	20	24	27	11	31	113
Office	12	12	39	25	13	101
Apartments	12	10	20	15	5	62
Mixed use/other			3		5	8
Total recorded investment	$ 51	$ 94	$ 155	$ 72	$ 87	$ 459
% of total	11%	21%	34%	15%	19%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	63%	39%	37%	43%	31%	40%

	December 31, 2010					
(Amounts in millions)	**Less than 1.00**	**1.00 1.25**	**1.26 1.50**	**1.51 2.00**	**Greater than 2.00**	**Total**
Property type:						
Retail	$ 14	$ 6	$ 52	$ 77	$ 33	$ 182
Industrial	11	9	25	50	29	124
Office	14	14	23	45	21	117
Apartments		21	10	26	7	64
Mixed use/other			7	11	4	22

Total recorded investment	$ 39	$ 50	$ 117	$ 209	$ 94	$ 509
% of total	8%	10%	23%	41%	18%	100%
Weighted-average loan-to-value	65%	55%	42%	41%	31%	43%

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There were no floating rate restricted commercial mortgage loans as of June 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

(g) Restricted Other Invested Assets Related To Securitization Entities

We have consolidated securitization entities that hold certain investments that are recorded as restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities. The consolidated securitization entities hold certain investments as trading securities whereby the changes in fair value are recorded in current period income (loss). The trading securities are comprised of asset-backed securities, including residual interest in certain policy loan securitization entities and highly rated bonds that are primarily backed by credit card receivables.

(5) Derivative Instruments

Our business activities routinely deal with fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, currency exchange rates and other asset and liability prices. We use derivative instruments to mitigate or reduce certain of these risks. We have established policies for managing each of these risks, including prohibitions on derivatives market-making and other speculative derivatives activities. These policies require the use of derivative instruments in concert with other techniques to reduce or mitigate these risks. While we use derivatives to mitigate or reduce risks, certain derivatives do not meet the accounting requirements to be designated as hedging instruments and are denoted as derivatives not designated as hedges in the following disclosures. For derivatives that meet the accounting requirements to be designated as hedges, the following disclosures for these derivatives are denoted as derivatives designated as hedges, which include both cash flow and fair value hedges.

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The following table sets forth our positions in derivative instruments as of the dates indicated:

	Derivative assets			Derivative liabilities		
	Balance	Fair value		Balance	Fair value	
(Amounts in millions)	sheet classification	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	sheet classification	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Cash flow hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	$ 264	$ 222	Other liabilities	$ 62	$ 56
Inflation indexed swaps	Other invested assets			Other liabilities	61	33
Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets		205	Other liabilities		
Total cash flow hedges		264	427		123	89
Fair value hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	69	95	Other liabilities	4	8
Foreign currency swaps	Other invested assets	46	35	Other liabilities		
Total fair value hedges		115	130		4	8
Total derivatives designated as hedges		379	557		127	97
Derivatives not designated as hedges						
Interest rate swaps	Other invested assets	386	446	Other liabilities	21	74
Equity return swaps	Other invested assets	6		Other liabilities	1	3
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	Restricted other invested assets			Other liabilities	18	19
Interest rate swaptions	Other invested assets			Other liabilities		
Credit default swaps	Other invested assets	9	11	Other liabilities	9	7
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	Restricted other invested assets			Other liabilities	126	129
Equity index options	Other invested assets	40	33	Other liabilities		3
Financial futures	Other invested assets			Other liabilities		
Other foreign currency contracts	Other invested assets			Other liabilities	12	
Reinsurance embedded derivatives [1]	Other assets		1	Other liabilities	1	
GMWB embedded derivatives	Reinsurance recoverable [2]	(5)	(5)	Policyholder account balances [3]	113	121
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		436	486		301	356
Total derivatives		$ 815	$ 1,043		$ 428	$ 453

(1) Represents embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements.
(2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) liabilities.
(3) Represents the embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

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The fair value of derivative positions presented above was not offset by the respective collateral amounts retained or provided under these agreements. The amounts recognized for derivative counterparty collateral retained by us was recorded in other invested assets with a corresponding amount recorded in other liabilities to represent our obligation to return the collateral retained by us.

The activity associated with derivative instruments can generally be measured by the change in notional value over the periods presented. However, for GMWB embedded derivatives, the change between periods is best illustrated by the number of policies. The following tables represent activity associated with derivative instruments as of the dates indicated:

(Notional in millions)	**Measurement**	**December 31, 2010**	**Additions**	**Maturities/ terminations**	**June 30, 2011**
Derivatives designated as hedges					
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	$ 12,355	$ 995	$ (157)	$ 13,193
Inflation indexed swaps	Notional	525	16		541
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	491		(491)	
Total cash flow hedges		13,371	1,011	(648)	13,734
Fair value hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	1,764		(405)	1,359
Foreign currency swaps	Notional	85			85
Total fair value hedges		1,849		(405)	1,444
Total derivatives designated as hedges		15,220	1,011	(1,053)	15,178
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
Interest rate swaps	Notional	7,681	314	(1,550)	6,445
Equity return swaps	Notional	208	139		347
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	Notional	129		(6)	123
Interest rate swaptions	Notional	200		(200)	
Credit default swaps	Notional	1,195	115	(100)	1,210
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	Notional	317			317
Equity index options	Notional	744	521	(480)	785
Financial futures	Notional	3,937	2,687	(3,463)	3,161
Other foreign currency contracts	Notional	521	185	(535)	171
Reinsurance embedded derivatives	Notional	72	89		161
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		15,004	4,050	(6,334)	12,720
Total derivatives		$ 30,224	$ 5,061	$ (7,387)	$ 27,898

(Number of policies)	**Measurement**		**Additions**	**Terminations**	

		December 31, 2010			June 30, 2011
Derivatives not designated as hedges					
GMWB embedded derivatives	Policies	49,566	690	(1,326)	48,930

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Approximately $125 million of notional value above is related to derivatives with counterparties that can be terminated at the option of the derivative counterparty and represented a net fair value asset of $1 million as of June 30, 2011.

Cash Flow Hedges

Certain derivative instruments are designated as cash flow hedges. The changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded as a component of OCI. We designate and account for the following as cash flow hedges when they have met the effectiveness requirements: (i) various types of interest rate swaps to convert floating rate investments to fixed rate investments; (ii) various types of interest rate swaps to convert floating rate liabilities into fixed rate liabilities; (iii) receive U.S. dollar fixed on foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency cash flow exposure of foreign currency denominated investments; (iv) pay U.S. dollar fixed on foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency cash flow exposure on liabilities denominated in foreign currencies; (v) forward starting interest rate swaps to hedge against changes in interest rates associated with future fixed-rate bond purchases and/or interest income; and (vi) other instruments to hedge the cash flows of various forecasted transactions.

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of cash flow hedges for the three months ended June 30, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss) from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) [1]	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 113	$ (6)	Net investment income	$ 2	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities		1	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	1	(4)	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ 114	$ (9)		$ 2	

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

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of cash flow hedges for the three months ended June 30, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss) from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) [1]	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 599	$ 4	Net investment income	$ 15	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(3)	1	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	6	(2)	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)

Total	$	602	$	3	$	15

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

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The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of cash flow hedges for the six months ended June 30, 2011:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss) from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) [1]	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 12	$ (11)	Net investment income	$	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities		1	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	4	(5)	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ 16	$ (15)		$	

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

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of cash flow hedges for the six months ended June 30, 2010:

(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss) from OCI	Classification of gain (loss) reclassified into net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) [1]	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 563	$ 8	Net investment income	$ 12	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets		1	Net investment gains (losses)		Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(3)	1	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	7	(4)	Interest expense		Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ 567	$ 6		$ 12	

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

The total of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of $943 million, net of taxes, recorded in stockholders equity as of June 30, 2011 is expected to be reclassified to future net income (loss), concurrently with and primarily offsetting changes in interest expense and interest income on floating-rate instruments and interest income on future fixed-rate bond purchases. Of this amount, $23 million, net of taxes, is expected to be reclassified to net income (loss) in the next 12 months. Actual amounts may vary from this amount as a result of market conditions. All forecasted transactions associated with qualifying cash flow hedges are expected to occur by 2045. No amounts were reclassified to net income

(loss) during the six months ended June 30, 2011 in connection with forecasted transactions that were no longer considered probable of occurring.

Fair Value Hedges

Certain derivative instruments are designated as fair value hedges. The changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded in net income (loss). In addition, changes in the fair value attributable to the hedged

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

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the three months ended June 30, 2011:

	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Other impacts to net income (loss)	Classification of other impacts to net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 1	Net investment gains (losses)	$ (2)	Net investment income	$ (1)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(7)	Net investment gains (losses)	17	Interest credited	7	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	11	Net investment gains (losses)		Interest credited	(11)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ 5		$ 15		$ (5)	

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the three months ended June 30, 2010:

	Derivative instrument			Hedged item		
(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Other impacts to net income (loss)	Classification of other impacts to net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 1	Net investment gains (losses)	$ (3)	Net investment income	$ (1)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(6)	Net investment gains (losses)	25	Interest credited	6	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(2)	Net investment gains (losses)	1	Interest credited	2	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ (7)		$ 23		$ 7	

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The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the six months ended June 30, 2011:

	Derivative instrument				Hedged item	
(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Other impacts to net income (loss)	Classification of other impacts to net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 2	Net investment gains (losses)	$ (5)	Net investment income	$ (2)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(29)	Net investment gains (losses)	37	Interest credited	29	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	11	Net investment gains (losses)	1	Interest credited	(12)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ (16)		$ 33		$ 15	

The following table provides information about the pre-tax income (loss) effects of fair value hedges and related hedged items for the six months ended June 30, 2010:

	Derivative instrument				Hedged item	
(Amounts in millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Other impacts to net income (loss)	Classification of other impacts to net income (loss)	Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps hedging assets	$ 2	Net investment gains (losses)	$ (6)	Net investment income	$ (2)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps hedging liabilities	(7)	Net investment gains (losses)	50	Interest credited	7	Net investment gains (losses)
Foreign currency swaps	(4)	Net investment gains (losses)	2	Interest credited	4	Net investment gains (losses)
Total	$ (9)		$ 46		$ 9	

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

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedges

We also enter into certain non-qualifying derivative instruments such as: (i) interest rate swaps, swaptions and financial futures to mitigate interest rate risk as part of managing regulatory capital positions; (ii) credit default swaps to enhance yield and reproduce characteristics of investments with similar terms and credit risk; (iii) equity index options, equity return swaps, interest rate swaps and financial futures to mitigate the risks associated with liabilities that have guaranteed minimum benefits; (iv) interest rate swaps where the hedging relationship does not qualify for hedge accounting; (v) credit default swaps to mitigate loss exposure to certain credit risk; (vi) foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate currency risk associated with future dividends from certain foreign subsidiaries to our holding company; and (vii) equity index options and credit default swaps

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to mitigate certain macroeconomic risks associated with certain foreign subsidiaries. Additionally, we provide GMWBs on certain products that are required to be bifurcated as embedded derivatives and have reinsurance agreements with certain features that are required to be bifurcated as embedded derivatives.

We also have derivatives related to securitization entities where we were required to consolidate the related securitization entity as a result of our involvement in the structure. The counterparties for these derivatives typically only have recourse to the securitization entity. The interest rate swaps used for these entities are typically used to effectively convert the interest payments on the assets of the securitization entity to the same basis as the interest rate on the borrowings issued by the securitization entity. Credit default swaps are utilized in certain securitization entities to enhance the yield payable on the borrowings issued by the securitization entity and also include a settlement feature that allows the securitization entity to provide the par value of assets in the securitization entity for the amount of any losses incurred under the credit default swap.

The following table provides the pre-tax gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) for the effects of derivatives not designated as hedges for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	2010	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps	$ 2	$ 63	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity return swaps	(6)		Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	(4)	(9)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaptions		35	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps		(32)	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	(4)	(46)	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity index options	(9)	50	Net investment gains (losses)
Financial futures	34	105	Net investment gains (losses)
Other foreign currency contracts	(4)	2	Net investment gains (losses)
Reinsurance embedded derivatives	(1)	2	Net investment gains (losses)
GMWB embedded derivatives	(33)	(278)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	$ (25)	$ (108)	

The following table provides the pre-tax gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss) for the effects of derivatives not designated as hedges for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2011	2010	Classification of gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)
Interest rate swaps	$ 4	$ 57	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity return swaps	(10)		Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	(3)	(12)	Net investment gains (losses)
Interest rate swaptions		57	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps	3	(27)	Net investment gains (losses)
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	5	(41)	Net investment gains (losses)
Equity index options	(28)	23	Net investment gains (losses)
Financial futures	(5)	72	Net investment gains (losses)
Other foreign currency contracts	(13)	(1)	Net investment gains (losses)

Reinsurance embedded derivatives	(1)	2	Net investment gains (losses)
GMWB embedded derivatives	26	(242)	Net investment gains (losses)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	$ (22)	$ (112)	

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Derivative Counterparty Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, net fair value assets by counterparty totaled $691 million and $888 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, net fair value liabilities by counterparty totaled $186 million and $172 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we retained collateral of $704 million and $794 million, respectively, related to these agreements, including over collateralization of $86 million and $29 million, respectively, from certain counterparties. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we posted $23 million and $30 million, respectively, of collateral to derivative counterparties, including over collateralization of $1 million and $11 million, respectively. For derivatives related to securitization entities, there are no arrangements that require either party to provide collateral and the recourse of the derivative counterparty is typically limited to the assets held by the securitization entity and there is no recourse to any entity other than the securitization entity.

Except for derivatives related to securitization entities, all of our master swap agreements contain credit downgrade provisions that allow either party to assign or terminate derivative transactions if the other party s long-term unsecured debt rating or financial strength rating is below the limit defined in the applicable agreement. If the downgrade provisions had been triggered as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we could have been allowed to claim up to $73 million and $123 million, respectively, from counterparties and required to disburse up to $20 million and $5 million, respectively. This represented the net fair value of gains and losses by counterparty, less available collateral held, and did not include any fair value gains or losses for derivatives related to securitization entities.

Credit Derivatives

We sell protection under single name credit default swaps and credit default swap index tranches in combination with purchasing securities to replicate characteristics of similar investments based on the credit quality and term of the credit default swap. Credit default triggers for both indexed reference entities and single name reference entities follow the Credit Derivatives Physical Settlement Matrix published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association. Under these terms, credit default triggers are defined as bankruptcy, failure to pay or restructuring, if applicable. Our maximum exposure to credit loss equals the notional value for credit default swaps. In the event of default for credit default swaps, we are typically required to pay the protection holder the full notional value less a recovery rate determined at auction.

In addition to the credit derivatives discussed above, we also have credit derivative instruments related to securitization entities that we consolidated in 2010. These derivatives represent a customized index of reference entities with specified attachment points for certain derivatives. The credit default triggers are similar to those described above. In the event of default, the securitization entity will provide the counterparty with the par value of assets held in the securitization entity for the amount of incurred loss on the credit default swap. The maximum exposure to loss for the securitization entity is the notional value of the derivatives. Certain losses on these credit default swaps would be absorbed by the third-party noteholders of the securitization entity and the remaining losses on the credit default swaps would be absorbed by our portion of the notes issued by the securitization entity.

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

	June 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
(Amounts in millions)	**Notional value**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Notional value**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Reference entity credit rating and maturity:						
AAA						
Matures after one year through five years	$ 5	$	$	$ 5	$	$
AA						
Matures after one year through five years	6			6		
Matures after five years through ten years	5			5		
A						
Matures after one year through five years	37	1		37	1	
Matures after five years through ten years	10			5		
BBB						
Matures after one year through five years	68	1		68	2	
Matures after five years through ten years	24			29		
Total credit default swaps on single name reference entities	$ 155	$ 2	$	$ 155	$ 3	$

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

	June 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
(Amounts in millions)	**Notional value**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Notional value**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Original index tranche attachment/detachment point and maturity:						
9% 12% matures after one year through five years[1]	$ 300	$ 1	$ 4	$ 300	$	$ 3
10% 15% matures after one year through five years[2]	250	3		250	4	
12% 22% matures after five years through ten years[3]	248		5	248		4
15% 30% matures after five years through ten years[4]	127			127	2	
Total credit default swap index tranches	925	4	9	925	6	7
Customized credit default swap index tranches related to securitization entities:						
Portion backing third-party borrowings maturing 2017 [5]	17		7	17		8
Portion backing our interest maturing 2017 [6]	300		119	300		121
Total customized credit default swap index tranches related to securitization entities	317		126	317		129

Total credit default swaps on index tranches	$ 1,242	$ 4	$ 135	$ 1,242	$ 6	$ 136

(1) The current attachment/detachment as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 9% 12%.
(2) The current attachment/detachment as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 10% 15%.
(3) The current attachment/detachment as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 12% 22%.
(4) The current attachment/detachment as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 14.8% 30.3%.
(5) Original notional value was $39 million.
(6) Original notional value was $300 million.

