



EMBRACE POSSIBILITIES, INVEST IN CERTAINTIES

Fixed Income Investor Presentation

September 30, 2023

**ASSURED
GUARANTY[®]**
MUNICIPAL

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CORP.

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1. Please see page 4 for a definition of this convention.

Forward-Looking Statements and Safe Harbor Disclosure



- This presentation contains information that includes or is based upon forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward looking statements give the expectations or forecasts of future events of Assured Guaranty Ltd. (AGL) and its subsidiaries (collectively with AGL, Assured Guaranty or the Company). These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and relate to future operating or financial performance.
- Any or all of Assured Guaranty's forward-looking statements herein are based on current expectations and the current economic environment and may turn out to be incorrect. Assured Guaranty's actual results may vary materially. Among factors that could cause actual results to differ adversely are (1) significant changes in inflation, interest rates, the world's credit markets or segments thereof, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates or general economic conditions, including the possibility of a recession or stagflation; (2) geopolitical risk, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the resulting economic sanctions, volatility in energy prices, potential for increased cyberattacks, and risk of intentional or accidental escalation between The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Russia, conflict in the Middle East, confrontation over Iran's nuclear program, and United States (U.S.) – China strategic competition and the pursuit of technological independence; (3) the possibility of a U.S. government shutdown, payment defaults on the debt of the U.S. government or instruments issued, insured or guaranteed by related institutions, agencies or instrumentalities, and downgrades to their credit ratings; (4) public health crises, including pandemics and endemics, and the governmental and private actions taken in response to such events; (5) developments in the world's financial and capital markets, including stresses in the financial condition of banking institutions in the U.S., that adversely affect repayment rates related to commercial real estate, municipalities and other insured obligors, Assured Guaranty's insurance loss or recovery experience, or investments of Assured Guaranty; (6) reduction in the amount of available insurance opportunities and/or in the demand for Assured Guaranty's insurance; (7) the possibility that budget or pension shortfalls or other factors will result in credit losses or impairments on obligations of state, territorial and local governments and their related authorities and public corporations that Assured Guaranty insures or reinsures; (8) insured losses, including losses with respect to related legal proceedings, in excess of those expected by Assured Guaranty or the failure of Assured Guaranty to realize loss recoveries that are assumed in its expected loss estimates for insurance exposures, including as a result of the final resolution of Assured Guaranty's remaining Puerto Rico exposures or the amounts recovered on securities received in connection with the resolution of Puerto Rico exposures already resolved; (9) the impact of the Company satisfying its obligations under insurance policies with respect to legacy insured Puerto Rico bonds; (10) increased competition, including from new entrants into the financial guaranty industry, nonpayment insurance and other forms of capital saving or risk syndication available to banks and insurers; (11) the possibility that investments made by Assured Guaranty for its investment portfolio, including alternative investments and investments it manages, do not result in the benefits anticipated or subject Assured Guaranty to reduced liquidity at a time it requires liquidity, or to other negative or unanticipated consequences; (12) the impacts of the completion of Assured Guaranty's transactions with Sound Point Capital Management, LP (Sound Point) and/or Assured Healthcare Partners LLC (AHP) on Assured Guaranty and its relationships with its shareholders, regulators, rating agencies, employees and the obligors it insures and on the asset management business contributed to Sound Point and on the business of AHP and their relationships with their respective clients and employees; (13) the possibility that strategic transactions made by Assured Guaranty, including the consummation of the transactions with Sound Point and/or AHP, do not result in the benefits anticipated or subject Assured Guaranty to negative consequences; (14) the inability to control the business, management or policies of entities in which the Company holds a minority interest; (15) the impact of market volatility on the mark-to-market of Assured Guaranty's assets and liabilities subject to mark-to-market, including certain of its investments, contracts accounted for as derivatives, and certain consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs); (16) rating agency action, including a ratings downgrade, a change in outlook, the placement of ratings on watch for downgrade, or a change in rating criteria, at any time, of AGL or any of its insurance subsidiaries, and/or of any securities AGL or any of its subsidiaries have issued, and/or of transactions that AGL's insurance subsidiaries have insured; (17) the inability of Assured Guaranty to access external sources of capital on acceptable terms; (18) changes in applicable accounting policies or practices; (19) changes in applicable laws or regulations, including insurance, bankruptcy and tax laws, or other governmental actions; (20) difficulties with the execution of Assured Guaranty's business strategy; (21) loss of key personnel; (22) the effects of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures; (23) natural or man-made catastrophes or pandemics; (24) the impact of climate change on Assured Guaranty's business and regulatory actions taken related to such risk; (25) other risk factors identified in AGL's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); (26) other risks and uncertainties that have not been identified at this time; and (27) management's response to these factors.
- The foregoing review of important factors should not be construed as exhaustive, and should be read in conjunction with the other risk factors and cautionary statements that are included in Assured Guaranty's most recent Form 10-K and subsequent Forms 10-Q. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or review any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, any future developments or otherwise, except as required by law. Investors are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures the Company makes on related subjects in the Company's reports filed with the SEC.
- If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if the Company's underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, actual results may vary materially from what the Company projected. Any forward-looking statements in this this presentation reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and are subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to its operations, results of operations, growth strategy and liquidity. For these statements, the Company claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward looking statements contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act).

Conventions and Non-GAAP Financial Measures



- Unless otherwise noted, the following conventions are used in this presentation:
 - “AGM Consolidated” means Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (AGM) and its consolidated entities (consisting primarily of Assured Guaranty UK Limited (AGUK), Assured Guaranty (Europe) SA (AGE), AG Asset Strategies LLC (AGAS) and certain variable interest entities. AGM owns 65% of AGAS. The reported exposures of AGM, AGUK and AGE may not equal AGM Consolidated due to eliminations.
 - Ratings on Assured Guaranty’s insured portfolio are Assured Guaranty’s internal ratings.
 - Internal credit ratings are expressed on a ratings scale similar to that used by the rating agencies and generally reflect an approach similar to that employed by the rating agencies, except that the Company’s internal credit ratings focus on future performance, rather than lifetime performance.
 - The Company reclassifies those portions of risks benefiting from collateralized reimbursement arrangements as the higher of AA or their internal rating without such arrangements.
 - Ratings on the investment portfolio are generally the lower of the Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (Moody’s) or S&P Global Ratings Services (S&P) classifications, except as noted below.
 - New general obligation bonds, new bonds backed by toll revenue, and contingent value instruments (CVIs) received in connection with the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions¹ are not rated.
 - The Company purchases attractively priced obligations that it has insured and for which it had expected losses to be paid, in order to mitigate the economic effect of insured losses (Loss Mitigation Securities). Ratings on Loss Mitigation Securities are Assured Guaranty’s internal ratings.
 - Under GAAP, the Company excludes amounts from its outstanding insured par and debt service relating to Loss Mitigation Securities.
 - Below investment grade ratings are designated “BIG”.
 - Percentages and totals in tables or graphs may not add due to rounding.
 - “Global” means U.S. and non-U.S.
 - The Company provided asset management services through Assured Investment Management LLC (AssuredIM LLC) and its investment management affiliates (together with AssuredIM LLC, AssuredIM) through June 30, 2023.²
 - AGM and AGC (the U.S. Insurance Subsidiaries) are collectively authorized to invest through AG Asset Strategies LLC (AGAS). AGAS has no financial guaranty insurance par exposure, and is solely an LLC that holds the insurance companies’ investments in AssuredIM funds and other investments.
- This presentation references financial measures that are not in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which management uses in order to assist analysts and investors in evaluating Assured Guaranty’s financial results. These financial measures are determined on the basis of methodologies other than in accordance with GAAP (non-GAAP financial measures) and are defined in the Appendix. Wherever possible, the Company has separately disclosed the effect of consolidating FG VIEs and CIVs on the non-GAAP financial measures. See the Appendix for a more comprehensive description of non-GAAP financial measures.
- All reconciliations in the Appendix of this presentation are on an AGL consolidated basis.
- When a financial measure is described as “adjusted operating”, it is a non-GAAP measure. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2019, these financial measures were identified as “non-GAAP operating” measures.
- This presentation was last updated on December 1, 2023. Assured Guaranty may subsequently update this presentation, but readers are cautioned that Assured Guaranty is not obligated to update or revise this presentation as a result of new information, future events, or for any other reason, except as required by law.

1. Please see page 24 for more information regarding the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions.

2. Beginning July 2023, the AssuredIM funds, except for AHP funds, are managed by Sound Point. Please see page 25 for additional details.

Corporate Overview



- **Assured Guaranty Ltd. (“AGL” and, together with its subsidiaries, “Assured Guaranty” or the “Company”) is the leading financial guaranty franchise**
 - We are the only long-standing financial guaranty company to have written new business throughout the 2008 financial crisis and recession, and continue to do so today, leading the industry in new business production
- **Assured Guaranty’s primary focus, financial guaranty, has a strong capital base**
 - Over three decades of experience in the financial guaranty market
 - We maintain strong financial strength ratings from S&P, KBRA and A.M. Best
 - Consolidated investment portfolio and cash of \$8.9 billion as of September 30, 2023^{1,2}
 - Consolidated claims-paying resources of \$10.7 billion as of September 30, 2023³
- **Assured Guaranty sees asset management as a way to diversify our sources of earnings and investment strategies**

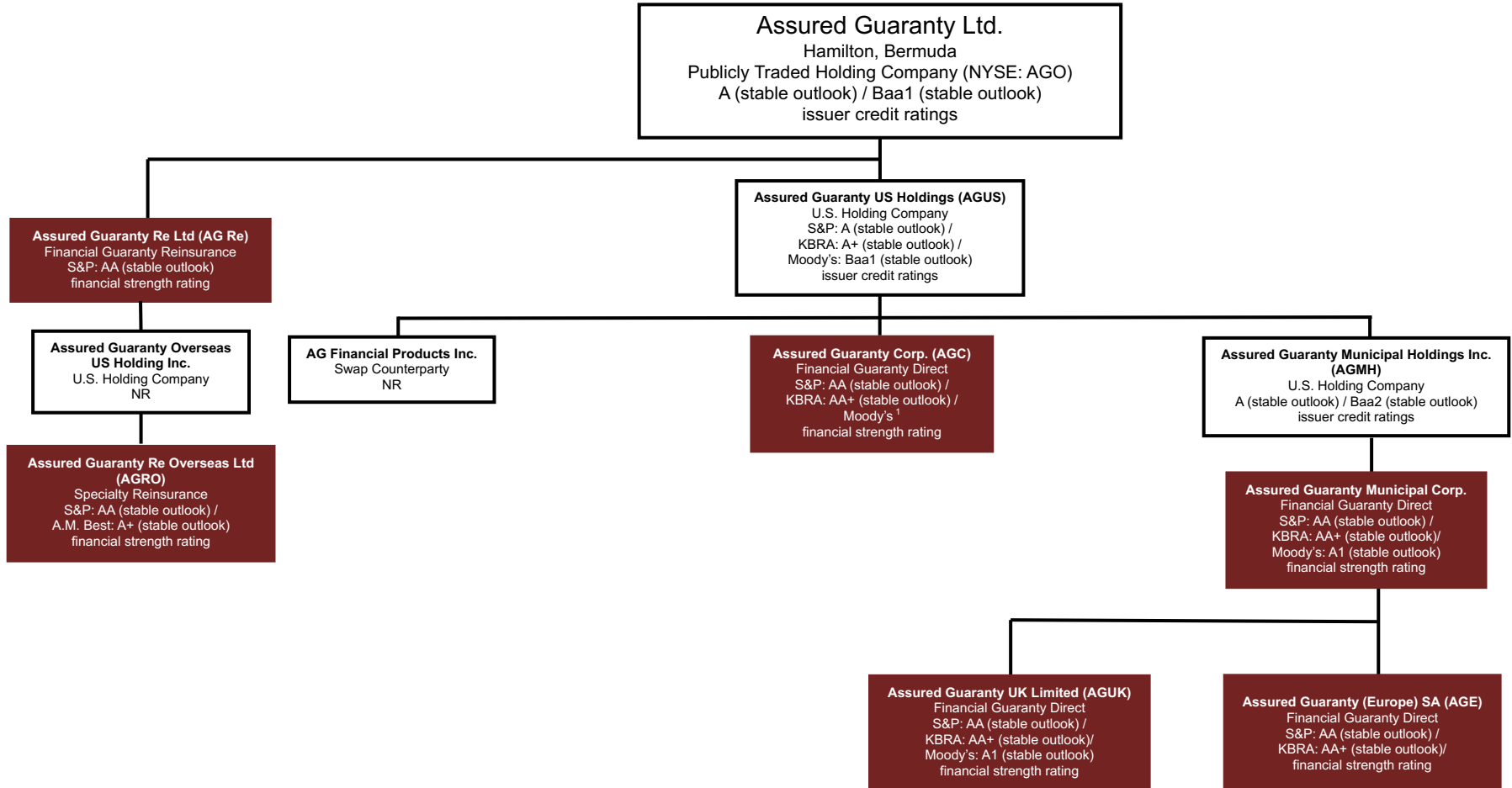
(\$ in billions)	AGL Consolidated As of 9/30/2023
Net par outstanding	\$241.8
Total investment portfolio and cash ^{1,2}	\$8.9
Claims-paying resources ³	\$10.7

1. Please see page 29 for a breakdown of the investment portfolio.

2. Excludes \$272 million invested by the U.S. insurance subsidiaries in certain funds managed by Sound Point that the Company consolidates in accordance with GAAP.

3. Aggregate data for the Company’s insurance subsidiaries, based primarily on statutory measures. Claims on each insurer’s guarantees are paid from that insurer’s separate claims-paying resources. Please see page 10 for components of claims-paying resources.

Assured Guaranty Ltd. Corporate Structure



As of December 1, 2023
S&P / Moody's (unless otherwise specified)
NR = Not rated

1. Assured Guaranty requested in January 2017 that Moody's drop its rating of AGC; Moody's declined and continues to rate AGC.

Investor and Issuer Benefits, and Insurance Operating Principles



- **Our guaranty benefits investors and issuers because we provide credit selection, underwriting, surveillance and remediation, in addition to timely payment of scheduled principal and interest if an underlying transaction defaults**
 - Bond insurance helps homogenize the market's view of insured credits, which typically increases market liquidity
 - Credit enhancement provides protection in an uncertain credit environment
- **Underwriting principles and a strong risk management culture designed to preserve our franchise value**
- **Experienced and disciplined management**
- **Commitment to disclosure and transparency**
 - Extensive quarterly financial disclosures by holding company and subsidiaries
 - AGL is a publicly traded holding company (NYSE: AGO) subject to NYSE and SEC disclosure requirements
 - Subsidiaries subject to various jurisdictions' insurance regulatory disclosure requirements
 - Additional voluntary disclosures

- **The Company insures scheduled payments of principal and interest when due**
 - Insurance law requires that each policy must provide that there shall be no acceleration of the Company's obligations unless such acceleration is at our sole option
- **Issuers that default on a few debt service payments may have the resources later to repay the Company for any liquidity claims the Company is required to pay during a stressful period**
- **The Company's ultimate loss on an insured obligation is not a function of that underlying obligation's market value**
 - Rather, the Company's ultimate loss is the sum of all principal and interest payments it makes under its policy less the sum of all reimbursements and other recoveries
- **The nature of the financial guaranty business model, which requires the Company to pay only any shortfall in interest and principal on scheduled payment dates, along with the Company's liquidity practices, reduce the need for the Company to sell investment assets in periods of market distress**
- **The Company's surveillance department regularly monitors sectors and credits that it believes could be negatively impacted**

Three Discrete Insurance Companies with Separate Capital Bases



Consolidated Statutory-Basis Claims-Paying Resources and Exposures

As of September 30, 2023					
(\$ in millions)	AGM	AGC	AG Re ⁶	Eliminations ²	Consolidated
Claims-paying resources					
Policyholders' surplus	\$ 2,569	\$ 1,897	\$ 677	\$ (224)	\$ 4,919
Contingency reserve	908	400	—	—	1,308
Qualified statutory capital	3,477	2,297	677	(224)	6,227
UPR and net deferred ceding commission income ¹	2,048	338	588	(64)	2,910
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves ^{1,7}	—	—	154	—	154
Total policyholders' surplus and reserves	5,525	2,635	1,419	(288)	9,291
Present value of installment premium	491	236	256	—	983
Committed Capital Securities	200	200	—	—	400
Total claims-paying resources	\$ 6,216	\$ 3,071	\$ 1,675	\$ (288)	\$ 10,674
Statutory net exposure ^{1,3}	\$ 156,708	\$ 26,922	\$ 60,648	\$ (816)	\$ 243,462
Net debt service outstanding ^{1,3}	\$ 252,070	\$ 43,251	\$ 91,984	\$ (1,587)	\$ 385,718
Ratios:					
Net exposure to qualified statutory capital	45 :1	12 :1	90 :1		39 :1
Capital ratio ⁴	72 :1	19 :1	136 :1		62 :1
Financial resources ratio ⁵	41 :1	14 :1	55 :1		36 :1
Statutory net exposure to claims-paying resources	25 :1	9 :1	36 :1		23 :1
Separate Company Statutory Basis:					
Admitted Assets	\$5,399	\$2,592			
Total Liabilities	2,831	695			
Contingency Reserves	908	400			
Policyholders' Surplus	2,569	1,897			

- The numbers shown for AGM have been adjusted to include its share of its United Kingdom (U.K.) and French insurance subsidiaries.
- Eliminations are primarily for (i) intercompany surplus notes between AGM and AGC, and (ii) eliminations of intercompany deferred ceding commissions. Net exposure and net debt service outstanding eliminations relate to second-to-pay policies under which an Assured Guaranty insurance subsidiary guarantees an obligation already insured by another Assured Guaranty insurance subsidiary.
- Net exposure and net debt service outstanding are presented on a statutory basis. Includes \$3,293 million of specialty business.
- The capital ratio is calculated by dividing net debt service outstanding by qualified statutory capital.
- The financial resources ratio is calculated by dividing net debt service outstanding by total claims-paying resources.
- Assured Guaranty Re Ltd. (AG Re) numbers represent the Company's estimate of AG Re on a U.S. statutory-basis, except for contingency reserves.
- Loss and LAE reserves exclude adjustments to claims-paying resources for AGM and AGC because they were in a net recoverable position of \$16 million and \$106 million, respectively.