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(6) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Assets and liabilities that are reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at fair value are not included in the following disclosure of fair value. Such items include cash and cash equivalents, investment securities, separate accounts, securities held as collateral and derivative instruments. Other financial assets and liabilities those not carried at fair value are discussed below. Apart from certain of our borrowings and certain marketable securities, few of the instruments discussed below are actively traded and their fair values must often be determined using models. The fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based upon available market information and judgments about the financial instruments, including estimates of the timing and amount of expected future cash flows and the credit standing of counterparties. Such estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time our entire holdings of a particular financial instrument, nor do they consider the tax impact of the realization of unrealized gains or losses. In many cases, the fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets.

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

Commercial mortgage loans. Based on recent transactions and/or discounted future cash flows, using current market rates.

Restricted commercial mortgage loans. Based on recent transactions and/or discounted future cash flows, using current market rates.

Other invested assets. Based on comparable market transactions, discounted future cash flows, quoted market prices and/or estimates using the most recent data available for the related instrument. Primarily represents short-term investments, limited partnerships accounted for under the cost method.

Long-term borrowings. Based on market quotes or comparable market transactions.

Non-recourse funding obligations. Based on the then current coupon, revalued based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and current spread assumption based on commercially available data. The model is a floating rate coupon model using the spread assumption to derive the valuation.

Borrowings related to securitization entities. Based on market quotes or comparable market transactions.

Investment contracts. Based on expected future cash flows, discounted at current market rates for annuity contracts or institutional products.

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

	June 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
(Amounts in millions)	**Notional amount**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Notional amount**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Assets:						
Commercial mortgage loans	$ (1)	$ 6,432	$ 6,742	$ (1)	$ 6,718	$ 6,896
Restricted commercial mortgage loans	(1)	457	506	(1)	507	554
Other invested assets	(1)	282	293	(1)	267	272
Liabilities:						
Long-term borrowings (2)	(1)	4,755	4,766	(1)	4,952	4,928
Non-recourse funding obligations (2)	(1)	3,374	2,339	(1)	3,437	2,170
Borrowings related to securitization entities	(1)	394	417	(1)	443	467
Investment contracts	(1)	18,728	19,365	(1)	19,772	20,471
Other firm commitments:						
Commitments to fund limited partnerships	90			110		
Ordinary course of business lending commitments	49			28		

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

(2) See note 8 for additional information related to borrowings.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

We have fixed maturity, equity and trading securities, derivatives, embedded derivatives, securities held as collateral, separate account assets and certain other financial instruments, which are carried at fair value. Below is a description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to determine fair value by class of instrument.

Fixed maturity, equity and trading securities

The valuations of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities are determined using a market approach, income approach or a combination of the market and income approach depending on the type of instrument and availability of information.

We utilize certain third-party data providers when determining fair value. We consider information obtained from third-party pricing services as well as third-party broker provided prices, or broker quotes, in our determination of fair value. Additionally, we utilize internal models to determine the valuation of securities using an income approach where the inputs are based on third-party provided market inputs. While we consider the valuations provided by third-party pricing services and broker quotes, management determines the fair value of our investment securities after considering all relevant and available information. We also obtain an understanding of the valuation methodologies and procedures used by third-party data providers to ensure sufficient understanding to evaluate the valuation data received and determine the appropriate fair value.

In general, we first obtain valuations from pricing services. If a price is not supplied by a pricing service, we will typically seek a broker quote. For certain private fixed maturity securities where we do not obtain valuations from pricing services, we utilize an internal model to determine fair value since transactions for identical

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securities are not readily observable and these securities are not typically valued by pricing services. For all securities, excluding certain private fixed maturity securities, if neither a pricing service nor broker quote valuation is available, we determine fair value using internal models.

For pricing services, we obtain an understanding of the pricing methodologies and procedures for each type of instrument. In general, a pricing service does not provide a price for a security if sufficient information is not readily available to determine fair value or if such security is not in the specific sector or class covered by a particular pricing service. Given our understanding of the pricing methodologies and procedures of pricing services, the securities valued by pricing services are typically classified as Level 2 unless we determine the valuation process for a security or group of securities utilizes significant unobservable inputs.

For private fixed maturity securities, we utilize an internal model to determine fair value and utilize public bond spreads by sector, rating and maturity to develop the market rate that would be utilized for a similar public bond. We then add an additional premium to the public bond spread to adjust for the liquidity and other features of our private placements. We utilize the estimated market yield to discount the expected cash flows of the security to determine fair value. We assign each security an internal rating to determine the appropriate public bond spread that should be utilized in the valuation. While we generally consider the public bond spreads by sector and maturity to be observable inputs, we evaluate the similarities of our private placement with the public bonds to determine whether the spreads utilized would be considered observable inputs for the private placement being valued. To determine the significance of unobservable inputs, we calculate the impact on the valuation from the unobservable input and will classify a security as Level 3 when the impact on the valuation exceeds 10%.

For broker quotes, we consider the valuation methodology utilized by the third party but cannot typically obtain sufficient evidence to determine the valuation does not include significant unobservable inputs. Accordingly, we typically classify the securities where fair value is based on our consideration of broker quotes as Level 3 measurements.

For remaining securities priced using internal models, we maximize the use of observable inputs but typically utilize significant unobservable inputs to determine fair value. Accordingly, the valuations are typically classified as Level 3.

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The following tables summarize the primary sources considered when determining fair value of each class of fixed maturity securities as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2011			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises:				
Pricing services	$ 3,669	$	$ 3,669	$
Internal models	13			13
Total U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	3,682		3,669	13
Tax-exempt:				
Pricing services	865		865	
Total tax-exempt	865		865	
Government non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	2,378		2,378	
Internal models	11		10	1
Total government non-U.S.	2,389		2,388	1
U.S. corporate:				
Pricing services	20,787		20,787	
Broker quotes	277			277
Internal models	2,983		2,311	672
Total U.S. corporate	24,047		23,098	949
Corporate non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	12,568		12,568	
Broker quotes	86			86
Internal models	1,774		1,489	285
Total corporate non-U.S.	14,428		14,057	371
Residential mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	4,859		4,859	
Broker quotes	63			63
Internal models	61			61
Total residential mortgage-backed	4,983		4,859	124
Commercial mortgage-backed:				

Pricing services	3,678		3,678	
Broker quotes	16			16
Internal models	27			27
Total commercial mortgage-backed	3,721		3,678	43
Other asset-backed:				
Pricing services	1,840		1,840	
Broker quotes	265			265
Internal models	1		1	
Total other asset-backed	2,106		1,841	265
Total fixed maturity securities	$ 56,221	$	$ 54,455	$ 1,766

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	December 31, 2010			
(Amounts in millions)	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises:				
Pricing services	$ 3,688	$	$ 3,688	$
Internal models	17		6	11
Total U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	3,705		3,694	11
Tax-exempt:				
Pricing services	1,030		1,030	
Total tax-exempt	1,030		1,030	
Government non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	2,357		2,357	
Internal models	12		11	1
Total government non-U.S.	2,369		2,368	1
U.S. corporate:				
Pricing services	20,563		20,563	
Broker quotes	235			235
Internal models	3,169		2,304	865
Total U.S. corporate	23,967		22,867	1,100
Corporate non-U.S.:				
Pricing services	11,584		11,584	
Broker quotes	113			113
Internal models	1,801		1,546	255
Total corporate non-U.S.	13,498		13,130	368
Residential mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	4,312		4,312	
Broker quotes	72			72
Internal models	71			71
Total residential mortgage-backed	4,455		4,312	143
Commercial mortgage-backed:				
Pricing services	3,693		3,693	
Broker quotes	16			16
Internal models	34			34
Total commercial mortgage-backed	3,743		3,693	50

Other asset-backed:				
Pricing services	2,241		2,143	98
Broker quotes	169			169
Internal models	6		5	1
Total other asset-backed	2,416		2,148	268
Total fixed maturity securities	$ 55,183	$	$ 53,242	$ 1,941

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The following tables summarize the primary sources considered when determining fair value of equity securities as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2011			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	$ 268	$ 260	$ 8	$
Broker quotes	6			6
Internal models	100			100
Total equity securities	$ 374	$ 260	$ 8	$ 106

	December 31, 2010			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	$ 245	$ 240	$ 5	$
Broker quotes	6			6
Internal models	81			81
Total equity securities	$ 332	$ 240	$ 5	$ 87

The following tables summarize the primary sources considered when determining fair value of trading securities as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2011			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	$ 316	$	$ 316	$
Broker quotes	291			291
Total trading securities	$ 607	$	$ 316	$ 291

	December 31, 2010			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pricing services	$ 348	$	$ 348	$
Broker quotes	230			230
Internal models	99			99
Total trading securities	$ 677	$	$ 348	$ 329

Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities

We have trading securities related to securitization entities that are classified as restricted other invested assets and are carried at fair value. The trading securities represent asset-backed securities. The valuation for trading securities is determined using a market approach and/or an income approach depending on the availability of information. For certain highly rated asset-backed securities, there is observable market information for transactions of the same or similar instruments and is provided to us by a third-party pricing service and is classified as Level 2. For certain

securities that are not actively traded, we determine fair value after considering third-party broker provided prices or discounted expected cash flows using current yields for similar securities and classify these valuations as Level 3.

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Securities lending and derivative counterparty collateral

The fair value of securities held as collateral is primarily based on Level 2 inputs from market information for the collateral that is held on our behalf by the custodian. We determine fair value after considering prices obtained by third-party pricing services.

Separate account assets

The fair value of separate account assets is based on the quoted prices of the underlying fund investments and, therefore, represents Level 1 pricing.

Derivatives

In determining the fair value of derivatives, we consider the counterparty collateral arrangements and rights of set-off when determining whether any incremental adjustment should be made for both the counterparty s and our non-performance risk. As a result of these counterparty arrangements, we determined no adjustment for our non-performance risk was required to our derivative liabilities.

Interest rate swaps. The valuation of interest rate swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary input into the valuation represents the forward interest rate swap curve, which is generally considered an observable input, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2. For certain interest rate swaps, the inputs into the valuation also include the total returns of certain bonds that would primarily be considered an observable input and result in the derivative being classified as Level 2. For certain other swaps, there are features that provide an option to the counterparty to terminate the swap at specified dates and would be considered a significant unobservable input and results in the fair value measurement of the derivative being classified as Level 3.

Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities. The valuation of interest rate swaps related to securitization entities is determined using an income approach. The primary input into the valuation represents the forward interest rate swap curve, which is generally considered an observable input, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Inflation indexed swaps. The valuation of inflation indexed swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve and consumer price index, which are generally considered observable inputs, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Interest rate swaptions. The valuation of interest rate swaptions is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve, which is generally considered an observable input, forward interest rate volatility and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative. As a result of the significant unobservable inputs associated with the forward interest rate volatility input, the derivative is classified as Level 3.

Foreign currency swaps. The valuation of foreign currency swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve and foreign currency exchange rates, both of which are considered an observable input, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

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Credit default swaps. We have both single name credit default swaps and index tranche credit default swaps. For single name credit default swaps, we utilize an income approach to determine fair value based on using current market information for the credit spreads of the reference entity, which is considered observable inputs based on the reference entities of our derivatives and results in these derivatives being classified as Level 2. For index tranche credit default swaps, we utilize an income approach that utilizes current market information related to credit spreads and expected defaults and losses associated with the reference entities that comprise the respective index associated with each derivative. There are significant unobservable inputs associated with the timing and amount of losses from the reference entities as well as the timing or amount of losses, if any, that will be absorbed by our tranche. Accordingly, the index tranche credit default swaps are classified as Level 3.

Credit default swaps related to securitization entities. Credit default swaps related to securitization entities represent customized index tranche credit default swaps and are valued using a similar methodology as described above for index tranche credit default swaps. We determine fair value of these credit default swaps after considering both the valuation methodology described above as well as the valuation provided by the derivative counterparty. In addition to the valuation methodology and inputs described for index tranche credit default swaps, these customized credit default swaps contain a feature that permits the securitization entity to provide the par value of underlying assets in the securitization entity to settle any losses under the credit default swap. The valuation of this settlement feature is dependent upon the valuation of the underlying assets and the timing and amount of any expected loss on the credit default swap, which is considered a significant unobservable input. Accordingly, these customized index tranche credit default swaps related to securitization entities are classified as Level 3.

Equity index options. We have equity index options associated with various equity indices. The valuation of equity index options is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent forward interest rate volatility and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative, which are considered significant unobservable inputs in most instances. The equity index volatility surface is determined based on market information that is not readily observable and is developed based upon inputs received from several third-party sources. Accordingly, these options are classified as Level 3.

Financial futures. The fair value of financial futures is based on the closing exchange prices. Accordingly, these financial futures are classified as Level 1. The period end valuation is zero as a result of settling the margins on these contracts on a daily basis.

Equity return swaps. The valuation of equity return swaps is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve and underlying equity index values, which are generally considered observable inputs, and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

Other foreign currency contracts. We have certain foreign currency options classified as other foreign currency contracts. The valuation of foreign currency options is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward interest rate swap curve, foreign currency exchange rates, forward interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate volatility, foreign equity index volatility and time value component associated with the optionality in the derivative. As a result of the significant unobservable inputs associated with the forward interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate volatility and foreign equity index volatility inputs, the derivative is classified as Level 3. We also have foreign currency forward contracts where the valuation is determined using an income approach. The primary inputs into the valuation represent the forward foreign currency exchange rates, which are generally considered observable inputs and results in the derivative being classified as Level 2.

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Reinsurance embedded derivatives

We have certain reinsurance agreements that result in a reinsurance counterparty holding assets for our benefit where this feature is considered an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. As a result, we measure the embedded derivatives at fair value with changes in fair value being recorded in income (loss). Fair value is determined by comparing the fair value and cost basis of the underlying assets. The underlying assets are primarily comprised of highly rated investments and result in the fair value of the embedded derivatives being classified as Level 2.

GMWB embedded derivatives

We are required to bifurcate an embedded derivative for certain features associated with annuity products and related reinsurance agreements where we provide a GMWB to the policyholder and are required to record the GMWB embedded derivative at fair value. The valuation of our GMWB embedded derivative is based on an income approach that incorporates inputs such as forward interest rates, equity index volatility, equity index and fund correlation, and policyholder assumptions such as utilization, lapse and mortality. In addition to these inputs, we also consider risk and expense margins when determining the projected cash flows that would be determined by another market participant. While the risk and expense margins are considered in determining fair value, these inputs do not have a significant impact on the valuation.

For GMWB liabilities, non-performance risk is integrated into the discount rate. Prior to the third quarter of 2010, the discount rate was based on the swap curve, which incorporated the non-performance risk of our GMWB liabilities. Beginning in 2009, the swap curve dropped below the U.S. Treasury curve at certain points on the longer end of the curve, and in 2010, the points below the U.S. Treasury curve expanded to several points beyond 10 years. For these points on the curve, we utilized the U.S. Treasury curve as our discount rate through the second quarter of 2010. Beginning in the third quarter of 2010, we revised our discount rate to reflect market credit spreads that represent an adjustment for the non-performance risk of the GMWB liabilities. The credit spreads included in our discount rate range from 60 to 80 basis points over the most relevant points on the U.S. Treasury curve. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the impact of non-performance risk resulted in a lower fair value of our GMWB liabilities of $44 million.

To determine the appropriate discount rate to reflect the non-performance risk of the GMWB liabilities, we evaluate the non-performance risk in our liabilities based on a hypothetical exit market transaction as there is no exit market for these types of liabilities. A hypothetical exit market can be viewed as a hypothetical transfer of the liability to another similarly rated insurance company which would closely resemble a reinsurance transaction. Another hypothetical exit market transaction can be viewed as a hypothetical transaction from the perspective of the GMWB policyholder. We believe that a hypothetical exit market participant would use a similar discount rate as described above to value the liabilities.

For equity index volatility, we determine the projected equity market volatility using both historical volatility and projected near-term equity market volatility with more significance being placed on projected and recent historical data.

Equity index and fund correlations are determined based on historical price observations for the fund and equity index.

For policyholder assumptions, we use our expected lapse, mortality and utilization assumptions and update these assumptions for our actual experience, as necessary. For our lapse assumption, we adjust our base lapse assumption by policy based on a combination of the policyholder s current account value and GMWB benefit.

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We classify the GMWB valuation as Level 3 based on having significant unobservable inputs. We evaluate the inputs and methodologies used to determine fair value based on how we expect a market participant would determine exit value. As stated above, there is no exit market or market participants for the GMWB embedded derivatives. Accordingly, we evaluate our inputs and resulting fair value based on a hypothetical exit market and hypothetical market participants. A hypothetical exit market could be viewed as a transaction that would closely resemble reinsurance. While reinsurance transactions for this type of product are not an observable input, we consider this type of hypothetical exit market, as appropriate, when evaluating our inputs and determining that our inputs are consistent with that of a hypothetical market participant.

Borrowings related to securitization entities

We record certain borrowings related to securitization entities at fair value. The fair value of these borrowings is determined using either a market approach or income approach, depending on the instrument and availability of market information. Given the unique characteristics of the securitization entities that issued these borrowings as well as the lack of comparable instruments, we determine fair value considering the valuation of the underlying assets held by the securitization entities and any derivatives, as well as any unique characteristics of the borrowings that may impact the valuation. After considering all relevant inputs, we determine fair value of the borrowings using the net valuation of the underlying assets and derivatives that are backing the borrowings. Accordingly, these instruments are classified as Level 3.