- **AGM, AGC, AGUK and AGE operate as four separate direct financial guaranty platforms, with AG Re operating as a reinsurer**
 - AGM focuses on public finance and infrastructure transactions
 - AGC focuses on global structured finance transactions, and may also insure public finance and infrastructure transactions
 - AGUK serves the U.K. market and certain other countries
 - AGE serves markets within the European Economic Area (EEA)
 - AG Re, as a reinsurer, provides additional capital and flexibility to AGM, AGC, AGUK and AGE; AG Re's subsidiary AGRO is a specialty reinsurance company that primarily provides financial guaranty reinsurance and certain specialty insurance and reinsurance
- **Each of the insurance companies shares Assured Guaranty's experience, culture of prudent risk management, and business infrastructure**
- **Assured Guaranty's financial position and market standing, along with the franchise value of each of the insurance companies, are strengthened through this structure**
 - Greater capacity to write business
 - More flexibility in balancing portfolio exposures
 - Enhanced operating efficiencies through common infrastructure

- **Companies distinct for legal and regulatory purposes**

- Separate capital bases with claims-paying resources¹ as of September 30, 2023:
 - AGM \$6.2 billion (includes AGUK and AGE)
 - AGC \$3.1 billion
 - AG Re \$1.7 billion (includes AGRO)
- Separate insurance licenses
- Separate regulators – AGM is domiciled in New York; AGC is domiciled in Maryland; AGUK is domiciled in the United Kingdom; AGE is domiciled in France; AG Re and AGRO are domiciled in Bermuda
- Dividend restrictions – New York, Maryland, the United Kingdom, France and Bermuda insurance law restrictions apply

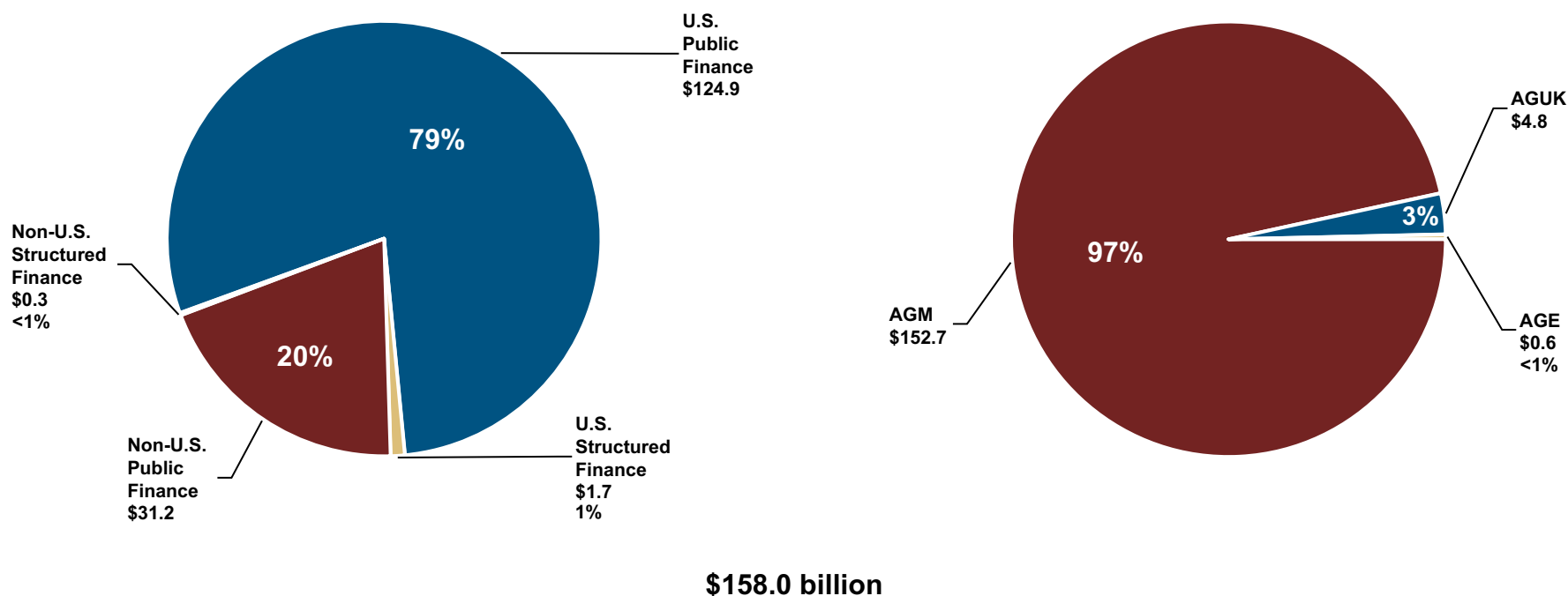
1. Please see page 10 for additional details about the components of claims-paying resources as well as other statutory financial information.

AGM Consolidated¹ Net Par Outstanding

- AGM focuses on insuring public finance and infrastructure transactions. AGM's subsidiaries, AGUK and AGE, additionally focus on insuring structured finance transactions.

Net Par Outstanding

As of September 30, 2023
(\$ in billions)



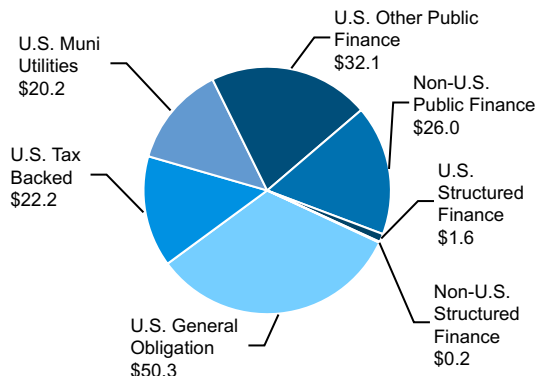
1. Please see page 4 for a definition of this convention.

AGM, AGUK and AGE Net Par Outstanding

AGM Net Par Outstanding

As of September 30, 2023

\$152.7 billion



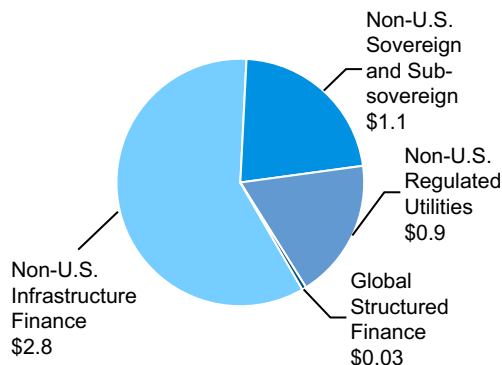
- **AGM is a U.S. financial guaranty insurance company that focuses on public finance and infrastructure transactions**

- AGM's legacy global structured finance insured portfolio (\$1.8 billion as of September 30, 2023) represents less than 2% of its net par outstanding
- AGM has not written structured finance since August 2008

AGUK Net Par Outstanding

As of September 30, 2023

\$4.8 billion



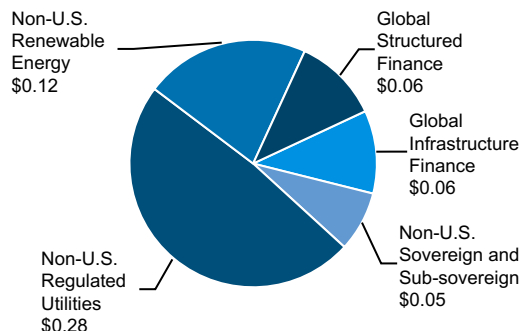
- **AGUK is an insurance company that provides financial guarantees in the U.K. and certain other countries**

- Provides insurance in both public finance and structured finance
- New UK business is guaranteed using a co-insurance structure pursuant to which AGUK co-insures municipal and infrastructure transactions with AGM, and structured finance transactions with AGC

AGE Net Par Outstanding

As of September 30, 2023

\$0.6 billion



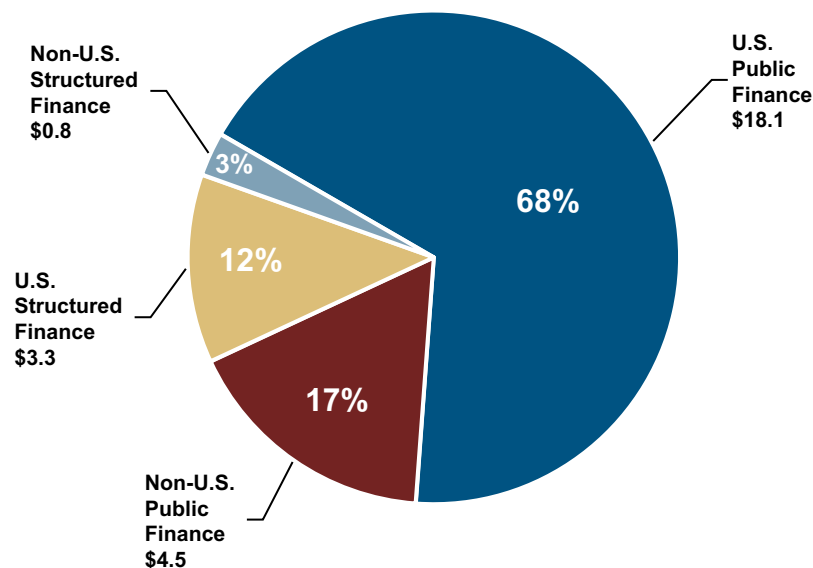
- **AGE is an insurance company that provides financial guarantees throughout the EEA**

- Provides insurance in both public finance and structured finance
- Established in mid-2019 to address the impact of the U.K.'s withdrawal from the EU

- **AGC focuses on global structured finance transactions, and may also insure public finance and infrastructure transactions**
- **Recent structured finance new business originations:**
 - Insurance securitizations
 - Subscription finance guaranties
 - Excess-of-loss guaranties
 - Pooled corporates

Net Par Outstanding

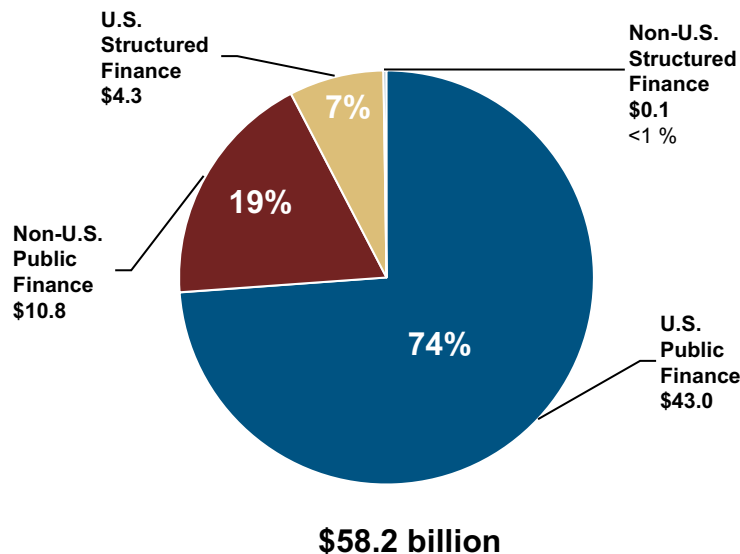
As of September 30, 2023
(\$ in billions)



\$26.7 billion

Consolidated AG Re Net Par Outstanding¹

As of September 30, 2023 (\$ in billions)

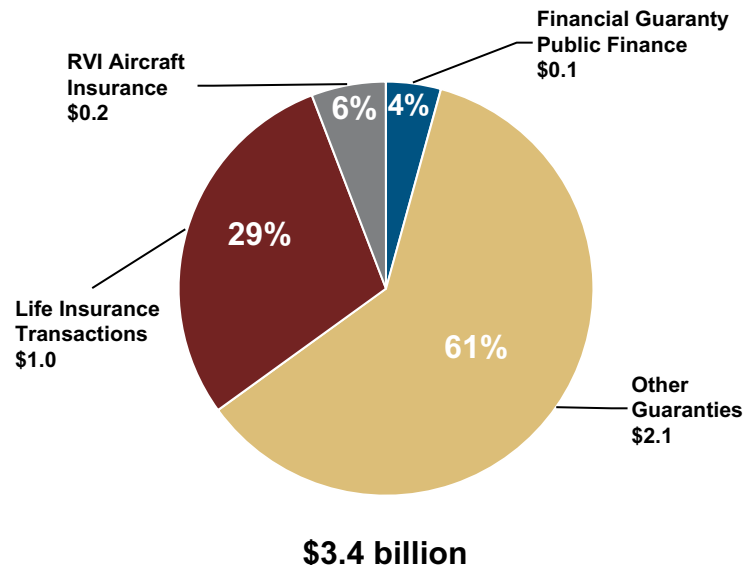


- **AG Re is an insurance company primarily engaged in providing reinsurance to financial guarantors**

- Rated AA (stable outlook) by S&P
- Licensed as a Class 3B Insurer in Bermuda
- Provides financial guaranty reinsurance for its affiliates, as well as to other unaffiliated financial guaranty companies

AGRO Outstanding Net Exposure²

As of September 30, 2023 (\$ in billions)



- **AG Re's subsidiary, AGRO, is a specialty insurance company**

- Rated AA (stable outlook) by S&P and A+ (stable outlook) by A.M. Best
- Licensed as a Class 3A Insurer and Class C Long-Term Insurer in Bermuda
- Guarantees specialty business with risk profiles similar to those of its affiliates' structured finance exposures written in financial guaranty form
- Examples of specialty business include life insurance transactions and aircraft residual value transactions
- Also has a financial guaranty reinsurance portfolio

1. Includes AGRO's financial guaranty exposure.

2. Includes specialty insurance, reinsurance and other guaranties in addition to financial guaranty exposure.

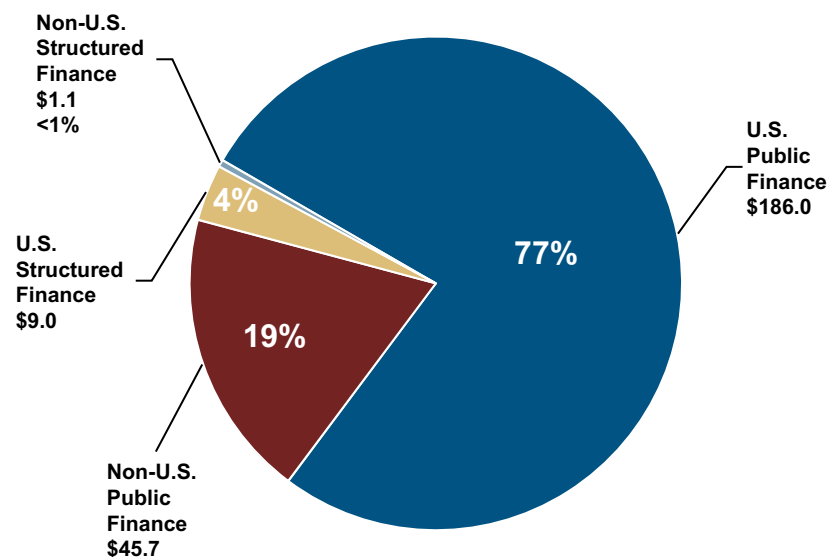
- **Our U.S. public finance portfolio, our largest exposure category, generally performed well during the 2008 recession and in subsequent years, including into the COVID-19 pandemic, despite persistent financial pressures on municipal obligors**

- Our portfolio is well-diversified with approximately 5,900 direct U.S. public finance obligors. We currently expect future losses to be paid, net of recoveries, on fewer than a dozen exposures¹.
- Our Puerto Rico exposure² represents our largest below investment grade U.S. public finance exposure.