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

	June 30, 2011			
(Amounts in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,682	$	$ 3,669	$ 13
Tax-exempt	865		865	
Government non-U.S.	2,389		2,388	1
U.S. corporate	24,047		23,098	949
Corporate non-U.S.	14,428		14,057	371
Residential mortgage-backed	4,983		4,859	124
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,721		3,678	43
Other asset-backed	2,106		1,841	265
Total fixed maturity securities	56,221		54,455	1,766
Equity securities	374	260	8	106
Other invested assets:				
Trading securities	607		316	291
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate swaps	719		715	4
Foreign currency swaps	46		46	
Credit default swaps	9		5	4
Equity index options	40			40
Equity return swaps	6		6	
Total derivative assets	820		772	48
Securities lending collateral	554		554	
Derivatives counterparty collateral	522		522	
Total other invested assets	2,503		2,164	339
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	378		203	175
Other assets [1]	(1)		(1)	
Reinsurance recoverable [2]	(5)			(5)
Separate account assets	11,452	11,452		
Total assets	$ 70,922	$ 11,712	$ 56,829	$ 2,381
Liabilities				

Policyholder account balances [3]	$ 113	$	$	$ 113
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	87		87	
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	18		18	
Inflation indexed swaps	61		61	
Credit default swaps	9			9
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	126			126
Equity return swaps	1		1	
Other foreign currency contracts	12		12	
Total derivative liabilities	314		179	135
Borrowings related to securitization entities	58			58
Total liabilities	$ 485	$	$ 179	$ 306

(1) Represents embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements.
(2) Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our GMWB liabilities.
(3) Represents embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities, excluding the impact of reinsurance.

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(Amounts in millions)	December 31, 2010 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 3,705	$	$ 3,694	$ 11
Tax-exempt	1,030		1,030	
Government non-U.S.	2,369		2,368	1
U.S. corporate	23,967		22,867	1,100
Corporate non-U.S.	13,498		13,130	368
Residential mortgage-backed	4,455		4,312	143
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,743		3,693	50
Other asset-backed	2,416		2,148	268
Total fixed maturity securities	55,183		53,242	1,941
Equity securities	332	240	5	87
Other invested assets:				
Trading securities	677		348	329
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate swaps	763		758	5
Foreign currency swaps	240		240	
Credit default swaps	11		5	6
Equity index options	33			33
Total derivative assets	1,047		1,003	44
Securities lending collateral	772		772	
Derivatives counterparty collateral	630		630	
Total other invested assets	3,126		2,753	373
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	370		199	171
Other assets [(1)]	1		1	
Reinsurance recoverable [(2)]	(5)			(5)
Separate account assets	11,666	11,666		
Total assets	$ 70,673	$ 11,906	$ 56,200	$ 2,567
Liabilities				
Policyholder account balances [(3)]	$ 121	$	$	$ 121
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	138		138	
Interest rate swaps related to securitization entities	19		19	
Inflation indexed swaps	33		33	
Credit default swaps	7			7

Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	129			129
Equity index options	3			3
Equity return swaps	3		3	
Total derivative liabilities	332		193	139
Borrowings related to securitization entities	51			51
Total liabilities	$ 504	$	$ 193	$ 311

(1) Represents embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements.

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

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

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We review the fair value hierarchy classifications each reporting period. Changes in the observability of the valuation attributes may result in a reclassification of certain financial assets or liabilities. Such reclassifications are reported as transfers in and out of Level 3, or between other levels, at the beginning fair value for the reporting period in which the changes occur. Our assessment of whether or not there were significant unobservable inputs related to fixed maturity securities was based on our observations obtained through the course of managing our investment portfolio, including interaction with other market participants, observations related to the availability and consistency of pricing, and understanding of general market activity such as new issuance and the level of secondary market trading for a class of securities. Additionally, we considered data obtained from third-party pricing sources to determine whether our estimated values incorporate significant unobservable inputs that would result in the valuation being classified as Level 3.

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

		Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)									
(Amounts in millions)	**Beginning balance as of April 1, 2011**	**Included in net income (loss)**	**Included in OCI**	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Issuances**	**Settlements**	**Transfer in Level 3**	**Transfer out of Level 3**	**Ending balance as of June 30, 2011**	**Total gains (losses) included in net income (loss) attributable to assets still held**
Fixed maturity securities:											
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 1	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ 12	$	$ 13	$
Government non-U.S.	1									1	
U.S. corporate [1]	715	4	9	27	(5)		(18)	236	(19)	949	4
Corporate non-U.S. [1]	202	1		15	(10)		(2)	165		371	1
Residential mortgage-backed	135		(10)	3			(4)			124	
Commercial mortgage-backed	42		2				(1)			43	
Other asset-backed	263		7				(5)			265	
Total fixed maturity securities	1,359	5	8	45	(15)		(30)	413	(19)	1,766	5
Equity securities	87			24	(5)					106	
Other invested assets:											
Trading securities	338	7			(41)		(13)			291	7
Derivative assets:											
Interest rate swaps	3	1								4	1
Credit default swaps	6	(2)								4	(2)
Equity index options	32	(8)		15			1			40	(8)
Total derivative assets	41	(9)		15			1			48	(9)
Total other invested assets	379	(2)		15	(41)		(12)			339	(2)

Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	175									175	
Reinsurance recoverable [2]	(7)	1				1				(5)	1
Total Level 3 assets	$ 1,993	$ 4	$ 8	$ 84	$ (61)	$ 1	$ (42)	$ 413	$ (19)	$ 2,381	$ 4

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

[2] Represents embedded derivatives associated with the reinsured portion of our GMWB liabilities.

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(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of April 1, 2010	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)		Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	Transfer in Level 3 [1]	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of June 30, 2010	Total gains (losses) included in net income (loss) attributable to assets still held
		Included in net income (loss)	Included in OCI					
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 8	$	$	$ (1)	$ 6	$ (4)	$ 9	$
Tax-exempt	2					(2)		
Government non-U.S.	1		1		16		18	
U.S. corporate	906	11	19	(29)	653	(40)	1,520	4
Corporate non-U.S.	508		7	2	294	(91)	720	
Residential mortgage- backed	171			(26)	1	(84)	62	
Commercial mortgage- backed	47		10	(1)	11	(8)	59	
Other asset-backed	409	(8)	2	(14)		(28)	361	(8)
Total fixed maturity securities	2,052	3	39	(69)	981	(257)	2,749	(4)
Equity securities	67		1	1		(60)	9	
Other invested assets:								
Trading securities	142	(7)		1			136	(7)
Derivative assets:								
Interest rate swaps	4	5					9	5
Interest rate swaptions	14	24		(34)			4	24
Credit default swaps	7	(7)						(7)
Equity index options	34	46		17			97	46
Other foreign currency contracts	4	(3)					1	(3)
Total derivative assets	63	65		(17)			111	65
Total other invested assets	205	58		(16)			247	58
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	174	(2)	2				174	(2)
Reinsurance recoverable [2]	(6)	15					9	15
Total Level 3 assets	$ 2,492	$ 74	$ 42	$ (84)	$ 981	$ (317)	$ 3,188	$ 67

(1) The transfer into Level 3 was primarily related to private fixed U.S. corporate and corporate non-U.S. securities and resulted from a change in the observability of the additional premium to the public bond spread to adjust for the liquidity and other features of our private placements and resulted in unobservable inputs having a significant impact on certain valuations.

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

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

		Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)									
(Amounts in millions)	**Beginning balance as of January 1, 2011**	**Included in net income (loss)**	**Included in OCI**	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Issuances**	**Settlements**	**Transfer in Level 3**	**Transfer out of Level 3**	**Ending balance as of June 30, 2011**	**Total gains (losses) included in net income (loss) attributable to assets still held**
Fixed maturity securities:											
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 11	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ 12	$ (10)	$ 13	$
Government non-U.S.	1									1	
U.S. corporate [1]	1,100	8	6	30	(5)		(63)	252	(379)	949	8
Corporate non-U.S. [1]	368	(11)	(3)	40	(35)		(7)	205	(186)	371	(10)
Residential mortgage-backed	143	(1)	(8)	3			(12)		(1)	124	(1)
Commercial mortgage-backed	50		2				(9)			43	
Other asset-backed	268	(1)	9	8	(8)		(26)	15		265	(1)
Total fixed maturity securities	1,941	(5)	6	81	(48)		(117)	484	(576)	1,766	(4)
Equity securities	87	1	1	24	(5)		(2)			106	
Other invested assets:											
Trading securities	329	16		5	(41)		(18)			291	16
Derivative assets:											
Interest rate swaps	5	(1)								4	(1)
Credit default swaps	6	(2)								4	(2)
Equity index options	33	(27)		39			(5)			40	(27)
Total derivative assets	44	(30)		39			(5)			48	(30)
Total other invested assets	373	(14)		44	(41)		(23)			339	(14)
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities	171	4								175	4
Reinsurance recoverable [2]	(5)	(2)				2				(5)	(2)
Total Level 3 assets	$ 2,567	$ (16)	$ 7	$ 149	$ (94)	$ 2	$ (142)	$ 484	$ (576)	$ 2,381	$ (16)

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

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

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(Unaudited)

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2010	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) Included in net income (loss)	Included in OCI	Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	Transfer in Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3 [1]	Ending balance as of June 30, 2010	Total gains (losses) included in net income (loss) attributable to assets still held
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. government, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises	$ 16	$	$	$ (2)	$ 9	$ (14)	$ 9	$
Tax-exempt	2					(2)		
Government non-U.S.	7		1		16	(6)	18	
U.S. corporate	1,073	11	34	31	678	(307)	1,520	8
Corporate non-U.S.	504	1	8	11	353	(157)	720	1
Residential mortgage- backed	1,481		3	80	1	(1,503)	62	
Commercial mortgage- backed	3,558	1	14	(63)	11	(3,462)	59	
Other asset-backed	1,419	(24)	23	(18)	10	(1,049)	361	(24)
Total fixed maturity securities	8,060	(11)	83	39	1,078	(6,500)	2,749	(15)
Equity securities	9			8	52	(60)	9	
Other invested assets:								
Trading securities	145	1		(10)			136	1
Derivative assets:								
Interest rate swaps	3	6					9	6
Interest rate swaptions	54	15		(65)			4	15
Credit default swaps	6	(6)						(6)
Equity index options	39	22		36			97	22
Other foreign currency contracts	8	(7)					1	(7)
Total derivative assets	110	30		(29)			111	30
Total other invested assets	255	31		(39)			247	31
Restricted other invested assets related to securitization entities		(2)	2		174		174	(2)
Reinsurance recoverable [2]	(5)	14					9	14
Total Level 3 assets	$ 8,319	$ 32	$ 85	$ 8	$ 1,304	$ (6,560)	$ 3,188	$ 28

(1)

During 2010, primary market issuance and secondary market activity for commercial and non-agency residential mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities increased the market observable inputs used to establish fair values for similar securities. These factors, along with more consistent pricing from third-party sources, resulted in our conclusion that there is sufficient trading activity in similar instruments to support classifying certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities as Level 2.

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

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

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of April 1, 2011	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses: Included in net (income) loss	Included in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfer in Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of June 30, 2011	Total (gains) losses included in net (income) loss attributable to liabilities still held
Policyholder account balances [1]	$ 69	$ 34	$	$	$	$ 10	$	$	$	$ 113	$ 34
Derivative liabilities:											
Credit default swaps	7	2								9	2
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	120	6								126	6
Total derivative liabilities	127	8								135	8
Borrowings related to securitization entities	58									58	
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 254	$ 42	$	$	$	$ 10	$	$	$	$ 306	$ 42

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

(Amounts in millions)	Beginning balance as of April 1, 2010	Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses: Included in net (income) loss	Included in OCI	Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	Transfer in Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance as of June 30, 2010	Total (gains) losses included in net (income) loss attributable to liabilities still held
Policyholder account balances [1]	$ 145	$ 294	$	$ 8	$	$	$ 447	$ 294
Derivative liabilities:								
Interest rate swaptions	18	(10)		(8)				(10)
Credit default swaps	1	25					26	25
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	118	46		(5)			159	46
Equity index options	4	(3)		(1)				(3)

Total derivative liabilities	141	58		(14)			185	58
Borrowings related to securitization entities	58	(7)					51	(6)
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 344	$ 345	$	$ (6)	$	$	$ 683	$ 346

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

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

		Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses									
(Amounts in millions)	**Beginning balance as of January 1, 2011**	**Included in net (income) loss**	**Included in OCI**	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Issuances**	**Settlements**	**Transfer in Level 3**	**Transfer out of Level 3**	**Ending balance as of June 30, 2011**	**Total (gains) losses included in net (income) loss attributable to liabilities still held**
Policyholder account balances [1]	$ 121	$ (28)	$	$	$	$ 20	$	$	$	$ 113	$ (27)
Derivative liabilities:											
Credit default swaps	7			3			(1)			9	
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities	129	(3)								126	(3)
Equity index options	3						(3)				
Total derivative liabilities	139	(3)		3			(4)			135	(3)
Borrowings related to securitization entities	51	7								58	7
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 311	$ (24)	$	$ 3	$	$ 20	$ (4)	$	$	$ 306	$ (23)

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

		Total realized and unrealized (gains) losses						
(Amounts in millions)	**Beginning balance as of January 1, 2010**	**Included in net (income) loss**	**Included in OCI**	**Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net**	**Transfer in Level 3**	**Transfer out of Level 3**	**Ending balance as of June 30, 2010**	**Total (gains) losses included in net (income) loss attributable to liabilities still held**
Policyholder account balances [1]	$ 175	$ 255	$	$ 17	$	$	$ 447	$ 255
Derivative liabilities:								
Interest rate swaps	2	(2)						(2)
Interest rate swaptions	67	(42)		(25)				(42)
Credit default swaps		26					26	26
Credit default swaps related to securitization entities		41		(3)	121		159	41

Equity index options	2	(1)		(1)				(1)
Total derivative liabilities	71	22		(29)	121		185	22
Borrowings related to securitization entities		(8)			59		51	(8)
Total Level 3 liabilities	$ 246	$ 269	$	$ (12)	$ 180	$	$ 683	$ 269

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

Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on Level 3 assets and liabilities are primarily reported in either net investment gains (losses) within the consolidated statements of income or OCI within stockholders equity based on the appropriate accounting treatment for the instrument.

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Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements represent the activity that occurred during the period that results in a change of the asset or liability but does not represent changes in fair value for the instruments held at the beginning of the period. Such activity primarily consists of purchases, sales and settlements of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities and purchases, issuances and settlements of derivative instruments.

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

The amount presented for unrealized gains (losses) for assets and liabilities still held as of the reporting date primarily represents impairments for available-for-sale securities, changes in fair value of trading securities and certain derivatives and changes in fair value of embedded derivatives associated with our GMWB liabilities that existed as of the reporting date, which were recorded in net investment gains (losses), and accretion on certain fixed maturity securities which was recorded in net investment income.

(7) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation

We face the risk of litigation and regulatory investigations and actions in the ordinary course of operating our businesses, including class action lawsuits. Our pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to us and others generally applicable to business practices in the industries in which we operate. In our insurance operations, we are, have been, or may become subject to class actions and individual suits alleging, among other things, issues relating to sales or underwriting practices, increases to in-force long-term care insurance premiums, payment of contingent or other sales commissions, bidding practices in connection with our management and administration of a third-party s municipal guaranteed investment contract business, claims payments and procedures, product design, product disclosure, administration, additional premium charges for premiums paid on a periodic basis, denial or delay of benefits, charging excessive or impermissible fees on products, recommending unsuitable products to customers, our pricing structures and business practices in our mortgage insurance businesses, such as captive reinsurance arrangements with lenders and contract underwriting services, violations of the Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act of 1974 or related state anti-inducement laws, and breaching fiduciary or other duties to customers. Plaintiffs in class action and other lawsuits against us may seek very large or indeterminate amounts which may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. In our investment-related operations, we are subject to litigation involving commercial disputes with counterparties. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities such as our contractual and employment relationships. In addition, we are also subject to various regulatory inquiries, such as information requests, subpoenas, books and record examinations and market conduct and financial examinations from state, federal and international regulators and other authorities. A substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action against us could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail in the litigation, regulatory action or investigation, we could suffer significant reputational harm, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. At this time, it is not feasible to predict, nor determine the ultimate outcomes of any pending investigations and legal proceedings, nor to provide reasonable ranges of possible losses.

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On June 22, 2011, we received a subpoena from the office of the New York Attorney General, relating to an industry-wide investigation of unclaimed property and escheatment practices and procedures. In addition to the subpoena, other state regulators are conducting reviews and examinations on the same subject. We are cooperating with these requests and inquiries.

As previously disclosed, in December 2009, one of our non-insurance subsidiaries, one of the subsidiary s officers and Genworth Financial, Inc. were named in a putative class action lawsuit captioned *Michael J. Goodman and Linda Brown v. Genworth Financial Wealth Management, Inc., et al,* in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. In response to our motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety, the Court granted on March 30, 2011 the motion to dismiss the state law fiduciary duty claim and denied the motion to dismiss the remaining federal claims. We continue to vigorously defend this action.

(b) Commitments

As of June 30, 2011, we were committed to fund $90 million in limited partnership investments and $49 million in U.S. commercial mortgage loan investments.

(8) Borrowings and Other Financings

Revolving Credit Facilities

We have two five-year revolving credit facilities that mature in May 2012 and August 2012. These facilities bear variable interest rates based on one-month LIBOR plus a margin and we have access to $1.9 billion under these facilities. As of June 30, 2011, we had no borrowings under these facilities; however, we utilized $279 million under these facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit for the benefit of one of our life insurance subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2010, we had no borrowings under these facilities; however, we utilized $56 million under these facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit for the benefit of one of our lifestyle protection insurance subsidiaries.

Long-Term Notes

In June 2011, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited, issued AUD$140 million of subordinated floating rate notes due 2021 with an interest rate of three-month Bank Bill Swap reference rate plus a margin of 4.75%. Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited expects to use the proceeds it received from this transaction for general corporate purposes.

During the second quarter of 2011, we repaid ¥57.0 billion of senior notes that matured in June 2011, plus accrued interest. In addition, the arrangements to swap our obligations under these notes to a U.S. dollar obligation matured. These swaps had a notional principal amount of $491 million with interest at a rate of 4.84% per year. Upon maturity of these swaps, we received $212 million from the derivative counterparty resulting in a net repayment of $491 million of principal related to these notes.

In March 2011, we issued senior notes having an aggregate principal amount of $400 million, with an interest rate equal to 7.625% per year payable semi-annually, and maturing in September 2021 (2021 Notes). The 2021 Notes are our direct, unsecured obligations and will rank equally with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. We have the option to redeem all or a portion of the 2021 Notes at any time with proper notice to the note holders at a price equal to the greater of 100% of principal or the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest discounted at the then-current treasury rate plus an applicable spread. The net proceeds of $397 million from the issuance of the 2021 Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

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Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock

On June 1, 2011, we redeemed all the remaining outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock at a price of $50 per share, plus unpaid dividends accrued to the date of redemption, for $57 million.

Non-Recourse Funding Obligations

As of June 30, 2011, we had $3.4 billion of fixed and floating rate non-recourse funding obligations outstanding backing additional statutory reserves. In the second quarter of 2011, we repurchased principal of $57 million of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, plus accrued interest, for a pre-tax gain of $17 million. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the weighted-average interest rates on our non-recourse funding obligations were 1.33% and 1.44%, respectively.

(9) Income Taxes

The reconciliation of the federal statutory tax rate to the effective income tax rate was as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Statutory U.S. federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (reduction) in rate resulting from:				
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	(2.4)		4.3	(2.1)
Benefit on tax favored investments	(0.4)	(8.0)	(4.5)	(7.1)
Effect of foreign operations	(24.8)	(33.7)	(5.9)	(21.3)
Non-deductible expenses	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.5
Interest on uncertain tax positions	(0.4)	(2.4)	0.4	(2.3)
Tax benefits related to separation from our former parent				(55.8)
Other, net	0.9		0.5	1.8
Effective rate	9.1%	(6.9)%	30.0%	(51.3)%

For the three months ended June 30, 2011, the effective tax rate increased compared to the prior year primarily due to higher taxes in the current year as a result of a Canadian legislative change and an Australian tax legislation benefit in the prior year. The Canadian legislation change passed in June 2011 will eliminate the Canadian government guarantee fund. The elimination of the guarantee fund is expected to increase the effective tax rate on our U.S. GAAP earnings as prior deductions for contributions to the fund lowered the effective tax rate on U.S. GAAP earnings.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the effective tax rate increased from the prior year primarily due to changes in uncertain tax benefits related to our 2004 separation from our former parent, General Electric (GE). At the time of the separation, we made certain joint tax elections and realized certain tax benefits. During the first quarter of 2010, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed an examination of GE s 2004 tax return, including these tax impacts. Therefore, $106 million of previously uncertain tax benefits related to separation became certain and we recognized those in the first quarter of 2010. Additionally, we recorded $20 million as additional paid-in capital related to our 2004 separation. The effective tax rate also increased due to higher taxes in the current year pursuant to the Canadian legislative change as compared to an Australian tax legislative benefit in the prior year.

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(10) Segment Information

We conduct our operations in three operating business segments: (1) Retirement and Protection, which includes our life insurance, long-term care insurance, wealth management products and services and retirement income products; (2) International, which includes international mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance; and (3) U.S. Mortgage Insurance.

We also have Corporate and Other activities which include interest and other debt financing expenses, other corporate income and expenses not allocated to the segments, the results of non-strategic products that are managed outside of our operating segments, and eliminations of inter-segment transactions.

We use the same accounting policies and procedures to measure segment income (loss) and assets as our consolidated net income (loss) and assets. Our chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders. We define net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, after-tax net investment gains (losses) and other adjustments and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. We exclude net investment gains (losses) and infrequent or unusual non-operating items because we do not consider them to be related to the operating performance of our segments and Corporate and Other activities. A component of our net investment gains (losses) is the result of impairments, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. Infrequent or unusual non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders if, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe that net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders, and measures that are derived from or incorporate net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders, are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. However, net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders is not a substitute for net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our definition of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

There were no infrequent or unusual non-operating items excluded from net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders during the periods presented other than a $106 million tax benefit related to separation from our former parent recorded in the first quarter of 2010.

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2011	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Revenues:				
Retirement and Protection	$ 1,784	$ 1,643	$ 3,522	$ 3,236
International	658	622	1,290	1,273
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	170	181	347	362
Corporate and Other	43	(36)	64	(40)
Total revenues	$ 2,655	$ 2,410	$ 5,223	$ 4,831

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The following is a summary of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for our segments and Corporate and Other activities and a reconciliation of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for our segments and Corporate and Other activities to net income (loss) for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2011**	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Retirement and Protection s net operating income	$ 149	$ 114	$ 276	$ 236
International s net operating income	107	105	231	196
U.S. Mortgage Insurance s net operating loss	(253)	(40)	(334)	(76)
Corporate and Other s net operating loss	(77)	(61)	(149)	(124)
Net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	(74)	118	24	232
Net investment gains (losses), net of taxes and other adjustments	(22)	(76)	(38)	(118)
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent				106
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	(96)	42	(14)	220
Add: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	35	70	69
Net income (loss)	$ (60)	$ 77	$ 56	$ 289

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

(Amounts in millions)	**June 30, 2011**	**December 31, 2010**
Assets:		
Retirement and Protection	$ 87,119	$ 86,352
International	12,834	12,422
U.S. Mortgage Insurance	4,048	3,875
Corporate and Other	8,346	9,746
Total assets	$ 112,347	$ 112,395

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(11) Liability for Policy and Contract Claims

The following table sets forth changes in the liability for policy and contract claims for the dates indicated:

	As of or for the six months ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2011** [(1)]	**2010** [(2)]
Beginning balance	$ 6,933	$ 6,567
Less reinsurance recoverables	(1,654)	(1,769)
Net beginning balance	5,279	4,798
Incurred related to insured events of:		
Current year	1,720	1,641
Prior years	494	120
Total incurred	2,214	1,761
Paid related to insured events of:		
Current year	(475)	(452)
Prior years	(1,373)	(1,539)
Total paid	(1,848)	(1,991)
Interest on liability for policy and contract claims	67	59
Foreign currency translation	37	(63)
Net ending balance	5,749	4,564
Add reinsurance recoverables	1,578	1,738
Ending balance	$ 7,327	$ 6,302

(1) Current year reserves related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the six months ended June 30, 2011 were reduced by loss mitigation activities of $22 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales. Loss mitigation actions related to prior year delinquencies resulted in a reduction of expected losses of $230 million to date, including $211 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales, and $19 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements of $49 million.

(2) Current year reserves related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment for the six months ended June 30, 2010 were reduced by loss mitigation activities of $97 million, including $94 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales, and $3 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements. Loss mitigation actions related to prior year delinquencies resulted in a reduction of expected losses of $353 million to date, including $201 million related to workouts, loan modifications and pre-sales, and $152 million related to rescissions, net of reinstatements of $107 million.

We establish reserves for the ultimate cost of settling claims on reported and unreported insured events that have occurred on or before the respective reporting period. These liabilities are associated primarily with our mortgage, long-term care and lifestyle protection insurance products and represent our best estimates of the liabilities at the time based on known facts, historical trends of claim payments and other external factors, such as various trends in economic conditions, housing prices, employment rates, mortality, morbidity and medical costs.

While the liability for policy and contract claims represents our current best estimates, there may be additional adjustments to these amounts based on information and trends not presently known. Such adjustments, reflecting any variety of new and adverse or favorable trends, could possibly be significant, exceeding the currently recorded reserves by an amount that could be material to our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. For

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example, in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, the amount and rate at which home prices, employment levels and cure rates for delinquent loans change could result in additional changes to reserves in future periods.

As of June 30, 2011, the increase in the ending liability for policy and contract claims was largely related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment due to a reserve strengthening in the second quarter of 2011. In addition, our long-term care insurance business increased as a result of growth of the in-force block and claims experience including the severity and duration of existing claims.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, we strengthened prior year reserves by $494 million as a result of changes in estimates related to prior year insured events and the development of information and trends not previously known when establishing the reserves in prior periods.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, we increased prior year reserves in our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment by $382 million from $2,282 million as of December 31, 2010. During the second quarter of 2011, we strengthened reserves by $299 million as a result of worsening trends in recent experience in the quarter as well as market trends in an environment of continuing weakness in the U.S. residential real estate market. These trends reflected a decline in cure rates in the second quarter of 2011 for delinquent loans and continued aging trends in the delinquent loan inventory. These trends were associated with a range of factors, including slow-moving pipelines of mortgages in some stage of foreclosure and delinquent loans under consideration for loan modifications. Specifically, reduced cure rates were driven by lower borrower self-cures and lower levels of lender loan modifications outside of government-sponsored modification programs. The decline in cure rates was also concentrated in earlier term delinquencies at a level higher than expected or historically experienced. In our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, loss mitigation actions that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of $252 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, we increased prior year claim reserves related to our long-term care insurance business by $144 million from $3,678 million as of December 31, 2010. In the current stressed economic environment, we have experienced an increase in severity and duration of claims associated with observed loss development which contributed to the reserve increase.

For our other businesses, the remaining favorable development during the six months ended June 30, 2011 related to refinements to our estimates as part of our reserving process on both reported and unreported insured events occurring in the prior year that were not significant.

As of June 30, 2010, the decrease in the ending liability for policy and contract claims was largely related to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment due principally to a substantial decrease in flow delinquencies, coupled with a settlement that was reached with a GSE counterparty regarding certain bulk Alt-A business in the first quarter of 2010. In our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, loss mitigation actions that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2010 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of $450 million. Our international mortgage insurance business also decreased from favorable global economic and housing market conditions. These decreases were partially offset by an increase related to our long-term care insurance business as a result of growth of the in-force block and claims experience, including the severity and duration of existing claims.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we strengthened prior year reserves by $120 million primarily related to our long-term care insurance business. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we increased prior year reserves in our long-term care insurance business by $109 million from $3,188 million as of December 31, 2009. We experienced an increase in severity and duration of claims associated with observed loss development which contributed to the reserve increase.

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For our other businesses, the remaining unfavorable development during the six months ended June 30, 2010 related to refinements to our estimates as part of our reserving process on both reported and unreported insured events occurring in the prior year that were not significant.

(12) Sale of Medicare Supplement Insurance Business

In June 2011, we reached an agreement to sell our Medicare supplement insurance business for $290 million in cash, subject to customary adjustments based on the amount of capital in the business at closing. We expect to recognize a realized gain on the sale, with the closing of the sale expected to occur in the fourth quarter of 2011. Our Medicare supplement insurance business is included in our long-term care insurance business in our Retirement and Protection segment. The transaction includes the sale of Continental Life Insurance Company of Brentwood, Tennessee and its subsidiary, American Continental Insurance Company, and the reinsurance of the Medicare supplement insurance in-force business written by other Genworth life insurance subsidiaries.

(13) Noncontrolling Interests

In June 2011, Genworth MI Canada Inc. (Genworth Canada), our indirect subsidiary, repurchased approximately 6.2 million common shares for CAD$160 million through a substantial issuer bid. Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, participated in the issuer bid by making a proportionate tender and received CAD$90 million and continues to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada.

Item 2. Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included herein and with our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as expects, intends, anticipates, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, will similar meaning and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook for our future business and financial performance. Forward-looking statements are based on management s current expectations and assumptions, which are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially due to global political, economic, business, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors and risks, including the following:

Risks relating to our businesses, including downturns and volatility in global economies and equity and credit markets, downgrades in our financial strength or credit ratings, interest rate fluctuations and levels, adverse capital and credit market conditions, the valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities, defaults, downgrades or other events impacting the value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio, defaults on our commercial mortgage loans or the mortgage loans underlying our investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities and volatility in performance, goodwill impairments, default by counterparties to reinsurance arrangements or derivative instruments, an adverse change in risk-based capital and other regulatory requirements, insufficiency of reserves, legal constraints on dividend distributions by our subsidiaries, competition, availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance, loss of key distribution partners, regulatory restrictions on our operations and changes in applicable laws and regulations, legal or regulatory investigations or actions, the failure or any compromise of the security of our computer systems, the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or a pandemic, the effect of the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, changes in the accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard-setting bodies and impairments of or valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets;

Risks relating to our Retirement and Protection segment, including changes in morbidity and mortality, accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits, reputational risks as a result of rate increases on certain in-force long-term care insurance products, medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, and related legislation, unexpected changes in persistency rates, ability to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of statutory reserve requirements and the failure of demand for long-term care insurance to increase;

Risks relating to our International segment, including political and economic instability or changes in government policies, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, unexpected changes in unemployment rates, unexpected increases in mortgage insurance default rates or severity of defaults, the significant portion of high loan-to-value insured international mortgage loans which generally result in more and larger claims than lower loan-to-value ratios, competition with government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) offering mortgage insurance and changes in regulations;

Risks relating to our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment, including increases in mortgage insurance default rates, failure to meet, or have waived to the extent needed, the minimum statutory capital requirements and hazardous financial condition standards, uncertain results of continued investigations of insured U.S. mortgage loans, possible rescissions of coverage and the results of objections to our rescissions, the extent to which loan modifications and other similar programs may provide benefits to us, unexpected changes in unemployment and underemployment rates, further deterioration in economic conditions or a further decline in home prices, problems associated with foreclosure process

defects that may defer claim payments, changes to the role or structure of Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), competition with government-owned and government-sponsored enterprises offering mortgage insurance, changes in regulations that affect the U.S. mortgage insurance business, the influence of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and a small number of large mortgage lenders and investors, decreases in the volume of high loan-to-value mortgage originations or increases in mortgage insurance cancellations, increases in the use of alternatives to private mortgage insurance and reductions by lenders in the level of coverage they select, the impact of the use of reinsurance with reinsurance companies affiliated with mortgage lending customers, legal actions under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (RESPA) and potential liabilities in connection with our U.S. contract underwriting services;

Other risks, including the possibility that in certain circumstances we will be obligated to make payments to General Electric Company (GE) under the tax matters agreement with GE even if our corresponding tax savings are never realized and payments could be accelerated in the event of certain changes in control and provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the tax matters agreement with GE may discourage takeover attempts and business combinations that stockholders might consider in their best interests; and

Risks relating to our common stock, including the suspension of dividends and stock price fluctuations.

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

Overview

Our business

We are a leading financial security company dedicated to providing insurance, wealth management, investment and financial solutions to more than 15 million customers, with a presence in more than 25 countries. We have three operating segments: Retirement and Protection, International and U.S. Mortgage Insurance.

Retirement and Protection. We offer and/or manage a variety of protection, wealth management and retirement income products. Our primary insurance products include life and long-term care insurance. Additionally, we offer other Medicare supplement insurance products, as well as care coordination services for our long-term care policyholders. Our wealth management and retirement income products include: a variety of managed account programs and advisor services, financial planning services and fixed deferred and immediate individual annuities. We previously offered variable deferred annuities and group variable annuities offered through retirement plans. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, our Retirement and Protection segment s net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders were $123 million and $149 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, our Retirement and Protection segment s net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders were $235 million and $276 million, respectively.

International. We offer mortgage and lifestyle protection insurance products and related services in multiple markets. We are a leading provider of mortgage insurance products in Canada, Australia, Mexico and multiple European countries. Our products predominantly insure prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. On a limited basis, we also provide mortgage insurance on a structured, or bulk, basis that aids in the sale of mortgages to the capital markets and helps lenders manage capital and risk. We are a leading provider of protection coverages primarily associated with certain financial obligations (referred to as lifestyle protection) in multiple European countries. These lifestyle protection insurance products help consumers meet specified payment obligations should they become unable to pay due to accident, illness, involuntary

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unemployment, disability or death. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, our International segment s net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders were $110 million and $107 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, our International segment s net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders were $237 million and $231 million, respectively.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance. In the United States, we offer mortgage insurance products predominantly insuring prime-based, individually underwritten residential mortgage loans, also known as flow mortgage insurance. We selectively provide mortgage insurance on a structured, or bulk, basis with essentially all of our bulk writings prime-based. Additionally, we offer services, analytical tools and technology that enable lenders to operate efficiently and manage capital and risk. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment s net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders were $252 million and $253 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment s net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders were $333 million and $334 million, respectively.