- **Our surveillance department regularly monitors sectors and credits that we believe could be negatively impacted**

Consolidated Net Par Outstanding

As of September 30, 2023
(\$ in billions)



\$241.8 billion

1. Includes exposure to Puerto Rico.

2. Please see pages 33-35 for a more detailed analysis of the Company's Puerto Rico exposure.

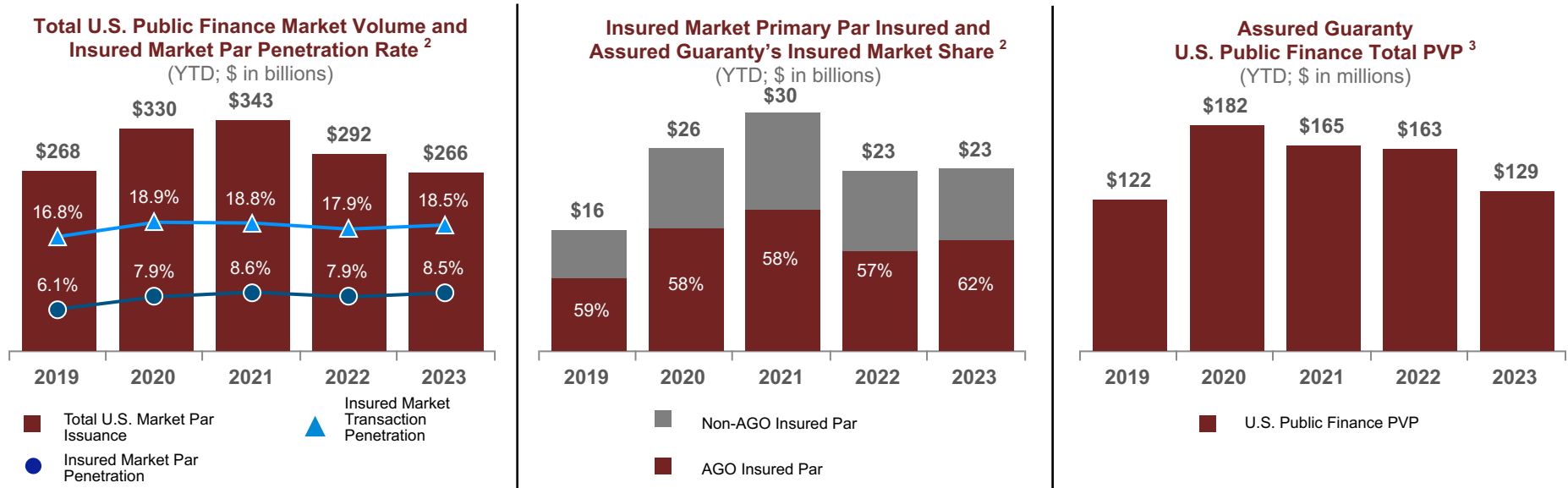
Creating Value

Insurance

Penetration in the U.S. Public Finance Market



- **Assured Guaranty's U.S. public finance new business production has had a very successful 2023**
 - U.S. public finance insured approximately \$15.8 billion of total par that closed in the first nine months of 2023, the second largest amount of par insured in the first nine months of a year in a decade
 - U.S. public finance PVP¹ in the first three quarters of 2023 was approximately \$129 million
- **While market volume was down, industry insured par penetration and transaction penetration remained high**
 - Industry par penetration of 8.5% in the first nine months of 2023 is the second highest level of par penetration in the first nine months of a year in a decade and only the second time it has exceeded 8% for the first nine months of a year in a decade.
 - Industry transaction penetration was 18.5% in the first nine months of 2023
 - Assured Guaranty maintained its lead in the primary insurance market, insuring more than 62% of par of all insured deals in the first three quarters of 2023



1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. For an explanation and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to the Appendix.
2. Source: Refinitiv as of September 30, 2023, based on sale date. Excludes corporate-CUSIP transactions.
3. Includes PVP from both primary and secondary transactions.

Broadening Market Awareness

Current Advertising Campaigns

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GUARANTY®



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- Reduces issuers' cost of borrowing.
- Keeps bondholders' principal and interest payments on track.

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- Keep building and restoring infrastructure.

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Competitive Landscape

Select AGM Transactions in 2023

\$1,075,205,000 School District Revenue Bond Financing Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2023A, B, C & D Dormitory Authority of the State of NY May 2023	\$756,050,000 Airport System Subordinate Lien Revenue and Ref Bonds, Series A & B City of Houston, TX June 2023	\$648,585,000 LCRA Transmission Services Corp Pri Transmission Contract Ref Rev Bonds, Ser. 2023 & 2023A Lower Colorado River Authority, TX February & May 2023	\$538,915,000 Second Lien Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2023A & B City of Chicago, IL May 2023	\$325,885,000 Pasco County, FL Capital Improv. Cigarette Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2023A H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center March 2023
\$217,165,000 EDA of Williamsburg, VA William & Mary Project Student Housing Revenue Bonds, Series 2023A Provident Group – Williamsburg Properties LLC June 2023	\$214,605,000 Water & Sewer System First Lien Rev. Bonds, Series 2023 A & B Pittsburgh Water & Sewer Auth., PA June 2023	\$192,370,000 Plant Vogtle Units 3 & 4 Project J Bonds Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia January 2023	\$175,000,000 Airport System Revenue Bonds, Series 2023 Greater Asheville Regional Airport Authority, NC April 2023	\$175,000,000 Capital Improv. and Ref. Bonds, Series 2023B (GOULT) City of Lansing, MI June 2023
\$151,730,000 Certificates of Participation (Master Lease Program), Series 2023A School District of Manatee County, FL May 2023	\$137,070,000 City of Sherman Project Contract Revenue Bonds, Series 2023 Greater Texoma Utility Auth., TX March 2023	\$135,000,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2023 Board of Education of the City of St. Louis, MO March 2023	\$124,365,000 Public Educational Building Authority of Jacksonville, AL Higher Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds Jacksonville State University Foundation March 2023	\$117,430,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2023 Racine Unified School District, WI February 2023

Source: Refinitiv SDC Database. Amounts are on a sale-date basis and reflect only those series insured by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (New York, NY).

Creating Value

Insurance

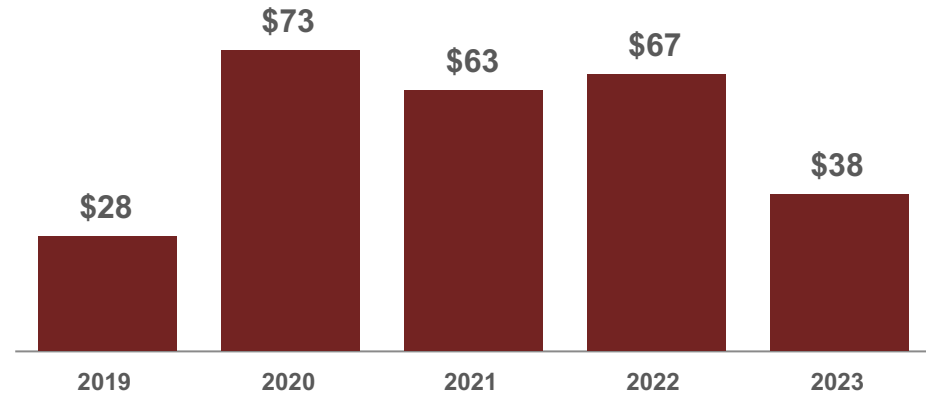
Non-U.S. Public Finance Business Activity



- In third quarter 2023, business activity was attributable to a guaranty on a U.K. regulated utility
- In second quarter 2023, business activity was attributable to a guaranty on a U.K. regulated utility
- In first quarter 2023, new business primarily included a long-term sale and leaseback transaction with Glasgow City Council and several regulated utility transactions

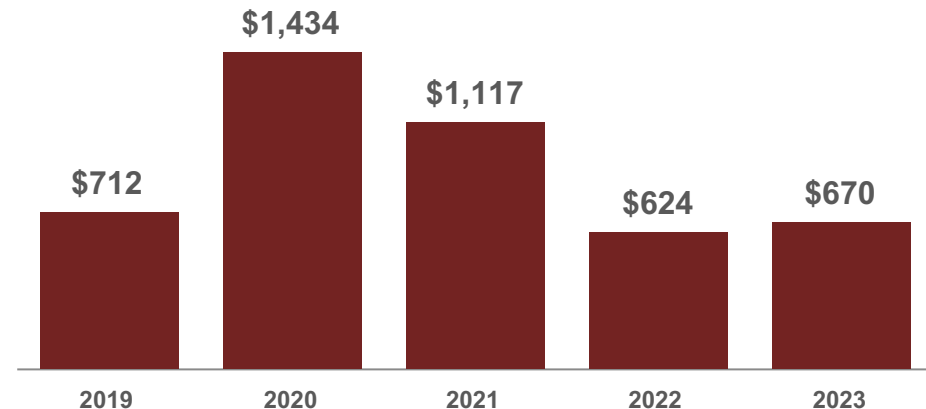
Non-U.S. Public Finance PVP¹

(YTD; \$ in millions)



Non-U.S. Public Finance Par

(YTD; \$ in millions)



1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. For an explanation and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to the Appendix.

Creating Value

Insurance

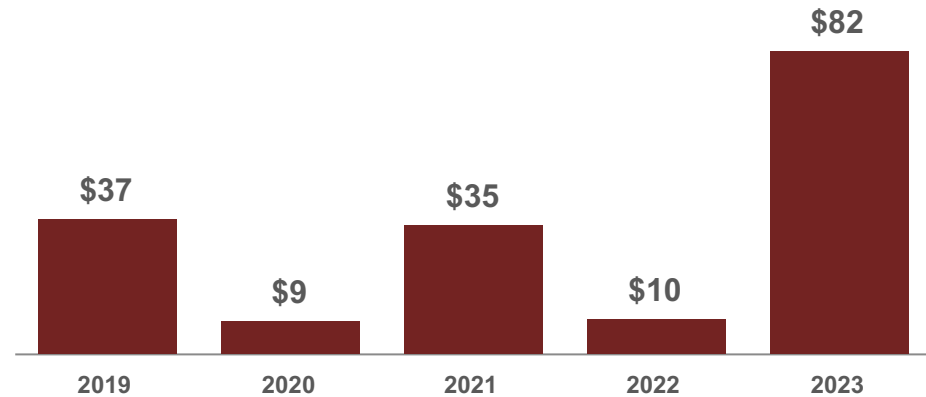
Global Structured Finance Business Activity



- After a strong fourth quarter 2022, global structured finance continued its momentum in first nine months of 2023, insuring \$82 million of new business PVP, the second largest amount of PVP in that time frame in a decade
- In the third quarter of 2023, new business PVP primarily consisted of a large insurance securitization transaction
- In the second quarter of 2023, new business PVP consisted of several subscription finance guaranties
- In the first quarter of 2023, new business PVP primarily consisted of a large insurance securitization transaction, as well as an excess-of-loss guaranty of a minimum amount of billed rent on a diversified portfolio of real estate properties
- Focus has been on bilateral transactions to improve policy beneficiaries' capital management efficiency

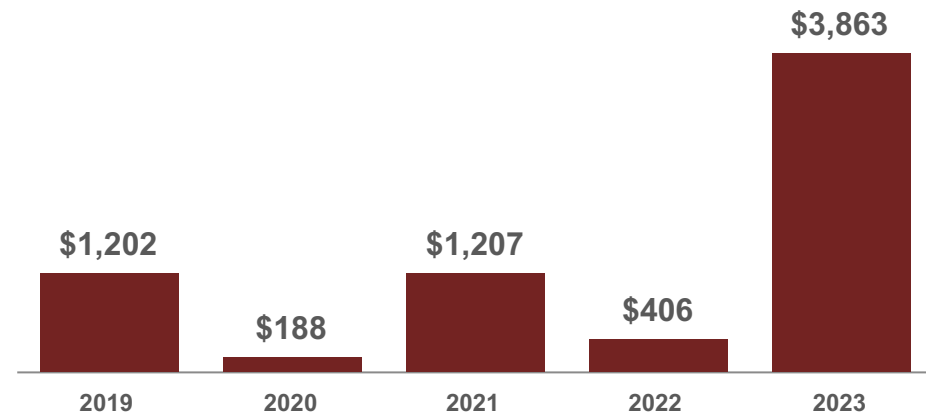
Global Structured Finance PVP¹

(YTD; \$ in millions)



Global Structured Finance Par

(YTD; \$ in millions)



1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. For an explanation and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to the Appendix.

Creating Value

Insurance

Underwriting Principles and Pricing Discipline



- **Assured Guaranty insured \$20.3 billion of aggregate par in the first nine months of 2023**
 - This is 35% more insured par than the same period in 2022
 - It is also the largest amount of aggregate par insured in a decade
- **Assured Guaranty closed \$249 million of aggregate PVP in the first nine months of 2023**
 - This is 4% more PVP than the same period in 2022
 - It is also the fourth consecutive year that PVP in this period exceeded \$200 million
 - Global structured finance new business PVP was the second largest amount in a decade

Gross Par Written

Sector:	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2023		2022		2023		2022	
	Gross Par Written	% of Total Par	Gross Par Written	% of Total Par	Gross Par Written	% of Total Par	Gross Par Written	% of Total Par
U.S. public finance	\$5,098	86%	\$3,622	94%	\$15,752	78%	\$13,982	93%
Non-U.S. public finance	61	1%	194	5%	670	3%	624	4%
Total public finance	\$5,159	87%	\$3,816	99%	\$16,422	81%	\$14,606	97%
U.S. structured finance	\$267	4%	\$30	1%	\$1,101	5%	\$106	1%
Non-U.S. structured finance	522	9%	—	—%	2,762	14%	300	2%
Total structured finance	\$789	13%	\$30	1%	\$3,863	19%	\$406	3%
Total gross par written	\$5,948		\$3,846		\$20,285		\$15,012	
Total PVP	\$46		\$95		\$249		\$240	
PVP to gross par written	0.77%		2.47%		1.23%		1.60%	

- **The ratio of PVP to gross par written in 2022 was higher than is typical primarily due to the mix of deals written and a larger amount of secondary business insured in 2022**

- **The Company has divested portions of its Plan Consideration it received in connection with the resolution of General Obligation (GO) and Public Buildings Authority (PBA), Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority (PRCCDA), Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority (PRIFA) and Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (HTA) exposures (together, the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions)**
 - As a result of these settlements and normal Puerto Rico amortization, the Company eliminated \$2.2 billion of BIG insured par
 - In connection with the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions, the Company has received cash of approximately \$0.8 billion and recovery bonds with a face value of approximately \$1.4 billion and CVIs with an original notional value of \$0.9 billion as a result of settlement agreements and debt modifications related to our Puerto Rico GO, PBA, PRIFA, CCDA and HTA exposure
 - Since receiving these bonds, a significant portion of them have been sold or have amortized, with the remaining recovery bonds and CVIs having a fair value of \$428 million as of September 30, 2023
 - On August 31, after notice to certain holders of custody receipts representing interests in legacy insured GO, PBA and HTA bonds, the Company satisfied its obligations under such legacy insured bonds with respect to \$108 million net par outstanding as of August 31
 - The satisfaction of these obligations extinguished the Company's remaining GO and PBA insurance exposure
 - The custodial trusts released to AGC and AGM recovery bonds and CVIs with fair values totaling \$73 million as of August 31
 - As of September 30, custodial trust accounts had assets with fair values totaling \$147 million
- **The Company continues to work to resolve its remaining unresolved defaulted Puerto Rico exposure, Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA)**
 - In March, the Court found that the PREPA bondholders had perfected liens only in revenues that had been deposited in the sinking fund established under the PREPA trust agreement and related funds over which the bond trustee had control
 - In a late June 2023 opinion, the Court estimated the PREPA bondholders' allowed unsecured net revenue claim to be \$2.4 billion as compared to a petition date claim amount of \$8.4 billion
 - The FOMB PREPA Plan estimates that non-settling bondholders will receive a recovery of 12.5% of their allowed unsecured net revenue claim
 - The Company has commenced an appeal of the Court's lien scope and claim estimation rulings

- **In July, Assured Guaranty completed the combination of AssuredIM and Sound Point**
 - Assured Guaranty owns 30% of the combined entity
 - AGM and AGC engaged Sound Point as their sole alternative credit manager
 - In the first two years of Sound Point's engagement, AGM and AGC agreed that they would make new investments managed by Sound Point which, when aggregated with the investments and commitments transitioned from AssuredIM, will total \$1 billion, subject to regulatory approval
- **Also in July, the Company sold its entire equity interest in AHP**
 - Assured Guaranty will remain a strategic investor in certain AHP investment vehicles while retaining certain carried interest in AHP entities and has received other consideration
- **The net impact of the Sound Point and AHP transactions on YTD adjusted operating income¹ was \$190 million²**
- **As of September 30, the insurance segment had invested \$620 million (generally based on NAV) primarily in funds managed by Sound Point, AHP and other alternative investments and a return of approximately 12%**
- **Income from Sound Point will be reported on a quarter lag beginning in the fourth quarter of 2023**

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. For an explanation and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to the Appendix.