We also have Corporate and Other activities which include debt financing expenses that are incurred at our holding company level, unallocated corporate income and expenses, eliminations of inter-segment transactions and the results of non-strategic products that are managed outside of our operating segments. Our non-strategic products include our institutional and corporate-owned life insurance products. Institutional products consist of: funding agreements, funding agreements backing notes (FABNs) and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs). For the three months ended June 30, 2011, the net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders were both $77 million for Corporate and Other activities. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, Corporate and Other activities had a net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and a net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders of $153 million and $149 million, respectively.

Business trends and conditions

Our business is, and we expect will continue to be, influenced by a number of industry-wide and product-specific trends and conditions. The following discussion of business trends and conditions should be read together with the trends discussed in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which described additional business trends and conditions.

General conditions and trends affecting our businesses

Financial and economic environment. The stability of both the financial markets and global economies in which we operate impacts the sales, revenue growth and profitability trends of our businesses. Improvements in equity markets, credit markets and interest rate spreads seen during 2010 generally continued in the first half of 2011. Although global financial markets experienced some improvement, the European debt crisis and concerns regarding the U.S. debt ceiling impacted the rate of recovery. The U.S. housing market reflected continuing stress and growing levels of foreclosures with variations in performance by sub-market, including signs of stabilization within certain regions while others declined. Unemployment and underemployment levels in the United States remained relatively constant with the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. We expect unemployment and underemployment levels in the United States to stabilize and gradually decrease over time though remain elevated for an extended period. In Canada, the housing market continued to improve with home prices remaining stable, while unemployment levels improved modestly from the first quarter of 2011. In Australia, the housing market has remained fairly stable with home prices declining modestly from the first quarter of 2011 and unemployment levels remaining consistent with the first quarter of 2011. Consumers in

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Australia became more cautious given higher interest rates, higher costs of living, general concerns about the global economy and slow recovery in regions impacted by the recent natural disasters. Europe remained a slow growth environment with lower lending activity and reduced consumer spending, particularly in Greece, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Italy, in part as a result of the European debt crisis. See Trends and conditions affecting our segments below for a discussion regarding the impacts the financial markets and global economies have on our businesses.

Slow or varied levels of economic growth, coupled with uncertain financial markets and economic outlooks, changes in government policy, regulatory reforms and other changes in market conditions, influenced, and we believe will continue to influence, investment and spending decisions by consumers and businesses as they adjust their consumption, debt, capital and risk profiles in response to these conditions. Although these trends have generally improved as investor confidence in the markets and the outlook for some consumers and businesses strengthened, our sales, revenues and profitability trends of certain insurance and investment products have been and could be further adversely impacted going forward. In particular, factors such as government spending, monetary policies, concerns around resolution of the U.S. debt ceiling, the volatility and strength of the capital markets, anticipated tax policy changes and the impact of U.S. healthcare and global financial regulation reform will continue to affect economic and business outlooks and consumer behaviors moving forward.

The U.S. government, Federal Reserve and other legislative and regulatory bodies continue to take certain actions to support the economy and capital markets, influence interest rates, influence housing markets and mortgage servicing and provide liquidity to promote economic growth. These include various mortgage restructuring programs implemented or under consideration by the GSEs, lenders, servicers and the U.S. government. Outside of the United States, various governments took actions to stimulate economies, stabilize financial systems and improve market liquidity. In general, these actions have previously had a positive effect on these countries and their markets; however, there can be no assurance as to the future level of impact these types of action may have on the economic and financial markets, including levels of volatility. A delayed economic recovery period or a U.S. or global recessionary or debt crisis setback could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We evaluate our product offerings, investment and asset-liability management strategies to moderate risk especially during periods of strained economic and financial market conditions. In addition, we continue to review our product and distribution management strategies to align with our strengths, profitability targets and risk tolerance. These and other company actions should enhance our competitive position as well as our capital flexibility and liquidity.

Volatility in credit and investment markets. During the second quarter of 2011, markets were characterized by high levels of uncertainty regarding resolution of issues around peripheral Europe and, particularly toward the latter part of the quarter, disappointing economic data and concerns around resolution of the U.S. debt ceiling. Spreads on domestic U.S. issuances continued to decline early in the second quarter of 2011, as uncertainty remained contained and demand and issuance was strong. However, as the European Union s policy failed to provide conclusive support for Greece and other less stable peripheral European countries, and concerns about the U.S. debt ceiling rose, issuances declined markedly and credit spreads began to widen. Despite these adverse developments and spread widening during the second quarter of 2011, investor demand remained strong for investment grade debt and higher quality issues that came to market were generally oversubscribed. Similarly for securitized products, the latter half of the second quarter of 2011 saw increased volatility, mainly driven by weaker economic and housing data. In addition, the liquidation of certain non-agency securities by the Federal Reserve weighed heavily on the markets, and this coupled with heavy issuance of commercial mortgage-backed securities put pressure on both residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Certain segments of the marketplace are still experiencing declines in the performance of collateral underlying certain structured securities, but impairments in our investment portfolio declined further in the second quarter of 2011 from the moderate levels recorded in the second half of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011.

We recorded net other-than-temporary impairments of $62 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 which were lower than prior year levels and we expect losses to moderate further. Although economic conditions may continue to negatively impact certain investment valuations, the underlying collateral associated with securities that have not been impaired continues to perform.

Looking ahead, we believe that the current credit environment provides us with opportunities to invest across a variety of asset classes to meet our yield requirements, as well as to continue execution of various risk management disciplines involving further diversification within the investment portfolio. See Investments and Derivative Instruments for additional information on our investment portfolio.

Trends and conditions affecting our segments

Retirement and Protection

Life insurance. Results of our life insurance business are impacted by sales, mortality, persistency, investment yields, expenses, reinsurance and statutory reserve requirements. Additionally, sales of our products and persistency of our insurance in-force are dependent on competitive product features and pricing, effective distribution and customer service.

Life insurance sales increased in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 due to strong adoption of our new term universal life insurance product. Sales of our term universal life insurance product were up 29% in the first half of 2011 versus the traditional term and term universal life insurance sales in the prior year and up 16% from the first quarter of 2011. We believe our term universal life insurance product offers a better value proposition to the consumer when compared to our traditional term life insurance products which we no longer sell. We believe our term universal life insurance product has been competitively priced for the middle and emerging affluent markets as reflected in recent trends. We expect our sales levels could be impacted by shifts in consumer demand, relative pricing, return on capital decisions and other factors; therefore, we expect to see a reduced level of sales in the second half of 2011.

Throughout 2010 and into 2011, we experienced favorable mortality results in our term life insurance products as compared to priced mortality assumptions. During this same period, while less severe in 2011 than in prior quarters, we have experienced lower persistency as compared to pricing assumptions for 10-year term life insurance policies as they go through their post-level rate period. We expect this trend in persistency to continue as these 10-year term life insurance policies go through their post-level rate period and then moderate thereafter.

Regulations XXX and AXXX require insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees and for certain universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees. This increases the capital required to write these products to be in excess of economic requirements. The alternatives available to reduce the impact for the increased reserve requirements on some of our in-force books of business have over time become limited or more expensive. Despite this, committed funding sources are in place for approximately 95% of our anticipated peak level reserves required under Regulations XXX and AXXX, and therefore we believe unfunded reserve exposure is minimal. In addition, the statutory reserve requirements of Regulations XXX and AXXX are currently being reviewed by the Life Actuarial Task Force of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). While it is too early to assess how this task force will address specific issues, if any, related to the statutory reserve requirements, any new interpretation of, or future revisions to, the valuation requirements could impact our life insurance business.

Long-term care insurance. Results of our long-term care insurance business are influenced by sales, morbidity, mortality, persistency, investment yields, expenses and reinsurance as well as the relative competitiveness of our offerings.

In recent years, industry-wide first-year annualized premiums of long-term care insurance declined during the recession and rebounded as the economy stabilized. This positive trend continued during 2011. Sales of our individual long-term care insurance product increased 47% in the second quarter of 2011 versus the prior year

due in part to growth in the market and competitor actions. These trends combined with the impacts of the progress made on our multiple growth initiatives relating to distribution effectiveness and broadening of our individual and group offerings have resulted in increased sales. We expect our sales levels could be impacted by shifts in consumer demand, relative pricing, pricing of next generation products, return on capital decisions and other factors; therefore, we expect to see a reduced level of sales in the second half of 2011. In addition, we have experienced, and may continue to experience, higher claims than priced for in older issued policies which negatively impact our results of operations.

Since the fourth quarter of 2010, several of our competitors have exited the long-term care insurance market or announced their intent to seek rate actions on their individual and certain group long-term care insurance products. These announcements by competitors have disrupted the market and could impact our sales going forward.

We continue pursuing multiple initiatives including: new product issuance and service offerings; investing in care coordination capabilities; maintaining tight expense management; actively exploring alternative reinsurance strategies; executing effective investment strategies; and considering other actions to improve business profitability and the performance of the overall block. These efforts include evaluating the need for future in-force rate increases, where warranted. In this regard, we began filing for a rate increase of 18% on two blocks of older long-term care insurance policies in November 2010. As of June 30, 2011, we have received approvals in 30 states which represent more than 50% of the impacted premiums. The state approval process of an in-force rate increase varies, and in certain states can take up to two years to obtain approval. Upon approval, premium increases may only occur on an insured s policy anniversary date. Therefore, the benefits of any rate increase may not be fully realized until the implementation is complete over the next few years.

Changes in regulations or government programs, including long-term care insurance rate action legislation and certain aspects of healthcare reform, such as the Community Living Assistance Services and Supports (CLASS) Act, could impact our long-term care insurance business positively or negatively. As such, we continue to actively monitor regulatory developments.

In June 2011, we reached an agreement to sell our Medicare supplement insurance business for $290 million in cash, subject to customary adjustments based on the amount of capital in the business at closing. We expect to recognize a realized gain on the sale, with the closing of the sale expected to occur in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Wealth management. Results of our wealth management business are impacted by the demand for asset management products and related support services, investment performance and equity market conditions.

Our introduction of new investment strategies, the expansion of products and services we offer to our advisors and an increase in the number of advisors that do business with us have collectively contributed to our growth in assets under management from sales and positive net flows for nine sequential quarters. Depending upon the direction of equity and fixed income markets in the future, we could see a correlated impact on sales, net flows and assets under management.

On December 31, 2010, we purchased the operating assets of Altegris Capital, LLC (Altegris). This acquisition provided a platform of alternative investments including hedge funds and managed futures products and had approximately $2.2 billion in client assets as of December 31, 2010.

Retirement income. Results of our retirement income business are affected by investment performance, interest rate levels, slope of the interest rate yield curve, net interest spreads, equity market conditions, mortality, policyholder lapses, new product sales and relative competitiveness of our offerings. Our competitive position within many of our distribution channels and our ability to grow this business depends on many factors, including product offerings, relative pricing and company ratings. Our product offerings include current and minimum crediting rates on our spread-based products and surrender charges. Guaranteed benefit features of our in-force variable annuity products provide guaranteed death or living benefits to the consumer.

Refinements of product offerings and related pricing, including reduced commission structures, and investment strategies reflect targeted growth plans to achieve appropriate risk adjusted returns. In January 2011, we discontinued sales of our individual and group variable annuities; however, we will continue to service our existing block of business and accept additional deposits on existing contracts.

In fixed annuities, sales may fluctuate as a result of consumer demand, changes in interest rates, credit spreads, relative pricing, return on capital decisions and as we offer these products using a disciplined approach to manage risks. We have introduced new market value adjustment deferred annuity products in the brokerage general agency (BGA) channel and we have re-priced immediate annuities to maintain spreads and targeted returns. Looking ahead, we will continue to actively evaluate marketing and investment strategies in the event that interest rates increase. We have targeted distributors and producers and maintained sales capabilities that align with our focused strategy. We have expanded distribution relationships with new financial institutions, independent financial planners and BGAs and we expect to continue to further expand these distribution relationships while selectively adding additional product offerings.

In variable annuities, the improvement in equity markets favorably impacted our results. In the future, equity market performance and volatility could result in additional gains or losses in our variable annuity products although associated hedging activities are expected to mitigate these impacts. As this is a closed block of business, we will see limited new deposits as we will only accept additional deposits on existing contracts.

International

International mortgage insurance. Results of our international mortgage insurance business are affected by changes in regulatory environments, employment levels, consumer borrowing behavior, lender mortgage-related strategies and other economic and housing market influences, including interest rate trends, home price appreciation or depreciation, mortgage origination volume, levels of mortgage delinquencies and movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

Canada and Australia comprise approximately 97% of our international mortgage insurance risk in-force with an estimated average effective loan-to-value ratio of 60% as of June 30, 2011. We expect that these established markets will continue to be key drivers of revenues and earnings in our international mortgage insurance business. Our entry and growth in developing international markets will remain selective and disciplined.

In Canada, during the first half of 2011, favorable economic conditions persisted with housing affordability benefiting from low interest rates and historically low unemployment levels. In 2011, the Bank of Canada maintained the overnight rate at 1.0% which was set in 2010 and we expect the Bank of Canada to slightly increase the overnight rate through the remainder of 2011. During the first half of 2011, home prices increased modestly in Canada and we expect home prices to remain consistent with the current levels during the remainder of the year. Additionally, the unemployment rate in Canada improved marginally from the first quarter of 2011.

In Canada, flow new insurance written during the first half of 2011 remained consistent with levels in the first half of 2010. As of June 30, 2011, our 2010 book of business represents 12% of our insurance in-force while our 2007 and 2008 book years, the two largest in our portfolio, together represent 31% of our insurance in-force. As a result of our large 2007 and 2008 book years and subsequent smaller books seasoning during 2011, earned premiums in Canada are expected to decline moderately relative to 2010 levels. In January 2011, the Canadian government announced new mortgage rules that became effective in March and April of 2011. These changes may reduce the amount of flow new insurance written in 2011 primarily due to a smaller refinance market. The impact on net premiums written will depend upon the refinance share of new mortgage originations and the effect of the elimination of the 35-year amortization option. We expect this trend to continue if economic conditions in Canada continue to be favorable and we are able to continue to gradually increase our market share.

Losses in Canada have remained relatively flat from levels experienced in 2010 as improving overall economic conditions and stable housing markets, as well as the success we experienced with our loss mitigation initiatives, were pressured by delinquency trends in Alberta earlier in the year. While loss levels may vary quarterly based on seasonal or event-driven fluctuations, we expect our overall loss levels in Canada to improve modestly over time compared with levels experienced in 2010.

In June 2011, the Canadian government passed legislation, that when effective, will formalize existing mortgage insurance arrangements with private mortgage insurers to eliminate the Canadian government guarantee fund. The elimination of the guarantee fund is expected to increase our effective tax rate on a U.S. GAAP basis, as prior deductions for contributions to the fund lowered the effective tax rate on Canadian earnings. However, this legislation does not change the current government guarantee of 90% provided on mortgages we insure. While we do not anticipate any significant impacts to our business as a result of this legislation, a full assessment of the impact on our business cannot be completed until the regulations are finalized.

As part of our capital optimization strategies, Genworth MI Canada Inc. (Genworth Canada), our indirect subsidiary, repurchased CAD$160 million of its existing common shares through a substantial issuer bid in June 2011. Brookfield Life Assurance Company Limited (Brookfield), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, participated in the issuer bid by making a proportionate tender and received CAD$90 million and continues to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada.

In Australia, the economy has slowed, particularly in Queensland, given the economic impact of the flooding in January 2011, pressures from higher interest rates, higher costs of living, higher exchange rates and cautious consumer spending. As a result, increased levels of new delinquencies were reported by financial institutions in this market, which adversely impacted the results of our operations. The housing market in Australia has remained fairly stable despite home price declines in the second quarter of 2011 and we expect home prices to remain consistent with current levels. Additionally, unemployment levels remained consistent with the first quarter of 2011. In 2011, the Reserve Bank of Australia maintained the cash rate at 4.75% which is consistent with the rate in December 2010 and we expect the Reserve Bank of Australia to maintain the cash rate near current levels through the remainder of the year.

Total mortgage market activity in Australia continued to slow during the first half of 2011 as consumers became more cautious about higher interest rates, rising personal debt levels and global economic uncertainty. Additionally, some lenders were slow to return to the high loan-to-value market. Our flow new insurance written further decreased during the first quarter of 2011 compared to the fourth quarter of 2010 reflecting a smaller mortgage originations market, as well as the economic impact of recent natural disasters. While flow new insurance written in the second quarter of 2011 improved from the first quarter of 2011, we expect flow new insurance written to remain flat compared to 2010 levels for the remainder of the year.

Losses in Australia improved throughout most of 2010 as a result of continued loss mitigation activities and the benefits of the improving economic environment. In the first quarter of 2011, this trend reversed driven by higher reserves for claims anticipated from the natural disasters during that quarter, particularly the flooding in Queensland. In the second quarter of 2011, there was an increase in delinquencies and reserves as the cumulative impact of the factors noted previously exerted pressure on elements of the portfolio. We expect these pressures to continue through the remainder of 2011 resulting in an elevated loss ratio as was seen in the second quarter of 2011 which may begin to moderate in 2012.