2. This impact on adjusted operating income is net of expenses, and excludes the impact of deconsolidating CIVs

Financial Strength Ratings

U.S. Insurance Companies



Financial Strength Ratings¹

	S&P	KBRA	Moody's
AGM	AA Stable Outlook (July 2023)	AA+ Stable Outlook (October 2023)	A1 Stable Outlook (March 2022)
AGC	AA Stable Outlook (July 2023)	AA+ Stable Outlook (October 2023)	(2)

Recent Rating Activity

- **In July 2023, S&P affirmed the AA (stable outlook) financial strength ratings of the insurance companies**
 - S&P emphasized the Company's excellent capital and earnings; exceptional liquidity; very strong competitive position and business risk profile; well-defined and diverse underwriting strategy; and a well-thought-out and measured approach to writing business in non-U.S. public finance markets.
- **In October 2023, KBRA affirmed the AA+ (stable outlook) financial strength ratings of AGC, AGM, and AGM's subsidiaries AGUK and AGE**
 - KBRA noted that "Assured continues to execute on its diversified underwriting strategy of measured growth across the three segments of its portfolio..."
- **In March 2022, Moody's upgraded the financial strength rating of AGM and its subsidiary AGUK to A1 from A2, with stable outlook**
 - Moody's highlighted the Company's success in mitigating Puerto Rico losses, the increased demand for bond insurance and the turning point AGM has reached in terms of insured portfolio growth.

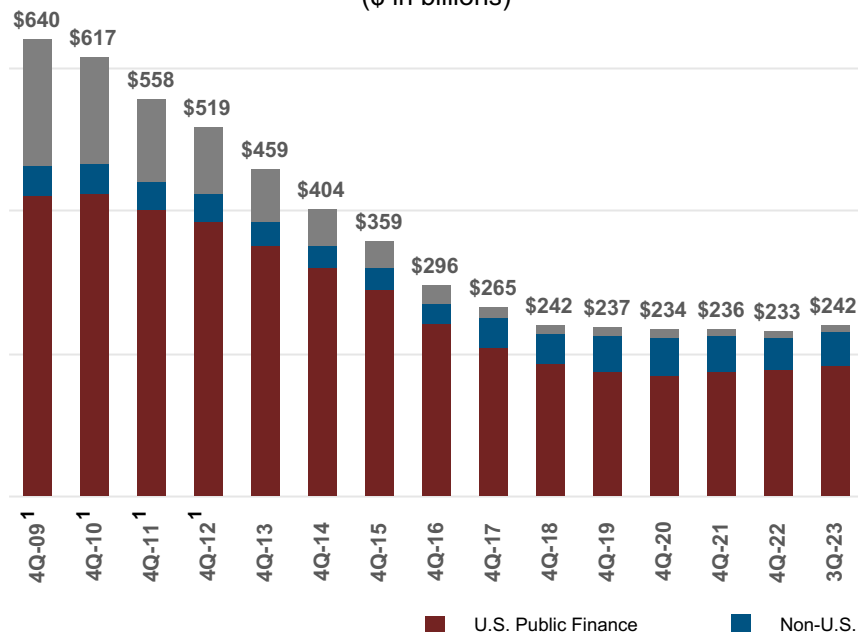
1. Date shown is date of most recent rating action or affirmation.

2. In January 2017, Assured Guaranty requested that Moody's drop its rating of AGC; Moody's declined, and continues to rate AGC.

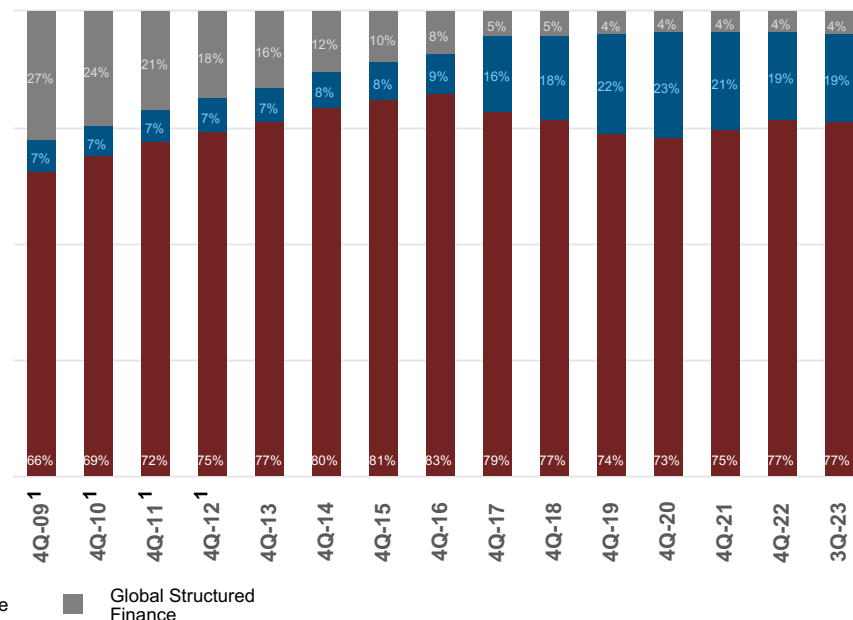
Net Par Outstanding Amortization

- In the last six years, the net par outstanding of the insured portfolio has stabilized significantly, driven mainly by increased insured net par for the non-U.S. public finance sector
 - We expect this stabilization of net par outstanding of our portfolio should help stabilize our future earned revenue

Insured Portfolio Amortization
Consolidated Net Par Outstanding at Year-End
As of September 30, 2023
(\$ in billions)



Insured Portfolio Composition
Consolidated Net Par Outstanding at Year-End
As of September 30, 2023



1. Gross of wrapped bond purchases made primarily for loss mitigation.

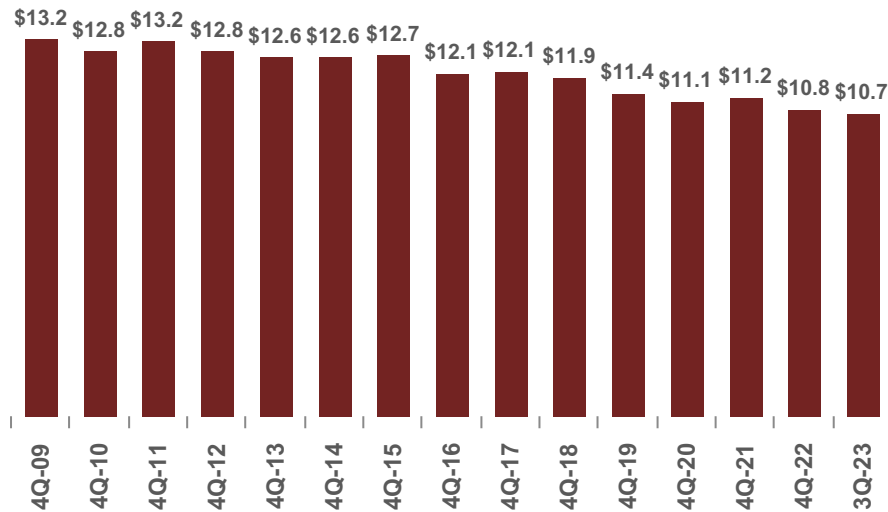
Assured Guaranty Today

Capital Changes and Insured Portfolio

Since the Global Financial Crisis

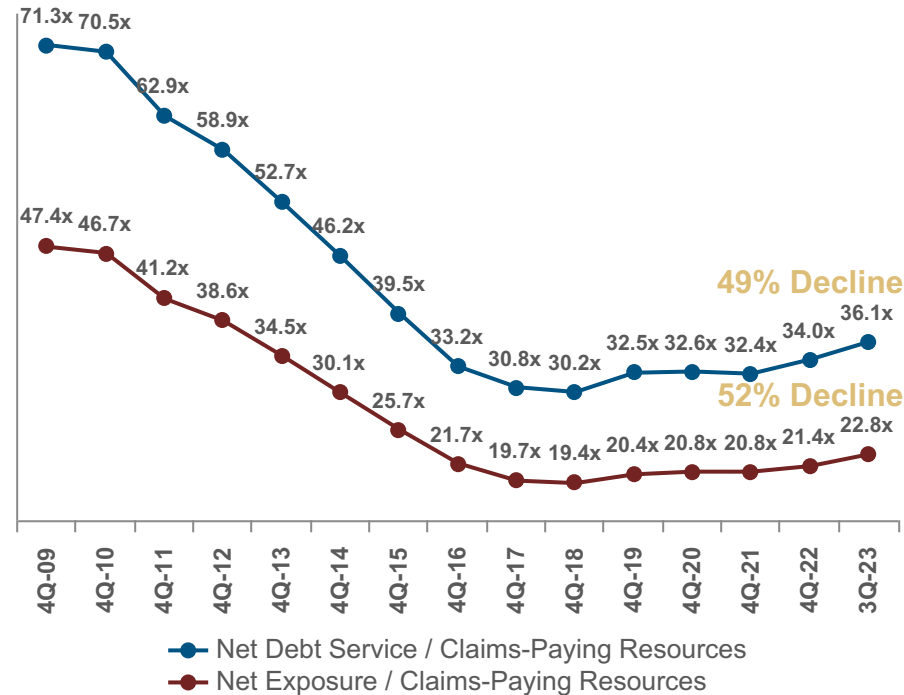


Claims-Paying Resources
(\$ in billions)



- Assured Guaranty's robust business model and successful surveillance, loss mitigation and acquisition strategies, along with our access to capital in debt and equity markets, enabled us to maintain a strong financial position during the Great Recession and right into the COVID-19 pandemic
- Since 2008, we've maintained ~\$11 billion of claims-paying resources despite nearly \$14 billion paid out in gross policyholder claims
- Of those claims, approximately 55% were RMBS, 42% public finance (including Puerto Rico) and the remainder other asset classes

Insured Leverage



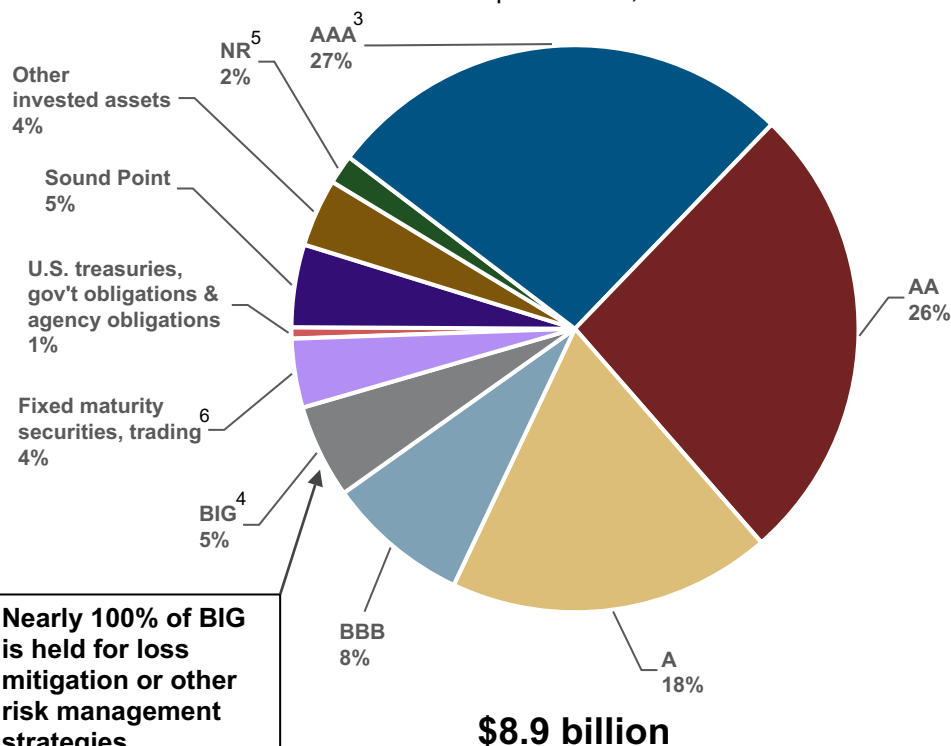
- Since our acquisition of AGM in July 2009, group insured leverage as a multiple of claims-paying resources has declined by approximately 50%
- As new business originations increase and portfolio amortization decreases, group insured leverage will begin to increase

Underlying Value

High-Quality Investment Portfolio

Total Invested Assets and Cash^{1,2}

As of September 30, 2023



- Predominately consists of highly rated, fixed maturity and short-term investments, and cash; 54% rated AA or higher
- Approximately \$1.5 billion invested in liquid, short-term investments and cash
- Overall duration of the fixed maturity securities and short-term investments is 3.3 years
- The U.S. Insurance Subsidiaries have \$272 million of investments in certain funds managed by Sound Point that are consolidated in accordance with GAAP
 - This amount is not included in the \$8.9 billion of total invested assets and cash

1. Includes securities purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies.

2. Ratings are represented by the lower of the Moody's and S&P classifications except for bonds purchased for loss mitigation or other risk management strategies, which use internal ratings classifications. Other invested assets are not rated.

3. Included in the AAA category are short-term securities and cash.

4. Includes below investment grade securities that were purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies of \$860 million in par with carrying value of \$538 million.

5. Includes \$78 million of new general obligation bonds and new bonds backed by toll revenue received in connection with the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions.

6. Represents contingent value instruments (CVIs) received in connection with the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions. These securities are not rated.

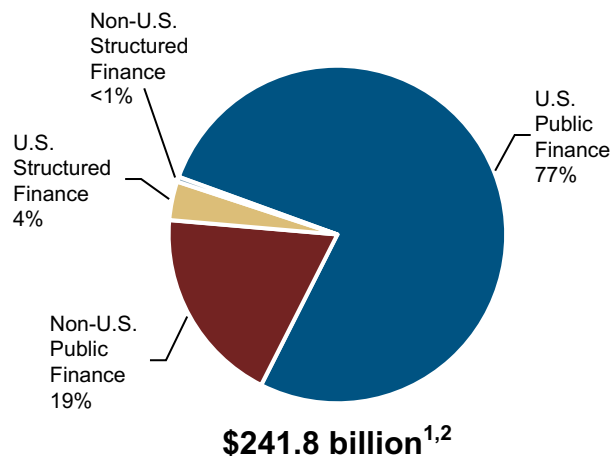


Assured Guaranty Ltd. Consolidated Insured Portfolio Overview

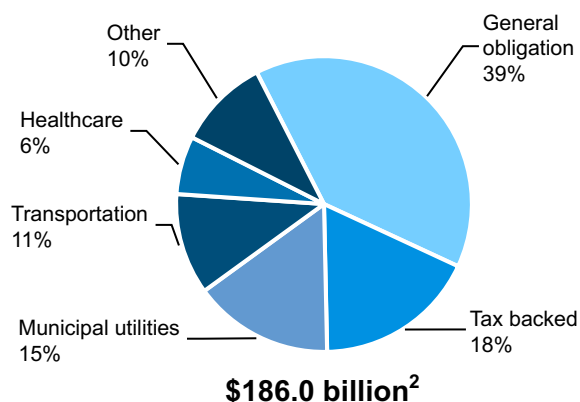
AGL Consolidated Insured Portfolio Net Par Outstanding as of September 30, 2023

ASSURED
GUARANTY®

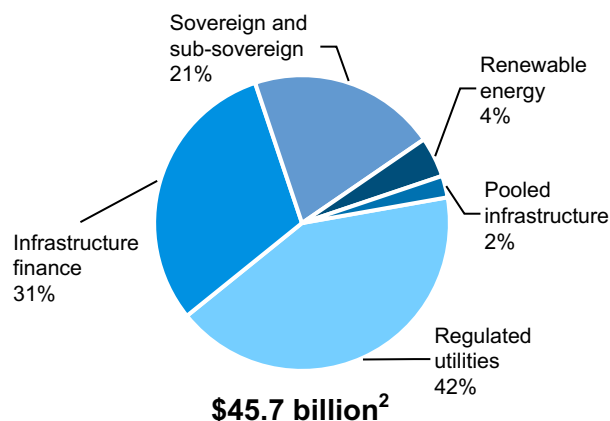
Portfolio Diversification by Sector



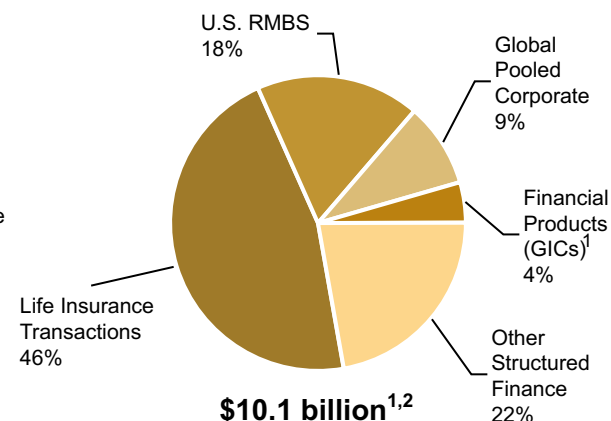
U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