As part of our strategy to reduce dependence on affiliate reinsurance and to aid the capital optimization strategies in Australia, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited, issued AUD$140 million of subordinated floating rate notes in June 2011.

In many of our European mortgage insurance markets, we have observed early signs of stabilization as unemployment rates appear to be peaking and declines in home prices have moderated. The overall economic environment in Europe, however, continues to be dominated by concerns about the fiscal health of the region, which has created uncertainty about the timing and speed of economic recovery.

Over the past several years, we significantly expanded our focus on, and the resources devoted to, loss mitigation initiatives, including programs that actively partner with our lenders to find solutions that cure delinquencies through actions such as loan modifications that keep borrowers in their homes, asset management strategies such as arranged and facilitated sales and pursuing recoveries. Loan modification programs benefit all parties as borrowers are able to remain in their homes, lenders maintain their relationship with the borrower while retaining an interest earning asset, and we mitigate claim payments under the terms of our mortgage insurance policies. Additionally, in cases where no solution is found to cure the delinquency and keep the borrower in their home, we are actively partnering with our lenders to optimize the transition process, including taking early possession of properties to mitigate claim payments. As a result of our expanded focus, there was an increase in the number of loans subject to our loss mitigation initiatives, which had a favorable impact on our results of operations.

Lifestyle protection insurance. Growth and performance of our lifestyle protection insurance business is dependent in part on economic conditions, including consumer lending levels, unemployment trends, client account penetration and mortality and morbidity trends. Additionally, the types and mix of our products will vary based on regulatory and consumer acceptance of our products.

The profitability of our lifestyle protection insurance business improved during 2010 and through the first half of 2011 driven by lower new claim registrations from stabilizing European unemployment levels and the impact of our policy re-pricing and distribution contract restructuring initiatives. Sales during 2010 decreased primarily as a result of stagnating economies across Europe, which resulted in a decline in consumer lending where most of our insurance coverages attach as banks tightened lending criteria and consumer demand declined. Sales in the first quarter of 2011 remained consistent with the fourth quarter of 2010 levels but improved in the second quarter of 2011 as a result of signing new clients during the quarter. We are actively pursuing various growth initiatives to expand our distribution channels and our product offerings which have begun to help to mitigate lower consumer lending levels. However, depending on the severity and length of these conditions, we could experience additional declines in sales or the inability to generate targeted growth in new sales.

New claim registrations on unemployment-related policies declined throughout 2010 and through the first half of 2011 and remain at the lowest levels since the third quarter of 2008. This, combined with stabilizing claim durations, has led to a lower loss ratio since the second quarter of 2010 and our loss ratio has remained relatively consistent with the third quarter of 2010. The improvement in our loss ratio has been most notable in the Nordic and Western Europe regions. We expect unemployment rates in Europe to slowly improve over the next several quarters with regional variation. Additionally, we expect slow but positive European gross domestic product growth, which could positively impact consumer lending demand as well as reduce claim pressures through new job creation.

During 2010 and into 2011, significant progress was made in improving profitability through pricing, coverage or distribution contract changes on both new and eligible in-force policies. With most of these contract restructuring projects complete, we are focusing on increasing sales through improved product offerings and expanded distribution channels. We expect these strategies to continue to improve profitability and help to offset the impact of continued high unemployment as well as lower levels of consumer lending.

U.S. Mortgage Insurance

Results of our U.S. mortgage insurance business are affected by unemployment, underemployment and other economic and housing market trends, interest rates, home prices, mortgage origination volume mix and practices, the levels and aging of mortgage delinquencies including seasonal variations, the inventory of unsold homes and lender modification efforts. These economic and housing market trends are continuing to be adversely affected by ongoing weakness in the domestic economy and related levels of unemployment and underemployment. This has resulted in numerous outcomes including rising foreclosures, more borrowers seeking loan modifications and elevated housing inventories which place downward pressure on home values. Overall, we anticipate additional declines in home values during 2011 and we expect unemployment and underemployment levels to stabilize and gradually decrease over time though remain elevated for an extended period.

Beginning in 2010, a weak housing market, tightened lending standards, the lack of consumer confidence and the lack of liquidity in some mortgage securitization markets, along with volatility in mortgage interest rates, continued to drive a smaller mortgage origination market. Within the private mortgage insurance market, the mortgage insurance penetration rate and overall market size was driven down by growth in Federal Housing Administration (FHA) originations, associated with multiple pricing, underwriting and loan size factors, and the negative impact of GSE market fees and loan level pricing which made private mortgage insurance solutions less competitive with the FHA solution. Given ongoing FHA risk management actions, we have seen the private mortgage insurance penetration rate increase through the second quarter of 2011 and expect this to continue given the additional FHA pricing changes effective in April 2011. This increase has been mitigated in part by increased GSE loan level fees which can make private mortgage insurance less attractive. Going forward, further GSE fee increases could limit the demand for or competitiveness of private mortgage insurance. Considering both of these trends, the industry continues to expect to regain market share over time. The mortgage insurance industry level of market penetration and eventual market size will continue to be affected by any actions taken by the GSEs, the FHA or the U.S. government impacting housing policy, underwriting standards or related reforms. The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 provided for changes to, among other things, the regulatory authority and oversight of the GSEs and the authority of the FHA including with respect to premium pricing, maximum loan limits and down payment requirements. In addition, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac remain the largest purchasers and guarantors of mortgage loans in the United States.

We continue to manage the quality of new business through prudent underwriting guidelines, which we modify from time to time when circumstances warrant. In addition, we regularly monitor competitor pricing and underwriting changes and their potential market impact.

While we continue to experience a decrease in the level of new delinquencies, overall pressure on the housing market continues to adversely affect the performance of our portfolio, particularly our 2006, 2007 and first half of 2008 book years that we believe peaked in their delinquency development during the first quarter of 2010. Albeit at a lower rate, delinquencies for these book years continue to drive the level of new delinquencies being reported. While the impact was originally concentrated in certain states and alternative product types, during the last few years, the impact has shifted to more traditional products reflecting the elevated unemployment and underemployment levels throughout the country. Beginning mid-2010, we saw an increase in foreclosure starts as well as an increase in our paid claims as late stage delinquency loans go through foreclosure. This trend continued through the second quarter of 2011. Suspensions and delays of foreclosure actions in response to problems associated with lender and servicer foreclosure process defects have caused, and could further cause, claim payments to be deferred to later periods and potentially have an adverse impact on the timing of a recovery of the U.S. residential mortgage market.

Expanded efforts in the mortgage lending market to modify loans and improved performance of our second half of 2008 and the 2009 and 2010 book years compared with the performance of prior book years, resulted in continued reductions in delinquency levels during the second quarter of 2011. However, aging of delinquencies continued to increase through the remainder of 2010 and through the second quarter of 2011; moreover, foreclosures continued increasing and liquidations remained elevated through the same period, thereby resulting in higher levels of claims. If home values experience further decline, credit remains tight or interest rates increase, the ability to cure a delinquent loan could be more difficult to achieve. In addition, while we continue to execute on our loan modification strategy, during the first half of 2011, we have seen the level of loan modification actions moderating against the levels we experienced during the fourth quarter of 2010. We saw evidence of low levels of modification activity outside of government programs and servicers distracted by various regulatory and legal actions. Further reduction of loan modifications would have an adverse impact on the ability of borrowers to cure a delinquent loan.

Our loss mitigation activities, including those relating to workouts, loan modifications, pre-sales, rescissions and targeted settlements, net of reinstatements, which occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of $252 million compared to $450 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Workouts and loan modifications, which related to loans representing 2% of our primary risk in-force as of June 30, 2011, and occurred during the period then ended, resulted in a reduction of expected losses during the six months ended June 30, 2011 of $195 million compared to $267 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010. Our workout and loan modification programs with various lenders and servicers are designed to help borrowers in default regain current repayment status on their mortgage loans, which ultimately allowed many of these borrowers to remain in their homes. During the first quarter of 2011, we executed a loan restructuring and modification program with some of our lender partners that resulted in reduced monthly mortgage loan repayment amounts through reductions of the underlying loans interest rates or debt forgiveness by lenders, or through a lengthening of the loans principal amortization period, or through some combination thereof. The loans that are subject to workouts and loan modifications that were completed could be subject to potential re-default by the underlying borrower at some future date. In addition, pre-sales and other non-cure workouts that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2011 resulted in a reduction of expected losses of $38 million compared to $28 million that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

As a result of investigation activities on certain insured delinquent loans, we found certain levels of misrepresentation and non-compliance with specific terms and conditions of our underlying master insurance policies, as well as fraud. These findings separately resulted in rescission actions that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2011 which reduced our expected losses at the time of rescission by $19 million compared to $155 million that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2010. We expect limited benefit from rescission actions in future periods.

During 2010, benefits from loss mitigation activities began shifting from rescissions to loan modifications where we expect a majority of our loss mitigation benefits to be achieved going forward. Although loan servicers continue to pursue a wide range of approaches to execute appropriate loan modifications, government-sponsored programs such as Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) continue to decline as alternative programs have begun to gain momentum. With lower benefits from government-sponsored programs and the limited impact from alternative programs to date, we have experienced higher levels of paid claims. Depending upon the mix of loss mitigation activity, market trends, employment levels in future periods and other general economic impacts which influence the U.S. residential housing market, we could see additional adverse loss reserve changes going forward.

We also participate in reinsurance programs in which we share portions of our premiums associated with flow insurance written on loans originated or purchased by lenders with captive insurance entities of these lenders in exchange for an agreed upon level of loss coverage above a specified attachment point. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, we recorded reinsurance recoveries of $66 million where cumulative losses have exceeded the attachment points in captive reinsurance arrangements, primarily related to our 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years. We have exhausted certain captive reinsurance tiers for these book years based on loss development trends. Once the captive reinsurance or trust assets are exhausted, we are responsible for additional losses incurred. We have begun to experience constraints on the recognition of captive benefit recovery due to the amount of funds held in certain captive trusts and the exhaustion of captive loss tiers for certain reinsurers. As of January 1, 2009, we no longer enter into excess loss of captive reinsurance transactions and, therefore, only participate in quota share reinsurance arrangements. The majority of our excess of loss captive reinsurance arrangements are in runoff with no new books of business being added going forward; however, we will continue to benefit from captive reinsurance on our 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 book years.

We are executing a non-cash intercompany transaction to increase the statutory capital in our U.S. mortgage insurance companies by using a portion of common shares of Genworth Canada, with an estimated market value of $375 million, currently held by Brookfield, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary. Once this transaction is complete, we will continue to hold approximately 57.5% of the outstanding common shares of Genworth Canada on a consolidated basis. In addition, Brookfield will have the right, exercisable at its discretion, to purchase for cash these common shares of Genworth Canada from our U.S. mortgage insurance companies at the then current

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market price. Brookfield will also have a right of first refusal with respect to the transfer of these common shares of Genworth Canada by the U.S. mortgage insurance companies. This transaction is undergoing customary regulatory review and is expected to be effective as of June 30, 2011, for statutory financial reporting purposes.

As of June 30, 2011, Genworth Mortgage Insurance Corporation (GEMICO) exceeded the maximum risk-to-capital requirement of 25:1. GEMICO is authorized and continues to write new business in North Carolina under a revocable two-year waiver of that state s maximum 25:1 risk-to-capital requirement limitation, which the North Carolina Department of Insurance (NCDOI) approved in a letter dated January 31, 2011. By extension, GEMICO also remains authorized and continues to write business in 34 additional states that do not have a maximum risk-to-capital requirement. Eleven additional states have granted GEMICO the authority to continue to write new business by a waiver (or other communication) regarding their relative state s risk-to-capital requirements, subject to varying terms and conditions. Consequently, GEMICO is authorized to write new business in 46 states as of June 30, 2011. While we continue to seek this regulatory flexibility through additional state waivers, where available, we expect to manage our capital and business operations so as to maintain capacity to write new profitable business. Currently, we utilize another one of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries, Genworth Residential Mortgage Insurance Corporation of North Carolina (GRMIC-NC), to write business in those four states where GEMICO is restricted under risk-to-capital requirements and where no waiver has been granted to date. We have also taken steps to be able to utilize another one of our U.S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries, Genworth Residential Mortgage Assurance Corporation (GRMAC), for similar purposes. In this regard, Fannie Mae has approved both our use of GRMIC-NC and our request that GRMAC be recognized as an eligible insurer. We remain in ongoing consultation with our state regulators and the GSEs regarding our ongoing use of these alternative arrangements, as necessary.

Ratings

Following our announcement on July 20, 2011 that we strengthened reserves by approximately $300 million in our U.S. mortgage insurance business, Standard & Poor s Financial Services LLC (S&P) lowered the financial strength ratings on GEMICO and GRMIC-NC to BB- from BB+. The BB range is the fifth-highest of nine financial strength rating ranges assigned by S&P, which range from AAA to R. A plus (+) or minus (-) shows relative standing in a rating category. Accordingly, the BB- rating is the thirteenth-highest of S&P s 21 ratings categories.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following is a discussion of our consolidated results of operations and should be read in conjunction with Business trends and conditions. For a discussion of our segment results, see Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment.

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Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

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

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 1,455	$ 1,470	$ (15)	(1)%
Net investment income	881	823	58	7%
Net investment gains (losses)	(40)	(139)	99	71%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	359	256	103	40%
Total revenues	2,655	2,410	245	10%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,672	1,340	332	25%
Interest credited	204	211	(7)	(3)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	514	499	15	3%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	197	179	18	10%
Interest expense	134	109	25	23%
Total benefits and expenses	2,721	2,338	383	16%
Income (loss) before income taxes	(66)	72	(138)	(192)%
Benefit for income taxes	(6)	(5)	(1)	(20)%
Net income (loss)	(60)	77	(137)	(178)%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	35	1	3%
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ (96)	$ 42	$ (138)	NM[1]

[1] We define NM as not meaningful for increases or decreases greater than 200%.

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

Our Retirement and Protection segment was flat as a $22 million increase in our long-term care insurance business was offset by a $12 million decrease in our retirement income business and a $10 million decrease in our life insurance business.

Our International segment decreased $4 million as a result of a $21 million decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business, partially offset by a $17 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business. The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $44 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased $11 million.

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

Weighted-average investment yields increased to 5.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2011 from 4.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase in weighted-average investment yields was primarily attributable to the improved performance of limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method and $16 million of bond calls and prepayments in the current year. Net investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2011 included $7 million of higher gains related to limited partnerships compared to the three months ended June 30, 2010.

The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $13 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in our International segment.

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

We recorded $26 million of net other-than-temporary impairments for the three months ended June 30, 2011 as compared to $51 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. Of total impairments for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, $17 million and $43 million, respectively, related to structured securities, including $9 million and $23 million, respectively, related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. For the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, we recorded $4 million and $5 million, respectively, of impairments related to commercial mortgage loans and $2 million and $4 million, respectively, of impairments related to limited partnership investments. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, we also recorded $3 million of impairments related to real estate held-for-investment.

Net investment losses related to derivatives of $15 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 were primarily due to $16 million of losses from the change in value of the embedded derivative liabilities exceeding the change in value of the derivative instruments used for mitigating the risk of embedded derivative liabilities associated with our variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWBs) and $4 million of losses associated with derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risk. These losses were partially offset by $3 million of gains related to a derivative strategy to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position and $2 million of gains in other non-qualified interest rate swaps. Net investment losses related to derivatives of $38 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 were primarily related to $31 million of losses from the change in value of our credit default swaps due to widening credit spreads, $21 million of losses from the change in value of the embedded derivative liabilities exceeding the change in value of the derivative instruments used for mitigating the risk of embedded derivative liabilities associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs and $9 million of losses related to a derivative strategy to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position. These losses were partially offset by $15 million of ineffectiveness gains from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurance business, $4 million of gains from other non-qualified interest rate swaps, $2 million of gains related to embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements and $2 million of gains from foreign currency options and forward contracts.

Net losses related to the sale of available-for-sale securities were $9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared to net gains of $17 million during the three months ended June 30, 2010. We recorded $14 million of net gains related to trading securities during the three months ended June 30, 2011. We recorded $42 million of lower net losses related to securitization entities during the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2010 primarily associated with lower losses related to derivatives. We also recorded $2 million of gains related to commercial mortgage loans during the three months ended June 30, 2011 attributable to a decrease in the allowance compared to $18 million of losses during the three months ended June 30, 2010 from a lower of cost or market adjustment on loans held-for-sale and an increase in the allowance.

Insurance and investment product fees and other. Insurance and investment product fees and other consist primarily of fees assessed against policyholder and contractholder account values, surrender charges, cost of insurance assessed on universal and term universal life insurance policies, advisory and administration service fees assessed on investment contractholder account values, broker/dealer commission revenues and other fees.

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased $88 million largely driven by a $61 million increase in our life insurance business, a $25 million increase in our wealth management business and a $4 million increase in our retirement income business.