Non-U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



U.S. & Non-U.S. Structured Finance Portfolios



1. Includes GICs. Please see the footnote on page 37.

2. Consolidated amounts include those of AG Re except AG Re's specialty business net exposure of \$3.3 billion.

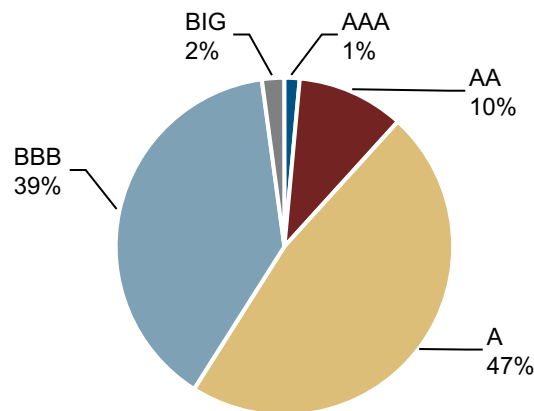
AGL Consolidated

Insured Portfolio Ratings

Net Par Outstanding as of September 30, 2023

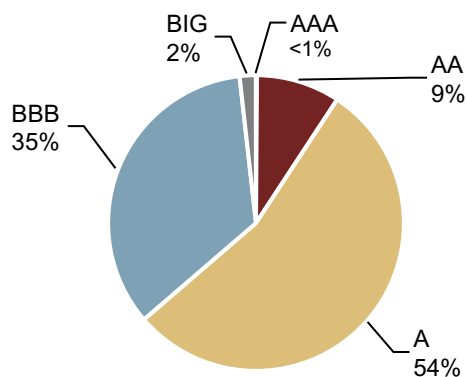


Portfolio Diversification by Rating



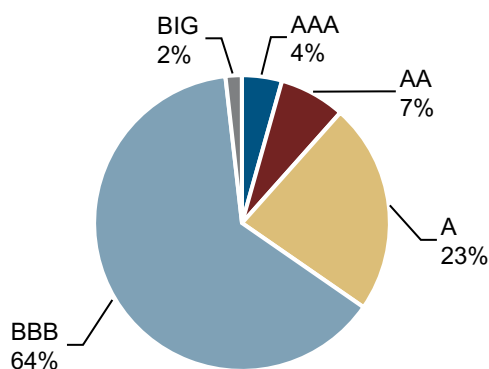
\$241.8 billion^{1,2}

U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



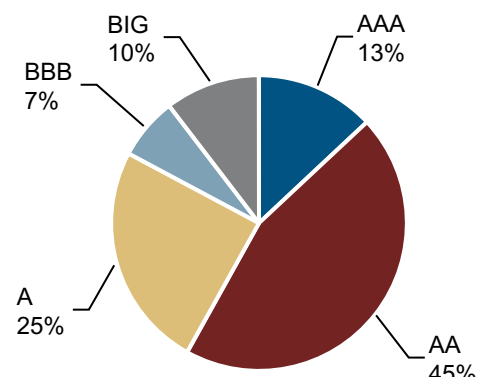
\$186.0 billion²

Non-U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



\$45.7 billion²

U.S. & Non-U.S. Structured Finance Portfolios



\$10.1 billion^{1,2}

1. Includes GICs. Please see the footnote on page 37.

2. Consolidated amounts include those of AG Re except AG Re's specialty business net exposure of \$3.3 billion.

Par Exposure to the Commonwealth and its Related Authorities and Public Corporations¹

As of September 30, 2023

(\$ in millions)	Net Par Outstanding					
	AGM	AGC	AG Re	Eliminations ²	Total Net Par Outstanding	Gross Par Outstanding
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures						
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA)	\$377	\$67	\$180	\$—	\$624	\$634
Total Defaulted	\$377	\$67	\$180	\$—	\$624	\$634
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures³						
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (PRHTA) (Transportation Revenue) ⁴	\$14	\$157	\$87	\$(14)	\$244	\$244
PRHTA (Highway Revenue) ⁴	109	11	8	—	128	128
Total Resolved	\$123	\$168	\$95	\$(14)	\$372	\$372
Other Puerto Rico Exposures						
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency (MFA) ⁵	\$84	\$6	\$18	\$—	\$108	\$114
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) and University of Puerto Rico (U of PR) ⁵	—	1	—	—	1	1
Total Other	\$84	\$7	\$18	\$—	\$109	\$115
Total Exposure to Puerto Rico	\$584	\$242	\$293	\$(14)	\$1,105	\$1,121

- The general obligation bonds of Puerto Rico and various obligations of its related authorities and public corporations are all rated BIG.
- Net par outstanding eliminations relate to second-to-pay policies under which an Assured Guaranty insurance subsidiary guarantees an obligation already insured by another Assured Guaranty insurance subsidiary.
- A substantial portion of the Company's Puerto Rico exposure was resolved in 2022 in accordance with four orders (including orders implementing the GO/PBA Plan and HTA Plan described below) entered by the United States District Court of the District of Puerto Rico (Federal District Court of Puerto Rico) related to the Company's exposure to all insured Puerto Rico credits experiencing payment default in 2022 except Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) (2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions). Under the Modified Eighth Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority (GO/PBA Plan), the Company received cash, new general obligation bonds (New GO Bonds) and contingent value instruments (CVIs). In connection with the Modified Fifth Amended Title III Plan of Adjustment for PRHTA (HTA Plan) and other arrangements, the Company received cash and new bonds backed by toll revenues (Toll Bonds, and together with the New GO Bonds, New Recovery Bonds) from the PRHTA and CVIs from the Commonwealth. Cash, New Recovery Bonds and CVIs received pursuant to the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions are collectively referred to as Plan Consideration.
- The Company's remaining PRHTA exposures consist of insured bondholders who elected to receive custody receipts that represent an interest in the legacy insurance policy plus cash and Toll Bonds that constitute distributions under the HTA Plan, and exposures assumed from third-parties.
- All debt service on these insured exposures have been paid to date without any insurance claim being made on the Company.

Scheduled Net Par Amortization of Exposure to the Commonwealth and its Related Authorities and Public Corporations

As of September 30, 2023

(\$ in millions)	2023 (4Q)	2024 (1Q)	2024 (2Q)	2024 (3Q)	2024 (4Q)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033 - 2037	2038 - 2041	Total
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures																
PREPA	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ 68	\$ 105	\$ 105	\$ 68	\$ 39	\$ 44	\$ 75	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ 624
Total Defaulted	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ 68	\$ 105	\$ 105	\$ 68	\$ 39	\$ 44	\$ 75	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ 624
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures																
PRHTA (Transportation Revenue)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 121	\$ 123	\$ 244
PRHTA (Highway Revenue)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	101	—	128
Total Resolved	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27	\$ 222	\$ 123	\$ 372
Other Puerto Rico Exposures																
MFA	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ 35	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 108
PRASA and U of PR	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total Other	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ 35	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 109
Total Exposure to Puerto Rico	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 110	\$ —	\$ 84	\$ 140	\$ 120	\$ 81	\$ 46	\$ 50	\$ 75	\$ 41	\$ 235	\$ 123	\$ 1,105

Scheduled Net Debt Service Amortization of Exposure to the Commonwealth and its Related Authorities and Public Corporations

As of September 30, 2023

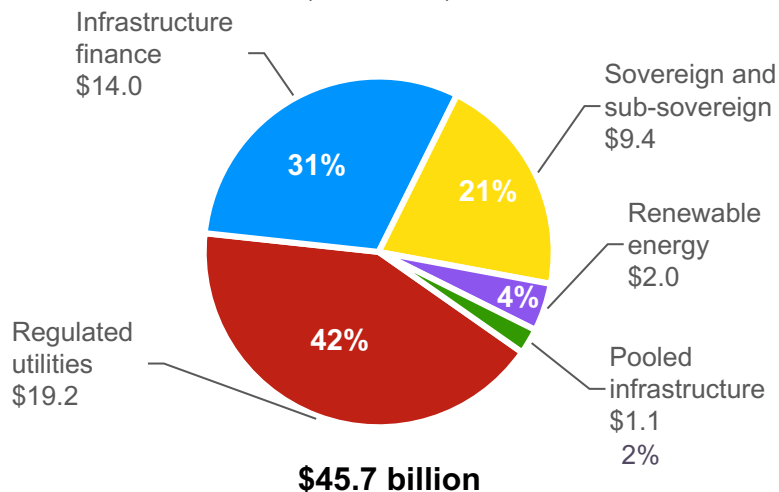
(\$ in millions)	2023 (4Q)	2024 (1Q)	2024 (2Q)	2024 (3Q)	2024 (4Q)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033 - 2037	2038 - 2041	Total
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures																
PREPA	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ 3	\$ 105	\$ 3	\$ 92	\$ 126	\$ 122	\$ 80	\$ 47	\$ 51	\$ 80	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ 753
Total Defaulted	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ 3	\$ 105	\$ 3	\$ 92	\$ 126	\$ 122	\$ 80	\$ 47	\$ 51	\$ 80	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ 753
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures																
PRHTA (Transportation Revenue)	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 173	\$ 140	\$ 428
PRHTA (Highway Revenue)	—	3	—	3	—	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	34	115	—	203
Total Resolved	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 47	\$ 288	\$ 140	\$ 631
Other Puerto Rico Exposures																
MFA	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ 20	\$ 39	\$ 17	\$ 14	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 126
PRASA and U of PR	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total Other	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 20	\$ 39	\$ 17	\$ 14	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 127
Total Exposure to Puerto Rico	\$ 3	\$ 24	\$ 3	\$ 134	\$ 3	\$ 132	\$ 185	\$ 158	\$ 113	\$ 75	\$ 77	\$ 100	\$ 62	\$ 302	\$ 140	\$ 1,511

Non-U.S. Public Finance Exposure

Net Par Outstanding

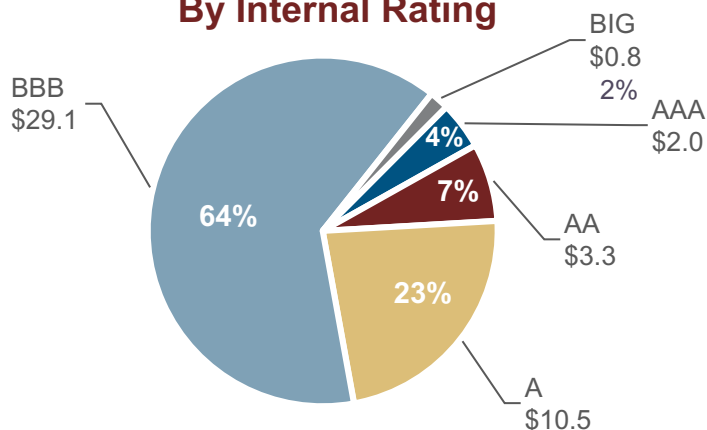
By Type

As of September 30, 2023
(\$ in billions)



- **Non-U.S. public finance net par outstanding is \$46 billion and makes up 19% of our total insured portfolio as of September 30, 2023**
 - Direct sovereign debt is limited to Poland (\$208 million) and Mexico (\$50 million)

By Internal Rating

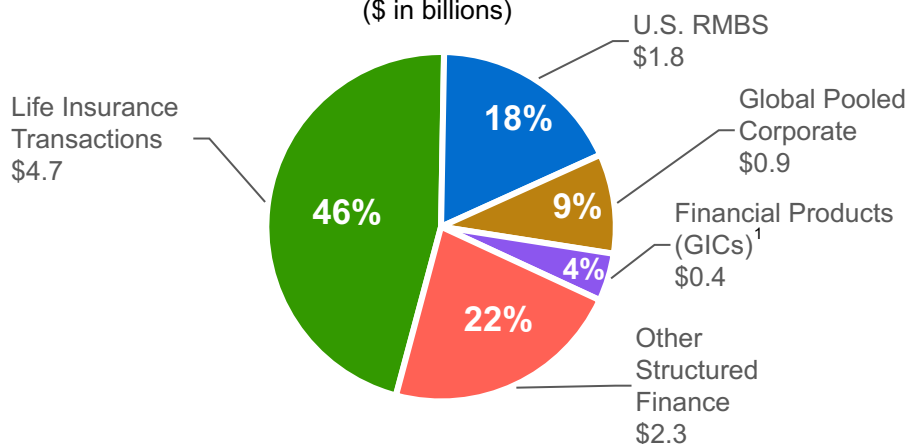


Global Structured Finance Exposures

Net Par Outstanding

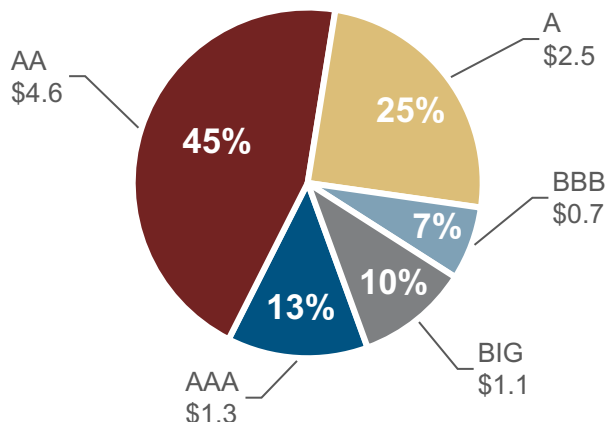
By Type

As of September 30, 2023
(\$ in billions)



\$10.1 billion

By Internal Rating



- Assured Guaranty's total structured finance exposure of \$10.1 billion, as of September 30, 2023, reflects a \$164.5 billion reduction from \$174.6 billion on December 31, 2009, a 94% reduction

1. Assured Guaranty did not acquire Financial Security Assurance Holdings Ltd.'s financial products segment. Assured Guaranty and its subsidiaries are indemnified against exposure to such segment by Dexia.

Consolidated Insurance Expected Loss and LAE to Be Paid Three Months Ended September 30, 2023



(\$ in millions)

Rollforward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid¹ for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Jun. 30, 2023	Net Economic Loss Development (Benefit) During 3Q-23	Net (Paid) Recovered Losses 3Q-23	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Sep. 30, 2023
Public Finance:				
U.S. public finance	\$433	\$135	\$(169)	\$399
Non-U.S. public finance	10	(1)	—	9
Public Finance:	<u>443</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>(169)</u>	<u>408</u>
Structured Finance				
U.S. RMBS	73	(48)	13	38
Other structured finance	44	1	(1)	44
Structured Finance:	<u>117</u>	<u>(47)</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>82</u>
Total	<u>\$560</u>	<u>\$87</u>	<u>\$(157)</u>	<u>\$490</u>

- Changes to estimates of net expected loss to be paid (recovered) and net economic loss development (benefit) over a reporting period may be attributable to a number of interrelated factors such as changes in discount rates, improvement or deterioration of transaction performance, charge-offs, loss mitigation activity, changes to projected default curves, severity rates, and dispute resolution. Actual losses will ultimately depend on future events, transaction performance or other factors that are difficult to predict. As a result, the Company's current projections of losses may be subject to considerable volatility and may not reflect the Company's ultimate claims paid
- Expected loss to be paid in the table above represents the PV of expected net claims payments and reimbursements. A reserve and corresponding loss expense is generally recognized in the period and for the amount that expected losses exceed unearned premium reserve. See Notes to the financial statements in the 2022 AGL Form 10-K for a complete discussion of the accounting policy for financial guaranty insurance and credit derivative contracts

1. Includes net expected loss to be paid (recovered), economic loss development (benefit) and (paid) recovered losses for all contracts, regardless of accounting model.

Consolidated Insurance Expected Loss and LAE to Be Paid Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023



(\$ in millions)

Rollforward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid¹ for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Dec. 31, 2022	Net Economic Loss Development (Benefit) During 2023	Net (Paid) Recovered Losses During 2023	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Sep. 30, 2023
Public Finance:				
U.S. public finance	\$403	\$193	\$(197)	\$399
Non-U.S. public finance	9	—	—	9
Public Finance:	<u>412</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>\$(197)</u>	<u>408</u>
Structured Finance				
U.S. RMBS	66	(52)	24	38
Other structured finance	44	6	(6)	44
Structured Finance:	<u>110</u>	<u>(46)</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>82</u>
Total	<u>\$522</u>	<u>\$147</u>	<u>\$(179)</u>	<u>\$490</u>

- Changes to estimates of net expected loss to be paid (recovered) and net economic loss development (benefit) over a reporting period may be attributable to a number of interrelated factors such as changes in discount rates, improvement or deterioration of transaction performance, charge-offs, loss mitigation activity, changes to projected default curves, severity rates, and dispute resolution. Actual losses will ultimately depend on future events, transaction performance or other factors that are difficult to predict. As a result, the Company's current projections of losses may be subject to considerable volatility and may not reflect the Company's ultimate claims paid
- Expected loss to be paid in the table above represents the PV of expected net claims payments and reimbursements. A reserve and corresponding loss expense is generally recognized in the period and for the amount that expected losses exceed unearned premium reserve. See Notes to the financial statements in the 2022 AGL Form 10-K for a complete discussion of the accounting policy for financial guaranty insurance and credit derivative contracts

1. Includes net expected loss to be paid (recovered), economic loss development (benefit) and (paid) recovered losses for all contracts, regardless of accounting model.

Below Investment Grade Exposures

Net Par Outstanding by BIG Category¹



Financial Guaranty Insurance and Credit Derivatives Surveillance Categories

- As of September 30, 2023, approximately **\$2.1 billion (41%)** of the aggregate BIG exposure was **Category 1**, which are transactions that show sufficient deterioration to make future losses possible but for which none are currently expected

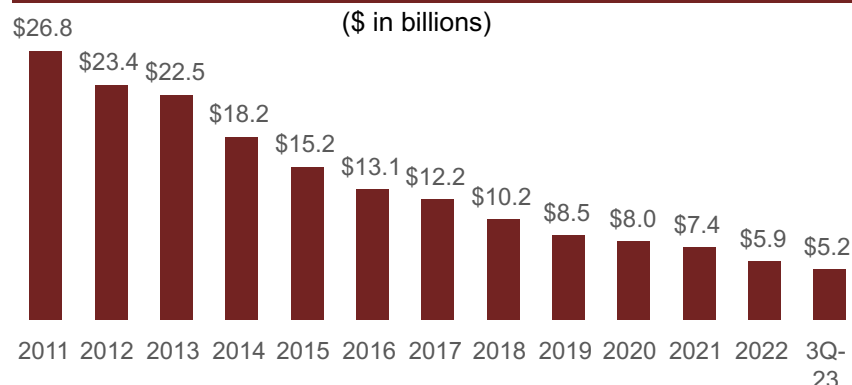
(\$ millions)	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
BIG Category 1		
U.S. public finance	\$1,290	\$2,364
Non-U.S. public finance	818	981
U.S. structured finance	23	18
Non-U.S. structured finance	—	—
Total BIG Category 1	\$2,131	\$3,363
BIG Category 2		
U.S. public finance	\$926	\$108
Non-U.S. public finance	—	—
U.S. structured finance	64	73
Non-U.S. structured finance	—	—
Total BIG Category 2	\$990	\$181
BIG Category 3		
U.S. public finance	\$1,088	\$1,324
Non-U.S. public finance	—	—
U.S. structured finance	965	1,024
Non-U.S. structured finance	—	—
Total BIG Category 3	\$2,053	\$2,348
BIG Total	\$5,174	\$5,892

1. Assured Guaranty's surveillance department is responsible for monitoring our portfolio of credits and maintains a list of BIG credits. BIG Category 1: Below-investment-grade transactions showing sufficient deterioration to make future losses possible, but for which none are currently expected. BIG Category 2: Below-investment-grade transactions for which future losses are expected but for which no claims (other than liquidity claims, which are claims that the Company expects to be reimbursed within one year) have yet been paid. BIG Category 3: Below-investment-grade transactions for which future losses are expected and on which claims (other than liquidity claims) have been paid.

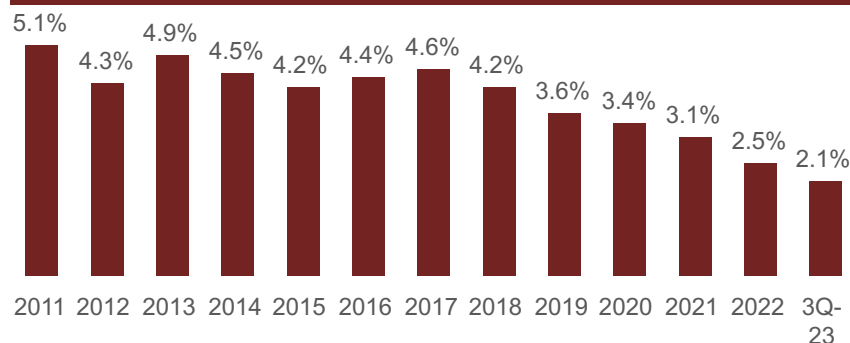
BIG Financial Guaranty Exposure Decline

- Since 4Q-11, BIG net par outstanding has declined by \$21.6 billion
- The largest components of our BIG exposure are Puerto Rico (21%), U.S. Healthcare (21%) and U.S. RMBS (18%)
- In August 2023, the Company paid down \$108 million of par exposure related to certain policies for Puerto Rico GO, PBA, and HTA

BIG Net Par Outstanding



BIG Percentage of Net Par Outstanding



Changes in BIG Net Par Outstanding

(\$ in millions)	Full Year 2020	Full Year 2021	Full Year 2022	YTD 2023
Beginning BIG par	\$8,506	\$7,975	\$7,356	\$5,892
Amortization / Claim Payments	(1,309)	(647)	(2,522)	(426)
Acquisitions / Reinsurance Agreements	144	—	—	—
FX Change	53	(15)	(107)	7
Removals / Upgrades	(3)	(436)	(451)	(380)
Additions / Downgrades	584	479	1,717	80
Bond Purchases	—	—	(101)	—
Total Decrease / Increase	(531)	(619)	(1,464)	(718)
Ending BIG par	\$7,975	\$7,356	\$5,892	\$5,174
BIG Percentage of net par outstanding	3.4%	3.1%	2.5%	2.1%

AGM Consolidated¹ Portfolio Review

Eiffage CEVM / Foster + Partners / Jean-Pierre Lescourret

1. Please see page 4 for a definition of this convention.

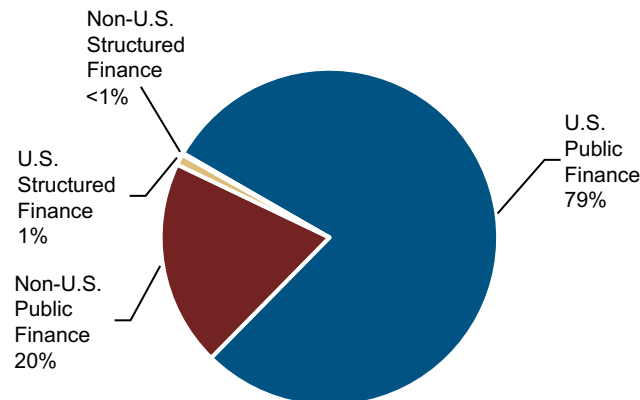
AGM Consolidated¹

Insured Portfolio

Net Par Outstanding as of September 30, 2023

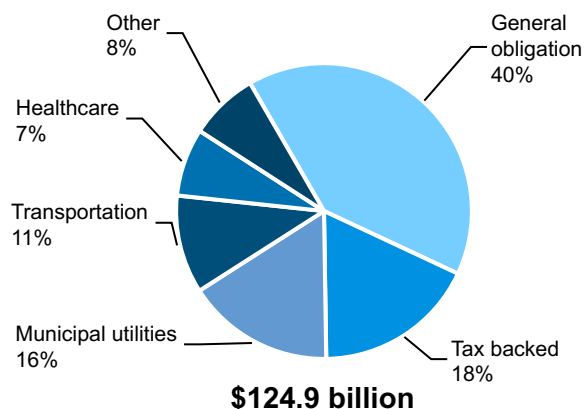
ASSURED
GUARANTY®

Portfolio Diversification by Sector



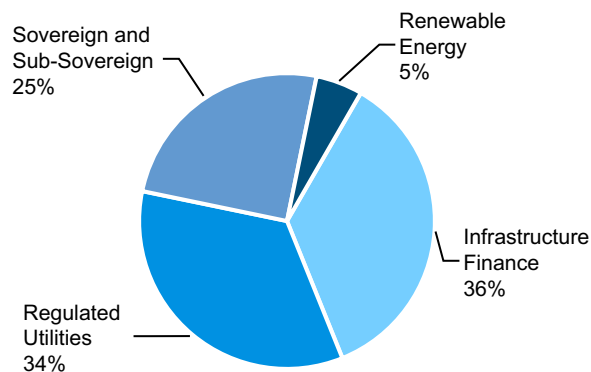
\$158.0 billion²

U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



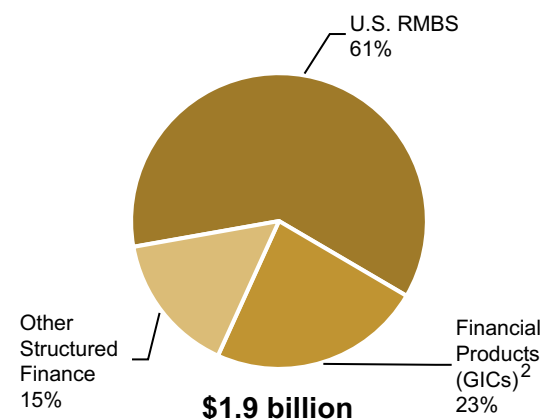
\$124.9 billion

Non-U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



\$31.2 billion

U.S. & Non-U.S. Structured Finance Portfolios



\$1.9 billion

1. Please see page 4 for a definition of this convention.

2. Includes GICs. Please see the footnote on page 37.

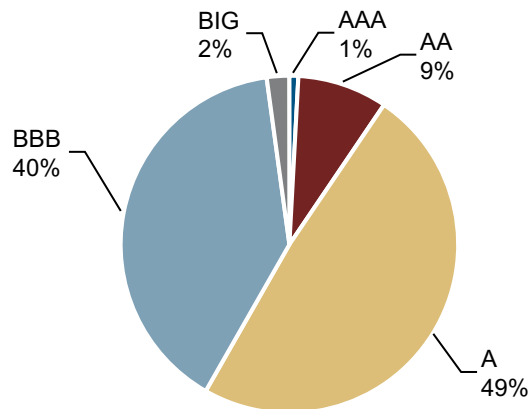
AGM Consolidated¹

Insured Portfolio Ratings

Net Par Outstanding as of September 30, 2023

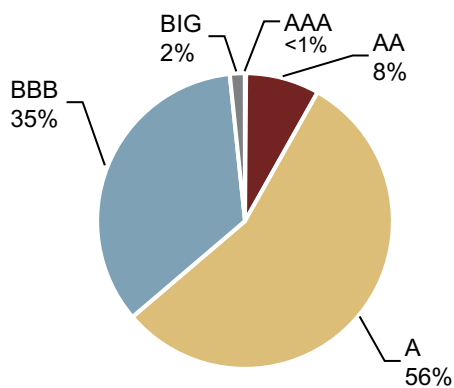


Portfolio Diversification by Rating



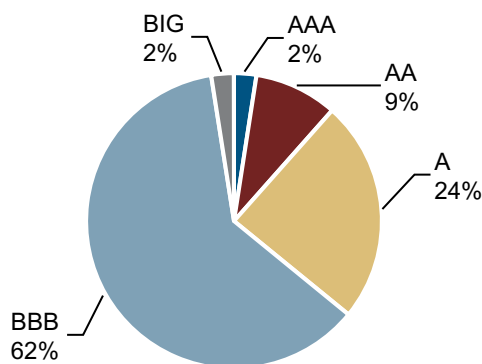
\$158.0 billion²

U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



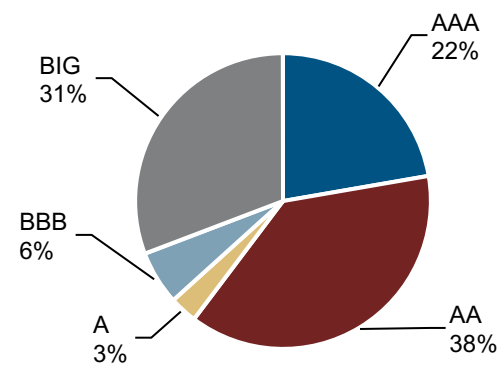
\$124.9 billion

Non-U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



\$31.2 billion

U.S. & Non-U.S. Structured Finance Portfolios



\$1.9 billion²

1. Please see page 4 for a definition of this convention.
 2. Includes GICs. Please see the footnote on page 37.

AGM Consolidated¹

Insured Portfolio

Net Par Outstanding as of September 30, 2023



Net Par Outstanding By Asset Type

(\$ in millions)

	<u>Net Par Outstanding</u>		<u>Net Par Outstanding</u>
U.S. public finance:		U.S. structured finance:	
General obligation	\$ 50,346	RMBS	1,173
Tax backed	22,220	Financial products ²	447
Municipal utilities	20,227	Other structured finance	39
Transportation	13,416	Total U.S. structured finance	1,659
Healthcare	9,282	Non-U.S. structured finance:	
Higher education	5,037	RMBS	93
Infrastructure finance	3,346	Other structured finance	164
Housing revenue	790	Total non-U.S. structured finance	257
Renewable energy	1	Total structured finance	1,916
Other public finance	244		
Total U.S. public finance	124,909	Total net par outstanding	\$ 158,045
Non-U.S. public finance:			
Infrastructure finance	11,101		
Regulated utilities	10,728		
Sovereign and sub-sovereign	7,794		
Renewable energy	1,597		
Total non-U.S. public finance	31,220		
Total public finance	156,129		

1. Please see page 4 for a definition of this convention.

2. Includes GICs. Please see the footnote on page 37.

AGM Consolidated¹

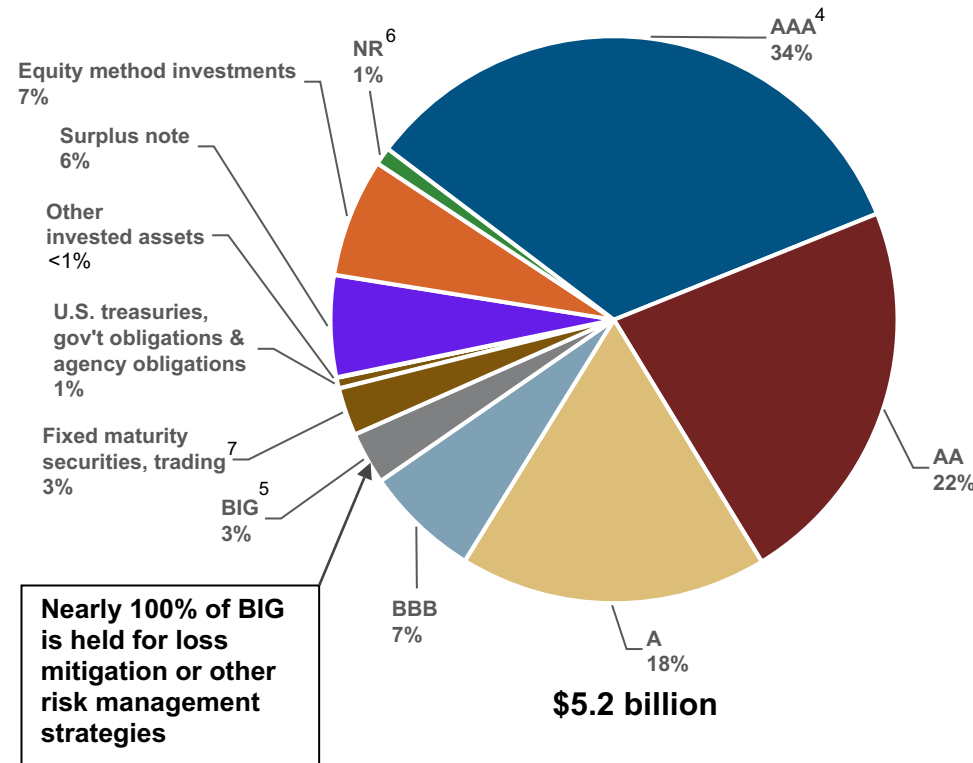
Investment Portfolio

Fair Value as of September 30, 2023



Invested Assets and Cash^{2,3}

As of September 30, 2023



- Predominately consists of highly rated, fixed maturity and short-term investments, and cash; 57% rated AA or higher
- Approximately \$1.2 billion invested in liquid, short-term investments and cash
- Overall duration of the fixed maturity securities and short-term investments is 2.7 years
- In accordance with GAAP, AGM Consolidated's investment portfolio and cash includes 100% of AGAS
 - AGM owns only 65% of AGAS
 - AGC owns 35% of AGAS
 - As of September 30, 2023, AGC's 35% of AGAS accounted for \$318 million of AGM Consolidated's investment portfolio and cash

1. Please see page 4 for a definition of this convention.
 2. Includes securities purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies.
 3. Ratings are represented by the lower of the Moody's and S&P classifications except for bonds purchased for loss mitigation or other risk management strategies, which use internal ratings classifications. Other invested assets, equity method investments, trading securities and surplus notes are not rated.
 4. Included in the AAA category are short-term securities and cash.
 5. Includes below investment grade securities that were purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies. Total par associated with loss mitigation or other risk management strategies is \$352 million in par with carrying value of \$173 million.
 6. Includes \$37 million of new general obligation bonds and new bonds backed by toll revenue received in connection with the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions.
 7. Represents contingent value instruments (CVIs) received in connection with the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions. These securities are not rated.