Our International segment increased $10 million primarily as a result of an increase of $6 million in our international mortgage insurance business and an increase of $4 million in our lifestyle protection insurance business. The three months ended June 30, 2011 did not include a change attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Corporate and Other activities increased $4 million.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves. Benefits and other changes in policy reserves consist primarily of benefits paid and reserve activity related to current claims and future policy benefits on insurance and investment products for life, long-term care and Medicare supplement insurance, structured settlements and single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies, lifestyle protection insurance and claim costs incurred related to mortgage insurance products.

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased $43 million primarily attributable to a $62 million increase in our long-term care insurance business and a $7 million increase in our life insurance business, partially offset by a $26 million decrease in our retirement income business.

Our International segment decreased $21 million primarily as a result of a decrease of $22 million in our lifestyle protection insurance business, partially offset by an increase of $1 million in our international mortgage insurance business. The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $13 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment increased $310 million.

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

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased $3 million primarily attributable to a $10 million decrease in our retirement income business, partially offset by an $8 million increase in our life insurance business.

Corporate and Other activities decreased $4 million.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals. Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals, represent costs and expenses related to the acquisition and ongoing maintenance of insurance and investment contracts, including commissions, policy issuance expenses and other underwriting and general operating costs. These costs and expenses are net of amounts that are capitalized and deferred, which are primarily costs and expenses that vary with and are primarily related to the sale and issuance of our insurance policies and investment contracts, such as first-year commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions and other policy issuance expenses.

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased $22 million primarily attributable to a $20 million increase in our wealth management business and a $2 million increase in our life insurance business.

Our International segment was flat as a $6 million decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was offset by an increase of $6 million in our international mortgage insurance business. The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $17 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Corporate and Other activities decreased $9 million.

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

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased $14 million primarily attributable to a $16 million increase in our retirement income business, partially offset by a $2 million decrease in our life insurance business.

Our International segment increased $5 million primarily related to a $3 million increase in our lifestyle protection insurance business and a $2 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business. The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $5 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest expense. Interest expense represents interest related to our borrowings that are incurred at our holding company or subsidiary level and our non-recourse funding obligations and interest expense related to certain reinsurance arrangements being accounted for as deposits.

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased $3 million related to our life insurance business.

Our International segment increased $12 million driven by an increase of $6 million in each of our international mortgage insurance and our lifestyle protection insurance businesses. The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Corporate and other activities increased $16 million.

Benefit for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 9.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2011 from (6.9)% for the three months ended June 30, 2010. This increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to higher taxes in the current year as a result of a Canadian legislative change as compared to an Australian tax legislative benefit in the prior year. The Canadian legislation change passed in June 2011 will eliminate the Canadian government guarantee fund. The elimination of the guarantee fund is expected to increase the effective tax rate on our U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) earnings as prior deductions for contributions to the fund lowered the effective tax rate on U.S. GAAP earnings. The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $4 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests represents the portion of income in a subsidiary attributable to third parties. The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $2 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders. We reported a net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders in the current year compared to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders in the prior year primarily related to a higher net operating loss in our U.S. mortgage insurance business largely related to the reserve strengthening during the three months ended June 30, 2011 and additional tax benefits recognized in the prior year. These decreases were partially offset by higher product fee income and improved investment performance in the current year. For a discussion of our Retirement and Protection, International and U.S. Mortgage Insurance segments and Corporate and Other activities, see the Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment. Included in the net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was an increase of $14 million, net of tax, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

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

(Amounts in millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2011	2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 2,892	$ 2,940	$ (48)	(2)%
Net investment income	1,711	1,588	123	8%
Net investment gains (losses)	(68)	(209)	141	67%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	688	512	176	34%
Total revenues	5,223	4,831	392	8%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	3,081	2,655	426	16%
Interest credited	405	424	(19)	(4)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	1,014	974	40	4%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	382	363	19	5%
Interest expense	261	224	37	17%
Total benefits and expenses	5,143	4,640	503	11%
Income before income taxes	80	191	(111)	(58)%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	24	(98)	122	124%
Net income	56	289	(233)	(81)%
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	70	69	1	1%
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ (14)	$ 220	$ (234)	(106)%

Premiums

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased $6 million primarily related to a $28 million decrease in our retirement income business and a $17 million decrease in our life insurance business, partially offset by an increase of $39 million in our long-term care insurance business.

Our International segment decreased $31 million as a result of a decrease of $64 million in our lifestyle protection insurance business, partially offset by an increase of $33 million in our international mortgage insurance business. The six months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $54 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased $11 million.

Net investment income

Weighted-average investment yields increased to 5.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 from 4.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase in weighted-average investment yields was primarily attributable to improved performance of limited partnerships and $20 million of higher bond calls and prepayments in the current year. Net investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2011 included $21 million of gains related to limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method as compared to $24 million of losses for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

The six months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $18 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates in our International segment.

Net investment gains (losses). For further discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under Investments and Derivative Instruments.

We recorded $62 million of net other-than-temporary impairments for the six months ended June 30, 2011 as compared to $131 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. Of total impairments for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, $38 million and $105 million, respectively, related to structured securities, including $24 million and $59 million, respectively, related to sub-prime and Alt-A residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Impairments related to corporate securities as a result of bankruptcies, receivership or concerns about the issuer s ability to continue to make contractual payments or where we have intent to sell were $14 million and $5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, we recorded $5 million of impairments related to commercial mortgage loans and $2 million and $10 million, respectively, of impairments related to limited partnership investments. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, we also recorded $3 million of impairments related to real estate held-for-investment. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, we also recorded $6 million of impairments related to financial hybrid securities.

Net investment losses related to derivatives of $25 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 were primarily due to $20 million of losses from the change in value of derivative instruments used for mitigating the risk of embedded derivative liabilities exceeding the gains in value of the embedded derivative liabilities associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs and $13 million of losses associated with derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risk. These losses were partially offset by $5 million of gains related to a derivative strategy to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position and $3 million of gains in other non-qualified interest rate swaps. Net investment losses related to derivatives of $46 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 were primarily related to $35 million of losses from the change in value of the embedded derivative liabilities exceeding the change in value of the derivative instruments used for mitigating the risk of embedded derivative liabilities associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs, $27 million of losses from the change in value of our credit default swaps due to widening credit spreads and $6 million of losses related to a derivative strategy to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our statutory capital position. These losses were partially offset by $13 million of ineffectiveness gains from our cash flow hedge programs related to our long-term care insurance business, $7 million of gains from other non-qualified interest rate swaps and $2 million of gains related to embedded derivatives associated with certain reinsurance agreements.

Net losses related to the sale of available-for-sale securities were $11 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to net gains of $2 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010. We recorded $23 million of higher gains related to trading securities during the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2010. We recorded $5 million of net gains related to securitization entities during the six months ended June 30, 2011 primarily related to gains on trading securities compared to $36 million of net losses during the six months ended June 30, 2010 primarily associated with derivatives. We also recorded $1 million of gains related to commercial mortgage loans during the six months ended June 30, 2011 attributable to a decrease in the allowance compared to $22 million of losses during the six months ended June 30, 2010 from a lower of cost or market adjustment on loans held-for-sale and an increase in the allowance. There was also a net gain of $16 million from the recovery of a counterparty receivable in 2010.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased $166 million largely driven by an increase of $100 million in our life insurance business, an increase of $54 million in our wealth management business and an increase of $12 million in our retirement income business.

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Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment decreased $3 million.

Corporate and Other activities increased $3 million.

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased $87 million primarily attributable to a $96 million increase in our long-term care insurance business and a $37 million increase in our life insurance business, partially offset by a $46 million decrease in our retirement income business.

Our International segment decreased $54 million as a result of a decrease of $58 million in our lifestyle protection insurance business, partially offset by an increase of $4 million in our international mortgage insurance business. The six months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $19 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our U.S. Mortgage Insurance segment increased $393 million.

Interest credited

Our Retirement and Protection segment decreased $9 million primarily attributable to an $18 million decrease in our retirement income business, partially offset by an $11 million increase in our life insurance business.

Corporate and Other activities decreased $10 million.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased $65 million primarily attributable to a $46 million increase in our wealth management business, a $13 million increase in our retirement income business and a $12 million increase in our long-term care insurance business, partially offset by a $6 million decrease in our life insurance business.

Our International segment decreased $5 million related to a $12 million decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business, partially offset by a $7 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business. The six months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $15 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Corporate and Other activities decreased $22 million.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

Our Retirement and Protection segment increased $20 million primarily attributable to a $34 million increase in our retirement income business, partially offset by a $9 million decrease in our life insurance business and a $5 million decrease in our long-term care insurance business.

Our International segment was flat as a $7 million decrease in our lifestyle protection insurance business was offset by a $7 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business. The six months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $6 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest expense

Our International segment increased $8 million related to a $12 million increase in our international mortgage insurance business, partially offset by a decrease of $4 million in our lifestyle protection insurance business. The three months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $1 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Corporate and other activities increased $28 million.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 30.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 from (51.3)% for the six months ended June 30, 2010. This increase in the effective tax rate was attributable to changes in uncertain tax benefits in the prior year related to our separation from our former parent and higher taxes in the current year as a result of a Canadian legislative change as compared to an Australian tax legislative benefit in the prior year. The Canadian legislation change passed in June 2011 will eliminate the Canadian government guarantee fund. The elimination of the guarantee fund is expected to increase the effective tax rate on our U.S. GAAP earnings as prior deductions for contributions to the fund lowered the effective tax rate on U.S. GAAP earnings. The six months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $7 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. The six months ended June 30, 2011 included an increase of $4 million attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders. We reported a net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders in the current year compared to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders in the prior year primarily related to a higher loss in our U.S. mortgage insurance business largely related to the reserve strengthening in the current year and additional tax benefits recognized in the prior year. These decreases were partially offset by higher product fee income and improved investment performance in the current year. For a discussion of our Retirement and Protection, International and U.S. Mortgage Insurance segments and Corporate and Other activities, see the Results of Operations and Selected Financial and Operating Performance Measures by Segment. Included in the net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was an increase of $20 million, net of tax, attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders

The net operating loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was $74 million compared to net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders of $118 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was $24 million and $232 million, respectively. We define net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders as income (loss) from continuing operations excluding net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, after-tax net investment gains (losses) and other adjustments and infrequent or unusual non-operating items. We exclude net investment gains (losses) and infrequent or unusual non-operating items because we do not consider them to be related to the operating performance of our segments and Corporate and Other activities. A component of our net investment gains (losses) is the result of impairments, the size and timing of which can vary significantly depending on market credit cycles. In addition, the size and timing of other investment gains (losses) can be subject to our discretion and are influenced by market opportunities, as well as asset-liability matching considerations. Infrequent or unusual non-operating items are also excluded from net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders if, in our opinion, they are not indicative of overall operating trends. There were no infrequent or unusual non-operating items excluded from net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders during the periods presented other than a $106 million tax benefit related to separation from our former parent recorded in the first quarter of 2010.

While some of these items may be significant components of net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe that net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and measures that are derived from or incorporate net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders, including net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders per common share on a basic and diluted basis, are appropriate measures that are useful to investors because they identify the income (loss) attributable to the ongoing operations of the business. However, net operating income (loss) available to

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Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders and net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders per common share on a basic and diluted basis are not substitutes for net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders or net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders per common share on a basic and diluted basis determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our definition of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders may differ from the definitions used by other companies.

The following table includes a reconciliation of net income (loss) to net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	**2011**	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Net income (loss)	$ (60)	$ 77	$ 56	$ 289
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36	35	70	69
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	(96)	42	(14)	220
Adjustments to net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	22	76	38	118
Net tax benefit related to separation from our former parent				(106)
Net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ (74)	$ 118	$ 24	$ 232

Earnings (loss) per share

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

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	**2011**	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders per common share:				
Basic	$ (0.20)	$ 0.09	$ (0.03)	$ 0.45
Diluted	$ (0.20)	$ 0.08	$ (0.03)	$ 0.45
Net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders per common share:				
Basic	$ (0.15)	$ 0.24	$ 0.05	$ 0.47
Diluted	$ (0.15)	$ 0.24	$ 0.05	$ 0.47
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	490.6	489.1	490.4	489.0
Diluted [(1)]	490.6	494.2	490.4	493.9

(1) Under applicable accounting guidance, companies in a loss position are required to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation of diluted loss per share. Therefore, as a result of our net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, we were required to use basic weighted-average common shares outstanding in the calculation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 diluted loss per share, as the inclusion of shares for stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights of 3.7 million and 4.0 million, respectively, would have been antidilutive to the calculation. If we had not incurred a net loss available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, dilutive potential common shares would have been 494.3 million and 494.4 million, respectively.

Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding in 2010 reflect the effects of potentially dilutive securities including stock options, restricted stock units and other equity-based compensation.

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

Our chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources on the basis of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders. See note 10 in our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of net operating income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders of our segments and Corporate and Other activities to net income (loss) available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders.

Management s discussion and analysis by segment also contains selected operating performance measures including sales, assets under management and insurance in-force or risk in-force which are commonly used in the insurance and investment industries as measures of operating performance.

Management regularly monitors and reports sales metrics as a measure of volume of new and renewal business generated in a period. Sales refer to: (1) annualized first-year premiums for term life, long-term care and Medicare supplement insurance; (2) new and additional premiums/deposits for universal and term universal life insurance, linked-benefits, spread-based and variable products; (3) gross flows and net flows, which represent gross flows less redemptions, for our wealth management business; (4) written premiums and deposits, gross of ceded reinsurance and cancellations, and premium equivalents, where we earn a fee for administrative services only business, for our lifestyle protection insurance business; (5) new insurance written for mortgage insurance; and (6) written premiums, net of cancellations, for our Mexican insurance operations, which in each case reflects the amount of business we generated during each period presented. Sales do not include renewal premiums on policies or contracts written during prior periods. We consider annualized first-year premiums, new premiums/deposits, gross and net flows, written premiums, premium equivalents and new insurance written to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of new sales of insurance policies or contracts during a specified period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period.

Management regularly monitors and reports assets under management for our wealth management business, insurance in-force and risk in-force. Assets under management for our wealth management business represent third-party assets under management that are not consolidated in our financial statements. Insurance in-force for our life, international mortgage and U.S. mortgage insurance businesses is a measure of the aggregate face value of outstanding insurance policies as of the respective reporting date. For our risk in-force in our international mortgage insurance business, we have computed an effective risk in-force amount, which recognizes that the loss on any particular loan will be reduced by the net proceeds received upon sale of the property. Effective risk in-force has been calculated by applying to insurance in-force a factor of 35% that represents our highest expected average per-claim payment for any one underwriting year over the life of our businesses in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Risk in-force for our U.S. mortgage insurance business is our obligation that is limited under contractual terms to the amounts less than 100% of the mortgage loan value. We consider assets under management for our wealth management business, insurance in-force and risk in-force to be a measure of our operating performance because they represent a measure of the size of our business at a specific date which will generate revenues and profits in a future period, rather than a measure of our revenues or profitability during that period.

We also include information related to loss mitigation activities for our U.S. mortgage insurance business. We define loss mitigation activities as rescissions, cancellations, borrower loan modifications, repayment plans, lender- and borrower-titled pre-sales, claims curtailment and other loan workouts and claim mitigation actions. Estimated savings related to rescissions are the reduction in carried loss reserves, net of premium refunds and reinstatement of prior rescissions. Estimated savings related to loan modifications and other cure related loss mitigation actions represent the reduction in carried loss reserves. For non-cure related actions, including pre-sales, the estimated savings represent the difference between the full claim obligation and the actual amount paid. We believe that this

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information helps to enhance the understanding of the operating performance of our U.S. mortgage insurance business as they specifically impact current and future loss reserves and level of claim payments.

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

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

Retirement and Protection segment

Segment results of operations

Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Retirement and Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 822	$ 822	$	%
Net investment income	660	630	30	5%
Net investment gains (losses)	(46)	(69)	23	33%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	348	260	88	34%
Total revenues	1,784	1,643	141	9%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,004	961	43	4%
Interest credited	173	176	(3)	(2)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	274	252	22	9%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	118	104	14	13%
Interest expense	26	29	(3)	(10)%
Total benefits and expenses	1,595	1,522	73	5%
Income before income taxes	189	121	68	56%
Provision for income taxes	66	40	26	65%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	123	81	42	52%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	26	33	(7)	(21)%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ 149	$ 114	$ 35	31%

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The following table sets forth net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders for the businesses included in our Retirement and Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	$ 72	$ 32	$ 40	125%
Long-term care insurance	31	47	(16)	(34)%
Wealth management	13	10	3	30%
Retirement income	33	25	8	32%
Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ 149	$ 114	$ 35	31%

Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders

Our life insurance business increased $40 million principally from an $11 million gain on the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, favorable mortality, higher investment income, improved persistency and growth of our term universal life insurance product.

Our long-term care insurance business decreased $16 million mainly attributable to higher claims in older issued policies, partially offset by the favorable performance of newer issued policies.

Our wealth management business increased $3 million primarily from higher average assets under management from market growth and positive net flows.

Our retirement income business increased $8 million largely related to an increase of $9 million in our fee-based products from favorable market performance in the current year. This increase was partially offset by a $1 million decrease in our spread-based products from higher amortization due to less favorable adjustments related to lapses, partially offset by more favorable mortality in our single premium immediate annuity product.