AGM Consolidated

Expected Loss and LAE to Be Paid

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023



(\$ in millions)

Rollforward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid¹ for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Jun. 30, 2023	Net Economic Loss Development (Benefit) During 3Q-23	Net (Paid) Recovered Losses During 3Q-23	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Sep. 30, 2023
Public Finance:				
U.S. public finance	\$121	\$89	\$(95)	\$115
Non-U.S. public finance	9	(1)	—	8
Public Finance:	<u>130</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>\$(95)</u>	<u>123</u>
Structured Finance				
U.S. RMBS	8	(30)	10	(12)
Other structured finance	4	—	—	4
Structured Finance:	<u>12</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Total	<u>\$142</u>	<u>\$58</u>	<u>\$(85)</u>	<u>\$115</u>

- Changes to estimates of net expected loss to be paid (recovered) and net economic loss development (benefit) over a reporting period may be attributable to a number of interrelated factors such as changes in discount rates, improvement or deterioration of transaction performance, charge-offs, loss mitigation activity, changes to projected default curves, severity rates, and dispute resolution. Actual losses will ultimately depend on future events, transaction performance or other factors that are difficult to predict. As a result, the Company's current projections of losses may be subject to considerable volatility and may not reflect the Company's ultimate claims paid
- Expected loss to be paid in the table above represents the PV of expected net claims payments and reimbursements. A reserve and corresponding loss expense is generally recognized in the period and for the amount that expected losses exceed unearned premium reserve. See Notes to the financial statements in the 2022 AGL Form 10-K for a complete discussion of the accounting policy for financial guaranty insurance and credit derivative contracts

1. Includes net expected loss to be paid (recovered), economic loss development (benefit) and (paid) recovered losses for all contracts, regardless of accounting model

AGM Consolidated

Expected Loss and LAE to Be Paid

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023



(\$ in millions)

Rollforward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid¹ for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Dec. 31, 2022	Net Economic Loss Development (Benefit) During 2023	Net (Paid) Recovered Losses During 2023	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Sep. 30, 2023
Public Finance:				
U.S. public finance	\$87	\$140	\$(112)	\$115
Non-U.S. public finance	7	1	—	8
Public Finance:	<u>94</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>(112)</u>	<u>123</u>
Structured Finance				
U.S. RMBS	7	(45)	26	(12)
Other structured finance	5	—	(1)	4
Structured Finance:	<u>12</u>	<u>(45)</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Total	<u>\$106</u>	<u>\$96</u>	<u>\$(87)</u>	<u>\$115</u>

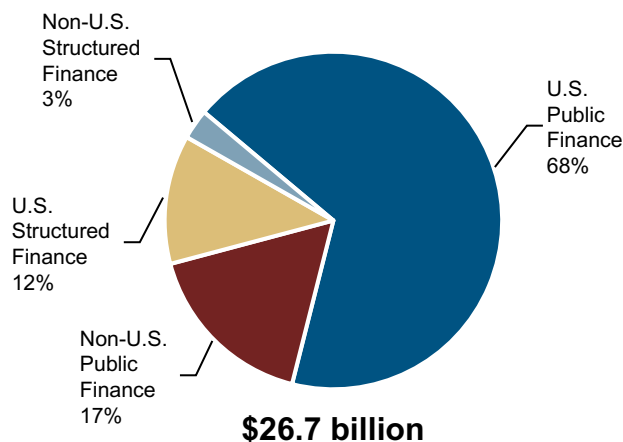
- Changes to estimates of net expected loss to be paid (recovered) and net economic loss development (benefit) over a reporting period may be attributable to a number of interrelated factors such as changes in discount rates, improvement or deterioration of transaction performance, charge-offs, loss mitigation activity, changes to projected default curves, severity rates, and dispute resolution. Actual losses will ultimately depend on future events, transaction performance or other factors that are difficult to predict. As a result, the Company's current projections of losses may be subject to considerable volatility and may not reflect the Company's ultimate claims paid
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1. Includes net expected loss to be paid (recovered), economic loss development (benefit) and (paid) recovered losses for all contracts, regardless of accounting model

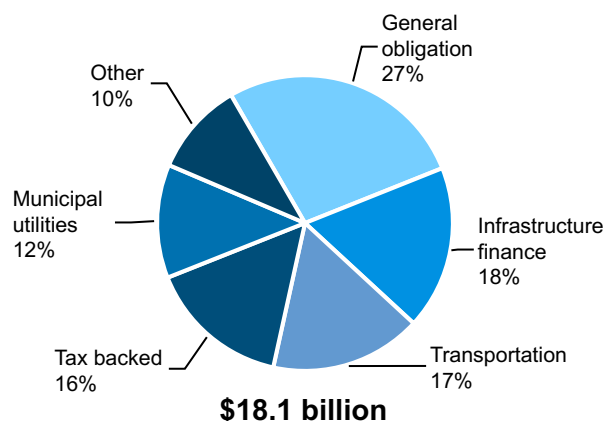
Assured Guaranty Corp. Portfolio Review

Eiffage CEVM / Foster + Partners / Jean-Pierre Lescourret

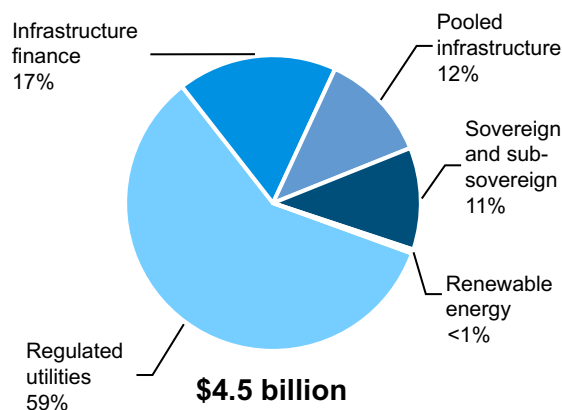
Portfolio Diversification by Sector



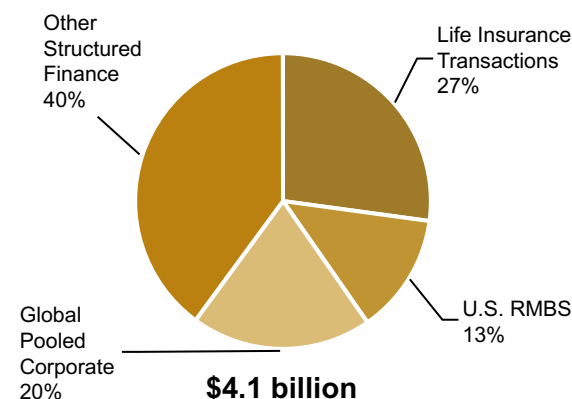
U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



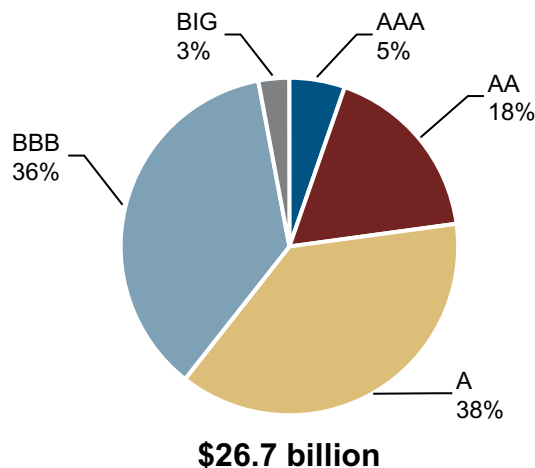
Non-U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



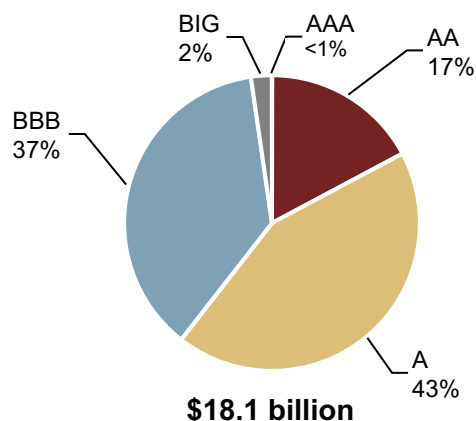
U.S. & Non-U.S. Structured Finance Portfolios



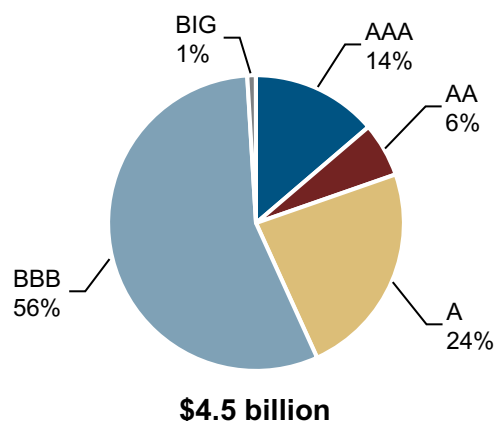
Portfolio Diversification by Rating



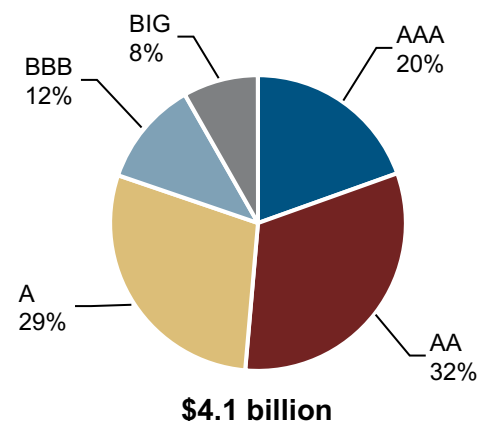
U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



Non-U.S. Public Finance Portfolio



U.S. & Non-U.S. Structured Finance Portfolios



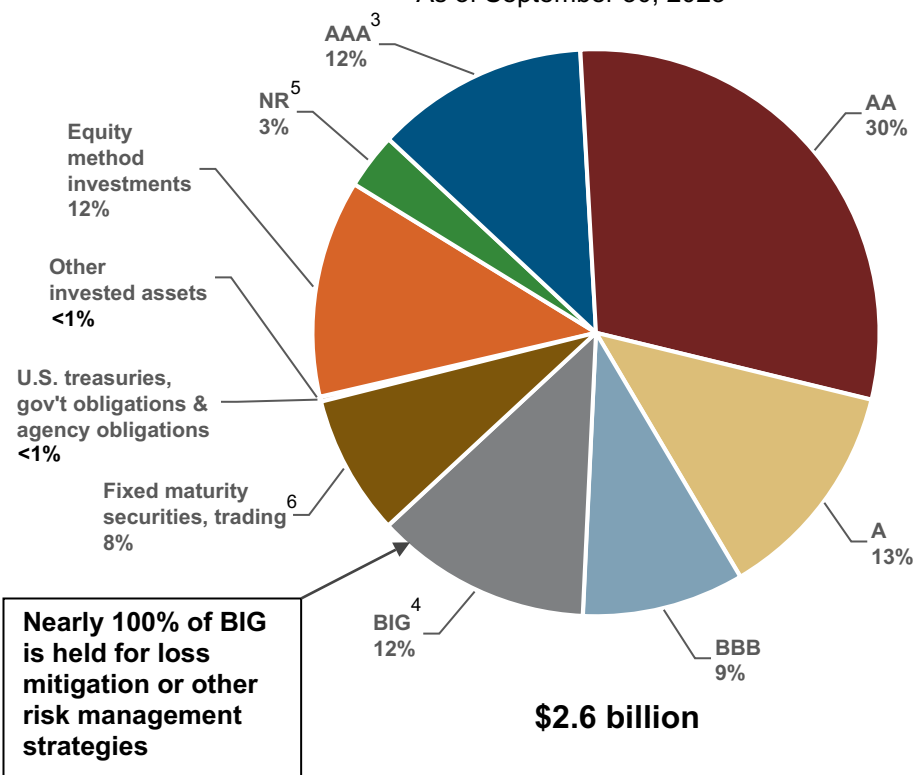
Net Par Outstanding By Asset Type

(\$ in millions)

	Net Par Outstanding		Net Par Outstanding
U.S. public finance:		U.S. structured finance:	
General obligation	\$ 4,942	Life insurance transactions	1,106
Infrastructure finance	3,248	RMBS	536
Transportation	3,004	Pooled corporate obligations	534
Tax backed	2,814	Consumer receivables	197
Municipal utilities	2,251	Other structured finance	929
Healthcare	584	Total U.S. structured finance	3,302
Higher education	420	Non-U.S. structured finance:	
Housing revenue	134	Pooled corporate obligations	270
Renewable energy	121	RMBS	148
Investor-owned utilities	99	Other structured finance	351
Other public finance	497	Total non-U.S. structured finance	769
Total U.S. public finance	18,117	Total structured finance	4,071
Non-U.S. public finance:			
Regulated utilities	2,660	Total net par outstanding	\$ 26,703
Infrastructure finance	788		
Pooled infrastructure	543		
Sovereign and sub-sovereign	505		
Renewable energy	20		
Total non-U.S. public finance	4,516		
Total public finance	22,632		

Invested Assets and Cash^{1,2}

As of September 30, 2023



- Predominately consists of highly rated, fixed maturity and short-term investments, and cash; 42% rated AA or higher
- Approximately \$138 million invested in liquid, short-term investments and cash
- Overall duration of the fixed maturity securities and short-term investments is 4.0 years
- Equity method investments represents AGC's 35% ownership interest in AGAS
 - As of September 30, 2023, AGC's 35% ownership interest in AGAS had a carrying value of \$321 million

1. Includes securities purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies.

2. Ratings are represented by the lower of the Moody's and S&P classifications except for bonds purchased for loss mitigation or other risk management strategies, which use internal ratings classifications. Other invested assets, equity method investments, and trading securities are not rated.

3. Included in the AAA category are short-term securities and cash.

4. Includes below investment grade securities that were purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies. Total par associated with loss mitigation or other risk management strategies is \$505 million in par with carrying value of \$362 million.

5. Includes \$40 million of new general obligation bonds and new bonds backed by toll revenue received in connection with the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions.

6. Represents contingent value instruments (CVIs) received in connection with the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions. These securities are not rated.

Expected Loss and LAE to Be Paid Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

(\$ in millions)

Rollforward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid¹ for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2023

	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Jun. 30, 2023	Net Economic Loss Development (Benefit) During 3Q-23	Net (Paid) Recovered Losses During 3Q-23	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Sep. 30, 2023
Public Finance:				
U.S. public finance	\$188	\$12	\$(34)	\$165
Non-U.S. public finance	1	(1)	—	—
Public Finance:	<u>189</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$(34)</u>	<u>166</u>
Structured Finance				
U.S. RMBS	64	(13)	2	53
Other structured finance	(64)	(4)	3	(65)
Structured Finance:	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Total	<u>\$188</u>	<u>\$(6)</u>	<u>\$(29)</u>	<u>\$154</u>

- Changes to estimates of net expected loss to be paid (recovered) and net economic loss development (benefit) over a reporting period may be attributable to a number of interrelated factors such as changes in discount rates, improvement or deterioration of transaction performance, charge-offs, loss mitigation activity, changes to projected default curves, severity rates, and dispute resolution. Actual losses will ultimately depend on future events, transaction performance or other factors that are difficult to predict. As a result, the Company's current projections of losses may be subject to considerable volatility and may not reflect the Company's ultimate claims paid
- Expected loss to be paid in the table above represents the PV of expected net claims payments and reimbursements. A reserve and corresponding loss expense is generally recognized in the period and for the amount that expected losses exceed unearned premium reserve. See Notes to the financial statements in the 2022 AGL Form 10-K for a complete discussion of the accounting policy for financial guaranty insurance and credit derivative contracts

1. Includes net expected loss to be paid (recovered), economic loss development (benefit) and (paid) recovered losses for all contracts, regardless of accounting model

Expected Loss and LAE to Be Paid Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

(\$ in millions)

Rollforward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid¹ for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Dec. 31, 2022	Net Economic Loss Development (Benefit) During 2023	Net (Paid) Recovered Losses During 2023	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of Sep. 30, 2023
Public Finance:				
U.S. public finance	\$188	\$13	\$(36)	\$165
Non-U.S. public finance	1	(1)	—	—
Public Finance:	<u>189</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>\$(36)</u>	<u>166</u>
Structured Finance				
U.S. RMBS	58	—	(5)	53
Other structured finance	(59)	(14)	7	(65)
Structured Finance:	<u>—</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Total	<u>\$189</u>	<u>\$(1)</u>	<u>\$(34)</u>	<u>\$154</u>

- Changes to estimates of net expected loss to be paid (recovered) and net economic loss development (benefit) over a reporting period may be attributable to a number of interrelated factors such as changes in discount rates, improvement or deterioration of transaction performance, charge-offs, loss mitigation activity, changes to projected default curves, severity rates, and dispute resolution. Actual losses will ultimately depend on future events, transaction performance or other factors that are difficult to predict. As a result, the Company's current projections of losses may be subject to considerable volatility and may not reflect the Company's ultimate claims paid
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1. Includes net expected loss to be paid (recovered), economic loss development (benefit) and (paid) recovered losses for all contracts, regardless of accounting model

A photograph of three construction workers wearing white hard hats and safety gear, working on a large-scale construction project. They are positioned on a dense grid of steel reinforcement bars (rebar) that has been laid out on a wooden formwork structure. The workers are focused on their task, with one worker in the foreground pointing towards the rebar. The background shows more of the construction site, including additional rebar and wooden forms, suggesting a large concrete foundation or floor slab is being prepared.