Revenues

Premiums

Our life insurance business decreased $10 million primarily as a result of the runoff of our term life insurance products.

Our long-term care insurance business increased $22 million mainly attributable to growth of the in-force block from new sales.

Our retirement income business decreased $12 million primarily driven by lower life-contingent sales of our spread-based products.

Net investment income

Our life insurance business increased $22 million mainly related to higher average invested assets and reinvestment of cash balances. Net investment income in the second quarter of 2011 also included higher gains of $4 million from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method and $4 million from bond calls and prepayments.

Our long-term care insurance business increased $18 million largely as a result of an increase in average invested assets due to growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block.

Our retirement income business decreased $10 million primarily attributable to a decline in average invested assets. Net investment income also included $10 million of additional investment income from bond calls and prepayments in the current year.

Net investment gains (losses). For further discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under Investments and Derivative Instruments.

Net investment losses in our life insurance business increased $8 million primarily driven by higher losses from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning.

Our long-term care insurance business had net investment losses of $8 million in the current year mainly from impairments. Net investment gains of $4 million in the prior year were primarily attributable to gains from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning, partially offset by impairments.

Net investment losses in our retirement income business decreased $43 million largely attributable to a $37 million decrease in losses related to our spread-based products primarily related to higher derivative gains and higher gains from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning in the current year compared to prior year. Our fee-based products had $6 million of lower losses on embedded derivatives associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs in the current year, partially offset by lower derivative gains.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

Our life insurance business increased $61 million primarily from growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and also included a gain of $17 million from the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations in the current year.

Our wealth management business increased $25 million primarily attributable to higher average assets under management from the purchase of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010, market growth and positive net flows.

Our retirement income business increased $4 million mainly as a result of higher average account values in our fee-based products from favorable market performance.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

Our life insurance business increased $7 million principally related to growth of our term universal life insurance product. This increase was partially offset by improved persistency in our term life insurance products in the current year as a result of smaller blocks entering the post-level rate period and overall lower lapse rates and favorable mortality on our universal and term life insurance products in the current year as compared to the prior year.

Our long-term care insurance business increased $62 million primarily as a result of the aging and growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block and higher claims on older issued policies.

Our retirement income business decreased $26 million largely attributable to a decrease of $22 million from our life-contingent spread-based products as a result of a decline in sales in the current year and more favorable mortality in the current year compared to prior year. Our fee-based products decreased $4 million driven by a decline in our guaranteed minimum death benefit claims.

Interest credited

Our life insurance business increased $8 million from the timing of reinsurance activity in the current year.

Our retirement income business decreased $10 million from lower account values on fixed annuities and lower crediting rates as the fixed annuities reach the end of their initial crediting rate guarantee period in a low interest rate environment.

Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

Our life insurance business increased $2 million primarily related to higher expenses from growth of our term universal life insurance product.

Our wealth management business increased $20 million primarily from increased asset-based expenses from the acquisition of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010, market growth and positive net flows.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

Our life insurance business decreased $2 million primarily attributable to lower amortization of deferred acquisition costs related to our term life insurance products in the post-level rate period, partially offset by an increase in amortization of deferred acquisition costs driven by favorable mortality in our universal life insurance products.

Our long-term care insurance business was flat as growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block was offset by a decrease in amortization due to deferring costs associated with the sale of joint policies that were incorrectly expensed in prior years as a result of a system conversion in late 2008 that was identified and corrected in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Our retirement income business increased $16 million primarily related to an increase of $20 million in our spread-based products principally from less favorable adjustments related to lapses and higher amortization of deferred acquisition costs attributable to lower net investment losses in the current year. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in the account values of these products. Our fee-based products decreased $4 million mainly from favorable equity market performance in the current year, partially offset by an increase in amortization of deferred acquisition costs from lower derivative losses.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased $3 million related to our life insurance business from the write-off of capitalized costs associated with our non-recourse funding obligations in the prior year, partially offset by higher letter of credit fees in the current year.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 34.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2011 from 33.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax favored investment benefits in relation to higher pre-tax earnings in the current year compared to the prior year.

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

The following table sets forth the results of operations relating to our Retirement and Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2011	2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 1,640	$ 1,646	$ (6)	%
Net investment income	1,288	1,224	64	5%
Net investment gains (losses)	(74)	(136)	62	46%
Insurance and investment product fees and other	668	502	166	33%
Total revenues	3,522	3,236	286	9%
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits and other changes in policy reserves	1,993	1,906	87	5%
Interest credited	341	350	(9)	(3)%
Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals	547	482	65	13%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles	229	209	20	10%
Interest expense	52	51	1	2%
Total benefits and expenses	3,162	2,998	164	5%
Income before income taxes	360	238	122	51%
Provision for income taxes	125	73	52	71%
Net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	235	165	70	42%
Adjustment to net income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
Net investment (gains) losses, net of taxes and other adjustments	41	71	(30)	(42)%
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ 276	$ 236	$ 40	17%

The following table sets forth net operating income for the businesses included in our Retirement and Protection segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2011	2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders:				
Life insurance	$ 124	$ 69	$ 55	80%
Long-term care insurance	71	87	(16)	(18)%
Wealth management	23	21	2	10%
Retirement income	58	59	(1)	(2)%

Total net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders	$ 276	$ 236	$ 40	17%

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Net operating income available to Genworth Financial, Inc. s common stockholders

Our life insurance business increased $55 million from growth of our term universal life insurance product, an $11 million gain on the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations, an $8 million favorable cumulative impact from a recent change in premium taxes in Virginia and higher investment income. These increases were partially offset by the runoff of our term life insurance products. The prior year also included an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of $5 million and a favorable tax settlement that did not recur.

Our long-term care insurance business decreased $16 million as higher claims in older issued policies were partially offset by the favorable performance of newer issued policies.

Our wealth management business increased $2 million as a result of higher average assets under management from market growth and positive net flows which were partially offset by a $2 million favorable tax adjustment in the prior year that did not recur.

Our retirement income business was relatively flat. Our fee-based products increased $3 million mainly attributable to favorable market performance, partially offset by an $8 million favorable adjustment to deferred acquisition costs in the prior year that did not recur and a $7 million charge in the first quarter of 2011 from the discontinuance of our variable annuity offerings announced in 2011. Our spread-based products decreased $4 million primarily from an increase in amortization due to less favorable adjustments related to lapses and a decrease in net investment income, partially offset by more favorable mortality in our single premium immediate annuity product.

Revenues

Premiums

Our life insurance business decreased $17 million primarily as a result of the runoff of our term life insurance products, partially offset by an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of $8 million in the prior year that did not recur.

Our long-term care insurance business increased $39 million mainly attributable to growth in the in-force block from new sales.

Our retirement income business decreased $28 million primarily driven by lower life-contingent sales of our spread-based products.

Net investment income

Our life insurance business increased $46 million mainly related to higher average invested assets and reinvestment of cash balances. Net investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2011 also included gains of $9 million from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method compared to losses of $2 million in the prior year and $6 million of additional investment income from bond calls and prepayments in the current year.

Our long-term care insurance business increased $37 million largely as a result of an increase in average invested assets due to growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block. These increases were partially offset by an unfavorable adjustment of $6 million related to the accounting for interest rate swaps in the current year.

Our retirement income business decreased $19 million primarily attributable to a decline in average invested assets. Net investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2011 also included $14 million of additional income from bond calls and prepayments and higher gains of $5 million from limited partnerships accounted for under the equity method compared to prior year.

Net investment gains (losses). For further discussion of the change in net investment gains (losses), see the comparison for this line item under Investments and Derivative Instruments.

Net investment losses in our life insurance business decreased $18 million primarily driven by lower impairments in the current year.

Our long-term care insurance business had net investment losses of $16 million in the current year mainly from impairments compared to net investment gains of $6 million in the prior year primarily from derivative gains and gains from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning, partially offset by impairments.

Net investment losses in our retirement income business decreased $66 million largely attributable to a $52 million decrease in our spread-based products primarily related to derivative gains in the current year compared to losses in the prior year and higher gains from the sale of investment securities related to portfolio repositioning in the current year. Our fee-based products had $14 million in lower losses primarily related to gains on embedded derivatives associated with our variable annuity products with GMWBs in the current year compared to losses in the prior year.

Insurance and investment product fees and other

Our life insurance business increased $100 million primarily from growth of our term universal and universal life insurance products and also included a gain of $17 million from the repurchase of notes secured by our non-recourse funding obligations in the current year.

Our wealth management business increased $54 million primarily attributable to higher average assets under management from the purchase of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010, market growth and positive net flows.

Our retirement income business increased $12 million mainly as a result of higher average account values in our fee-based products from favorable market performance.

Benefits and expenses

Benefits and other changes in policy reserves

Our life insurance business increased $37 million principally related to growth of our term universal life insurance product, partially offset by the runoff of our term life insurance products.

Our long-term care insurance business increased $96 million primarily as a result of the aging and growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block and higher claims on older issued policies.

Our retirement income business decreased $46 million largely attributable to a decrease of $39 million from our life-contingent spread-based products as a result of a decline in sales in the current year and more favorable mortality in the current year compared to prior year. Our fee-based products decreased $7 million driven by a decline in our guaranteed minimum death benefit claims.

Interest credited

Our life insurance business increased $11 million from the timing of reinsurance activity in the current year.

Our retirement income business decreased $18 million from lower account values on fixed annuities and lower crediting rates as the fixed annuities reach the end of their initial crediting rate guarantee period in a low interest rate environment.

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Acquisition and operating expenses, net of deferrals

Our life insurance business decreased $6 million primarily related to a $13 million favorable cumulative impact from a recent change in premium taxes in Virginia in the first quarter of 2011, partially offset by higher expenses from growth of our term universal life insurance product.

Our long-term care insurance business increased $12 million largely attributable to growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block.

Our wealth management business increased $46 million primarily from increased asset-based expenses from the acquisition of Altegris in the fourth quarter of 2010, market growth and positive net flows.

Our retirement income business increased $13 million largely driven by a $9 million charge in the first quarter of 2011 from the discontinuance of our variable annuity offerings announced in 2011 and an increase of $4 million from an accrual related to guarantee funds in the current year.

Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and intangibles

Our life insurance business decreased $9 million primarily attributable to lower amortization of deferred acquisition costs related to our term life insurance policies in the post-level rate period and a decrease in amortization of present value of future profits driven by higher mortality in our universal life insurance products. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in amortization of deferred acquisition costs due to growth of our universal life insurance products.

Our long-term care insurance business decreased $5 million primarily from a decrease in amortization due to deferring costs associated with the sale of joint policies that were incorrectly expensed in prior years as a result of a system conversion in late 2008 that was identified and corrected in the fourth quarter of 2010 that was partially offset by growth of our long-term care insurance in-force block.

Our retirement income business increased $34 million primarily related to an increase of $25 million in our spread-based products mainly from less favorable adjustments related to lapses and higher amortization of deferred acquisition costs attributable to lower net investment losses in the current year. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in the account values of these products. Our fee-based products increased $9 million principally from a $12 million favorable adjustment recorded in the prior year that did not recur and an increase in amortization of deferred acquisition costs from lower derivative losses in the current year, partially offset by favorable equity market performance in the current year.

Provision for income taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 34.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 from 30.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to tax favored investment benefits in relation to higher pre-tax earnings in the current year compared to the prior year.

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Retirement and Protection selected financial and operating performance measures

Life insurance

The following tables set forth selected operating performance measures regarding our life insurance business as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010		Six months ended June 30, 2011	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
Term life insurance								
Net earned premiums	$ 218	$ 228	$ (10)	(4)%	$ 437	$ 452	$ (15)	(3)%
Annualized first-year premiums		4	(4)	(100)%		18	(18)	(100)%
Term universal life insurance								
Net deposits	$ 45	$ 14	$ 31	NM[1]	$ 80	$ 19	$ 61	NM[1]
Annualized first-year deposits	36	24	12	50%	67	34	33	97%
Universal and whole life insurance								
Net earned premiums and deposits	$ 156	$ 121	$ 35	29%	$ 318	$ 239	$ 79	33%
Universal life annualized first-year deposits	9	10	(1)	(10)%	20	17	3	18%
Universal life excess deposits	35	28	7	25%	71	48	23	48%
Linked-benefits [2]	25		25	NM[1]	48		48	NM[1]
Total life insurance								
Net earned premiums and deposits	$ 419	$ 363	$ 56	15%	$ 835	$ 710	$ 125	18%
Annualized first-year premiums		4	(4)	(100)%		18	(18)	(100)%
Annualized first-year deposits	45	34	11	32%	87	51	36	71%
Universal life excess deposits	35	28	7	25%	71	48	23	48%
Linked-benefits [2]	25		25	NM[1]	48		48	NM[1]

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

(2) In the first quarter of 2011, we began reporting the results of the linked-benefits product for universal life insurance in our life insurance business. The linked-benefits product for universal life insurance was previously reported in our long-term care insurance business. The amounts associated with this product were not material and the prior period amounts were not re-presented.

(Amounts in millions)	As of June 30, 2011	As of June 30, 2010	Percentage change 2011 vs. 2010
Term life insurance			
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 447,336	$ 468,098	(4)%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	580,113	612,284	(5)%
Term universal life insurance			
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 73,569	$ 17,754	NM[1]
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	74,107	17,820	NM[1]
Universal and whole life insurance			
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 44,207	$ 43,743	1%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	50,884	50,617	1%
Total life insurance			
Life insurance in-force, net of reinsurance	$ 565,112	$ 529,595	7%
Life insurance in-force before reinsurance	705,104	680,721	4%

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

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Term life insurance

Net earned premiums decreased mainly as a result of the runoff of our term life insurance products. For the six months ended June 30 2011, the decrease was partially offset by an unfavorable reinsurance adjustment of $8 million in the prior year that did not recur. The in-force block also decreased due to runoff.

Term universal life insurance

Net deposits increased due to growth of this product since its introduction in late 2009. The in-force block has increased primarily driven by strong production and product adoption.

Universal and whole life insurance

Net earned premiums and deposits increased due primarily to the growth of our universal life insurance products. The in-force block was relatively flat as the growth in our universal life insurance products was offset by the continued runoff of our closed block of whole life insurance.

Long-term care insurance

The following table sets forth selected financial and operating performance measures regarding our long-term care insurance business, which includes individual and group long-term care insurance, Medicare supplement insurance, as well as several runoff blocks of accident and health insurance for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010		Six months ended June 30, 2011	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Increase (decrease) and percentage change 2011 vs. 2010	
Net earned premiums:								
Long-term care	$ 495	$ 480	$ 15	3%	$ 987	$ 959	$ 28	3%
Medicare supplement and other	85	78	7	9%	169	158	11	7%
Total	$ 580	$ 558	$ 22	4%	$ 1,156	$ 1,117	$ 39	3%
Annualized first-year premiums and deposits	$ 69	$ 60	$ 9	15%	$ 134	$ 127	$ 7	6%

Net earned premiums increased mainly attributable to growth in our in-force block from new sales.

The increase in annualized first-year premiums and deposits was primarily attributable to growth in our individual long-term care insurance products, partially offset by a change in reporting related to our linked-benefits products. In the first quarter of 2011, we began reporting the results of the linked-benefits products for universal life insurance and single premium deferred annuity products in our life insurance and spread-based retirement income businesses, respectively. The linked-benefits products were previously reported in our long-term care insurance business.

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Wealth management

The following table sets forth selected financial performance measures regarding our wealth management business as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the three months ended June 30, 2011	2010	As of or for the six months ended June 30, 2011	2010
Assets under management, beginning of period	$ 25,551	$ 20,037	$ 24,740	$ 18,865
Gross flows	1,807	1,362	3,865	2,837
Redemptions	(1,143)	(926)	(2,846)	(1,897)
Net flows	664	436	1,019	940
Market performance	(285)	(925)	171	(257)
Assets under management, end of period	$ 25,930	$ 19,548	$ 25,930	$ 19,548

Wealth Management results represent Genworth Financial Wealth Management, Inc., Genworth Financial Investment Services, Inc., Genworth Financial Trust Company, Centurion Financial Advisers, Inc., Quantavis Consulting, Inc. and the Altegris companies.

The increase in assets under management was attributable to market growth, positive net flows and the acquisition of Altegris on December 31, 2010.

Retirement income

Fee-based products

The following table sets forth selected operating performance measures regarding our fee-based products as of or for the dates indicated:

(Amounts in millions)	As of or for the three months ended June 30, 2011	2010	As of or for the six months ended June 30, 2011	2010
Income Distribution Series [1]				
Account value, beginning of period	$ 6,687	$ 6,135	$ 6,590	$ 5,943
Deposits	33	141	150	314
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(171)	(150)	(356)	(277)
Net flows	(138)	(9)	(206)	37
Interest credited and investment performance	57	(162)	222	(16)
Account value, end of period	$ 6,606	$ 5,964	$ 6,606	$ 5,964
Traditional variable annuities				
Account value, net of reinsurance, beginning of period	$ 2,096	$ 2,048	$ 2,078	$ 2,016
Deposits	3	25	20	52
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(100)	(70)	(188)	(135)
Net flows	(97)	(45)	(168)	(83)
Interest credited and investment performance	13	(124)	102	(54)

Account value, net of reinsurance, end of period	$ 2,012	$