Appendix

Appendix

Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures



The Company discloses both: (i) financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP; and (ii) financial measures not determined in accordance with GAAP (non-GAAP financial measures). Financial measures identified as non-GAAP should not be considered substitutes for GAAP financial measures. The primary limitation of non-GAAP financial measures is the potential lack of comparability to financial measures of other companies, whose definitions of non-GAAP financial measures may differ from those of the Company.

The Company believes its presentation of non-GAAP financial measures provides information that is necessary for analysts to calculate their estimates of Assured Guaranty's financial results in their research reports on Assured Guaranty and for investors, analysts and the financial news media to evaluate Assured Guaranty's financial results.

GAAP requires the Company to consolidate entities where it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary which include:

- FG VIEs, which the Company does not own and where its exposure is limited to its obligation under the financial guaranty insurance contract, and
- CIVs in which certain subsidiaries invest.

The Company discloses the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation that is embedded in each non-GAAP financial measure, as applicable. The Company believes this information may also be useful to analysts and investors evaluating Assured Guaranty's financial results. In the case of both the consolidated FG VIEs and the CIVs, the economic effect on the Company of each of the consolidated FG VIEs and CIVs is reflected primarily in the results of the Insurance segment.

Management of the Company and AGL's Board of Directors use non-GAAP financial measures further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation (which the Company refers to as its core financial measures), as well as GAAP financial measures and other factors, to evaluate the Company's results of operations, financial condition and progress towards long-term goals. The Company uses core financial measures in its decision-making process for and in its calculation of certain components of management compensation. The financial measures that the Company uses to help determine compensation are: (1) adjusted operating income, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation; (2) adjusted operating shareholders' equity, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation; (3) adjusted book value per share, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation; and (4) PVP.

Management believes that many investors, analysts and financial news reporters use adjusted operating shareholders' equity and/or adjusted book value, each further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation, as the principal financial measures for valuing AGL's current share price or projected share price and also as the basis of their decision to recommend, buy or sell AGL's common shares. Management also believes that many of the Company's fixed income investors also use adjusted operating shareholders' equity, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation, to evaluate the Company's capital adequacy.

Adjusted operating income, further adjusted for the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation, enables investors and analysts to evaluate the Company's financial results in comparison with the consensus analyst estimates distributed publicly by financial databases.

Appendix

Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Cont'd)

The following paragraphs define each non-GAAP financial measure disclosed by the Company and describe why it is useful. To the extent there is a directly comparable GAAP financial measure, a reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure and the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is presented below.

Adjusted Operating Income:

Management believes that adjusted operating income is a useful measure because it clarifies the understanding of the operating results of the Company. Adjusted operating income is defined as net income (loss) attributable to AGL, as reported under GAAP, adjusted for the following:

- 1) Elimination of realized gains (losses) on the Company's investments, except for gains and losses on securities classified as trading. The timing of realized gains and losses, which depends largely on market credit cycles, can vary considerably across periods. The timing of sales is largely subject to the Company's discretion and influenced by market opportunities, as well as the Company's tax and capital profile.
- 2) Elimination of non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives that are recognized in net income, which is the amount of unrealized fair value gains (losses) in excess of the present value of the expected estimated economic credit losses, and non-economic payments. Such fair value adjustments are heavily affected by, and in part fluctuate with, changes in market interest rates, the Company's credit spreads, and other market factors and are not expected to result in an economic gain or loss.
- 3) Elimination of fair value gains (losses) on the Company's CCS that are recognized in net income. Such amounts are affected by changes in market interest rates, the Company's credit spreads, price indications on the Company's publicly traded debt and other market factors and are not expected to result in an economic gain or loss.
- 4) Elimination of foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement of net premium receivables and loss and LAE reserves that are recognized in net income. Long-dated receivables and loss and LAE reserves represent the present value of future contractual or expected cash flows. Therefore, the current period's foreign exchange remeasurement gains (losses) are not necessarily indicative of the total foreign exchange gains (losses) that the Company will ultimately recognize.
- 5) Elimination of the tax effects related to the above adjustments, which are determined by applying the statutory tax rate in each of the jurisdictions that generate these adjustments.

Appendix

Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Cont'd)



Adjusted Operating Shareholders' Equity and Adjusted Book Value:

Management believes that adjusted operating shareholders' equity is a useful measure because it excludes the fair value adjustments on investments, credit derivatives and CCS that are not expected to result in economic gain or loss.

Adjusted operating shareholders' equity is defined as shareholders' equity attributable to AGL, as reported under GAAP, adjusted for the following:

- 1) Elimination of non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives, which is the amount of unrealized fair value gains (losses) in excess of the present value of the expected estimated economic credit losses, and non-economic payments. Such fair value adjustments are heavily affected by, and in part fluctuate with, changes in market interest rates, credit spreads and other market factors and are not expected to result in an economic gain or loss.
- 2) Elimination of fair value gains (losses) on the Company's CCS. Such amounts are affected by changes in market interest rates, the Company's credit spreads, price indications on the Company's publicly traded debt, and other market factors and are not expected to result in an economic gain or loss.
- 3) Elimination of unrealized gains (losses) on the Company's investments that are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The AOCI component of the fair value adjustment on the investment portfolio is not deemed economic because the Company generally holds these investments to maturity and therefore would not recognize an economic gain or loss.
- 4) Elimination of the tax effects related to the above adjustments, which are determined by applying the statutory tax rate in each of the jurisdictions that generate these adjustments.

Management uses adjusted book value, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation, to measure the intrinsic value of the Company, excluding franchise value. Adjusted book value per share, further adjusted for FG VIE and CIV consolidation (core adjusted book value), is one of the key financial measures used in determining the amount of certain long-term compensation elements to management and employees and used by rating agencies and investors. Management believes that adjusted book value is a useful measure because it enables an evaluation of the Company's in-force premiums and revenues net of expected losses. Adjusted book value is adjusted operating shareholders' equity, as defined above, further adjusted for the following:

- 1) Elimination of deferred acquisition costs, net. These amounts represent net deferred expenses that have already been paid or accrued and will be expensed in future accounting periods.
- 2) Addition of the net present value of estimated net future revenue. See below.
- 3) Addition of the deferred premium revenue on financial guaranty contracts in excess of expected loss to be expensed, net of reinsurance. This amount represents the present value of the expected future net earned premiums, net of the present value of expected losses to be expensed, which are not reflected in GAAP equity.
- 4) Elimination of the tax effects related to the above adjustments, which are determined by applying the statutory tax rate in each of the jurisdictions that generate these adjustments.

The unearned premiums and revenues included in adjusted book value will be earned in future periods, but actual earnings may differ materially from the estimated amounts used in determining current adjusted book value due to changes in foreign exchange rates, prepayment speeds, terminations, credit defaults and other factors.

Appendix

Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Cont'd)



Adjusted Operating Return on Equity (Adjusted Operating ROE):

Adjusted Operating ROE represents adjusted operating income for a specified period divided by the average of adjusted operating shareholders' equity at the beginning and the end of that period. Management believes that adjusted operating ROE is a useful measure to evaluate the Company's return on invested capital. Many investors, analysts and members of the financial news media use adjusted operating ROE, adjusted for VIE consolidation, to evaluate AGL's share price and as the basis of their decision to recommend, buy or sell the AGL common shares. Quarterly and year-to-date adjusted operating ROE are calculated on an annualized basis. Adjusted operating ROE, adjusted for VIE consolidation, is one of the key management financial measures used in determining the amount of certain long-term compensation to management and employees and used by rating agencies and investors.

Net Present Value of Estimated Net Future Revenue:

Management believes that this amount is a useful measure because it enables an evaluation of the present value of estimated net future revenue for non-financial guaranty insurance contracts. This amount represents the net present value of estimated future revenue from these contracts (other than credit derivatives with net expected losses), net of reinsurance, ceding commissions and premium taxes.

Future installment premiums are discounted at the approximate average pre-tax book yield of fixed-maturity securities purchased during the prior calendar year, other than Loss Mitigation Securities. The discount rate is recalculated annually and updated as necessary. Net present value of estimated future revenue for an obligation may change from period to period due to a change in the discount rate or due to a change in estimated net future revenue for the obligation, which may change due to changes in foreign exchange rates, prepayment speeds, terminations, credit defaults or other factors that affect par outstanding or the ultimate maturity of an obligation. There is no corresponding GAAP financial measure.

PVP or Present Value of New Business Production:

Management believes that PVP is a useful measure because it enables the evaluation of the value of new business production in the Insurance segment by taking into account the value of estimated future installment premiums on all new contracts underwritten in a reporting period as well as additional installment premiums and fees on existing contracts (which may result from supplements or fees or from the issuer not calling an insured obligation the Company projected would be called), regardless of form, which management believes GAAP gross written premiums and changes in fair value of credit derivatives do not adequately measure. PVP in respect of contracts written in a specified period is defined as gross upfront and installment premiums received and the present value of gross estimated future installment premiums.

Future installment premiums are discounted at the approximate average pre-tax book yield of fixed-maturity securities purchased during the prior calendar year, other than certain fixed-maturity securities such as Loss Mitigation Securities. The discount rate is recalculated annually and updated as necessary. Under GAAP, financial guaranty installment premiums are discounted at a risk-free rate. Additionally, under GAAP, management records future installment premiums on financial guaranty insurance contracts covering non-homogeneous pools of assets based on the contractual term of the transaction, whereas for PVP purposes, management records an estimate of the future installment premiums the Company expects to receive, which may be based upon a shorter period of time than the contractual term of the transaction.

Actual installment premiums may differ from those estimated in the Company's PVP calculation due to factors including, but not limited to, changes in foreign exchange rates, prepayment speeds, terminations, credit defaults or other factors that affect par outstanding or the ultimate maturity of an obligation.

Appendix

AGL Consolidated

Reconciliation of Gross Written Premiums (GWP) to PVP

Reconciliation of GWP to PVP (dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,						
	2023	2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total GWP	\$40	\$94	\$360	\$377	\$454	\$677	\$612	\$307	\$154
Less: Installment GWP and other GAAP adjustments ¹	17	39	145	158	191	469	119	99	(10)
Upfront GWP	23	55	215	219	263	208	493	208	164
Plus: Installment premiums and other ²	23	40	160	142	127	361	204	107	61
Total PVP	\$46	\$95	\$375	\$361	\$390	\$569	\$697	\$315	\$225

PVP:	Three Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,						
	2023	2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Public Finance - U.S.	\$30	\$57	\$257	\$235	\$292	\$201	\$402	\$197	\$161
Public Finance - non-U.S.	2	37	68	79	82	308	116	89	29
Structured Finance - U.S.	12	1	43	42	14	53	167	14	34
Structured Finance - non-U.S.	2	—	7	5	2	7	12	15	1
Total PVP	\$46	\$95	\$375	\$361	\$390	\$569	\$697	\$315	\$225

(dollars in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,		PVP:	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022		2023	2022
Total GWP	\$221	\$229	Public Finance - U.S.	\$129	\$163
Less: Installment GWP and other GAAP adjustments ¹	144	66	Public Finance - non-U.S.	38	67
Upfront GWP	77	163	Structured Finance - U.S.	42	3
Plus: Installment premiums and other ²	172	77	Structured Finance - non-U.S.	40	7
Total PVP	\$249	\$240	Total PVP	\$249	\$240

1. Includes present value of new business on installment policies discounted at the prescribed GAAP discount rates, gross written premium adjustments on existing installment policies due to changes in assumptions, any cancellations of assumed reinsurance contracts, and other GAAP adjustments.

2. Includes the present value of future premiums and fees on new business paid in installments, discounted at the approximate average pre-tax book yield of fixed-maturity securities purchased during the prior calendar year, other than certain fixed-maturities such as Loss Mitigation Securities. Nine months 2023 and 2022 also included the present value of future premiums and fees associated with other guaranties written by the Company that, under GAAP, is accounted for under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 460, Guarantees.

Appendix

Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) Attributable to AGL to Adjusted Operating Income¹



Adjusted Operating Income Reconciliation (dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2023		2022		2023		2022	
	Total	Per Diluted Share	Total	Per Diluted Share	Total	Per Diluted Share	Total	Per Diluted Share
Net income (loss) attributable to AGL	\$157	\$2.60	\$11	\$0.18	\$363	\$5.99	\$30	\$0.46
Less pre-tax adjustments:								
Realized gains (losses) on investments	(9)	(0.16)	(14)	(0.22)	(20)	(0.33)	(39)	(0.59)
Non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives	6	0.12	(49)	(0.78)	109	1.81	(46)	(0.71)
Fair value gains (losses) on CCS	(20)	(0.33)	1	0.02	(35)	(0.58)	12	0.18
Foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement of premiums receivable and loss and LAE reserves	(37)	(0.61)	(78)	(1.25)	9	0.14	(180)	(2.77)
Total pre-tax adjustments	(60)	(0.98)	(140)	(2.23)	63	1.04	(253)	(3.89)
Less tax effect on pre-tax adjustments	11	0.16	18	0.30	(10)	(0.17)	30	0.47
Adjusted Operating income	\$206	\$3.42	\$133	\$2.11	\$310	\$5.12	\$253	\$3.88

1. For an explanation of non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to the preceding pages of the Appendix.

Appendix

Reconciliation of AGL Shareholders' Equity to Adjusted Book Value¹

Adjusted book value¹ reconciliation

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

Adjusted book value ¹ reconciliation	As of											
(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	Sept 30, 2023		Jun 30, 2023		Dec 31, 2022		Sept 30, 2022		Jun 30, 2022		Dec 31, 2021	
	Total	Per Share	Total	Per Share	Total	Per Share	Total	Per Share	Total	Per Share	Total	Per Share
Reconciliation of shareholders' equity to adjusted book value ¹ :												
Shareholders' equity attributable to AGL	\$5,252	\$90.84	\$5,276	\$89.65	\$5,064	\$85.80	\$4,929	\$81.17	\$5,304	\$84.89	\$6,292	\$93.19
Less pre-tax adjustments:												
Non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives	38	\$0.66	31	\$0.52	(71)	\$(1.21)	(101)	\$(1.66)	(51)	\$(0.82)	(54)	\$(0.80)
Fair value gains (losses) on CCS	12	\$0.21	32	\$0.54	47	\$0.80	35	\$0.58	34	\$0.55	23	\$0.34
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment portfolio	(609)	\$(10.52)	(463)	\$(7.88)	(523)	\$(8.86)	(672)	\$(11.07)	(359)	\$(5.75)	404	\$5.99
Less Taxes	76	\$1.31	48	\$0.83	68	\$1.15	92	\$1.50	46	\$0.73	(72)	\$(1.07)
Adjusted operating shareholders' equity ¹	5,735	\$99.18	5,628	\$95.64	5,543	\$93.92	5,575	\$91.82	5,634	\$90.18	5,991	\$88.73
Pre-tax adjustments:												
Less: Deferred acquisition costs	158	\$2.73	155	\$2.63	147	\$2.48	142	\$2.33	139	\$2.22	131	\$1.95
Plus: Net present value of estimated net future revenue	190	\$3.28	192	\$3.27	157	\$2.66	159	\$2.62	161	\$2.57	160	\$2.37
Plus: Net deferred premium revenue on financial guaranty contracts in excess of expected loss to be expensed	3,404	\$58.88	3,445	\$58.53	3,428	\$58.10	3,373	\$55.54	3,366	\$53.89	3,402	\$50.40
Plus Taxes	(612)	\$(10.58)	(623)	\$(10.60)	(602)	\$(10.22)	(594)	\$(9.78)	(594)	\$(9.51)	(599)	\$(8.88)
Adjusted book value ¹	\$8,559	\$148.03	\$8,487	\$144.21	\$8,379	\$141.98	\$8,371	\$137.87	\$8,428	\$134.91	\$8,823	\$130.67
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE and CIV consolidation included in adjusted operating shareholders' equity ¹	\$4	\$0.06	\$(3)	\$(0.04)	\$17	\$0.28	\$27	\$0.44	\$26	\$0.42	\$32	\$0.47
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE and CIV consolidation included in adjusted book value ¹	\$(2)	\$(0.03)	\$(7)	\$(0.12)	\$11	\$0.19	\$16	\$0.27	\$18	\$0.29	\$23	\$0.34

1. For an explanation of non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to the preceding pages of the Appendix.

Appendix

Reconciliation of AGL GAAP ROE¹ to Adjusted Operating ROE^{1,2}



ROE Reconciliation

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net income (loss) attributable to AGL	\$157	\$11	\$363	\$30
Adjusted operating income ²	206	133	310	253
Average shareholders' equity attributable to AGL	\$5,264	\$5,117	\$5,158	\$5,611
Average adjusted operating shareholders' equity ²	5,682	5,605	5,639	5,783
Gain (loss) related to VIE consolidation included in average adjusted operating shareholders' equity ²	1	27	11	30
GAAP ROE¹	11.9%	0.9%	9.4%	0.7%
Adjusted operating ROE ^{1,2}	14.5%	9.5%	7.3%	5.8%

1. Quarterly ROE calculations represent annualized returns.

2. For an explanation of non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to the preceding pages of the Appendix.

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Fixed Income Investor Presentation

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