

A photograph of a construction worker in silhouette, wearing a hard hat and safety harness, walking across a steel truss bridge. The worker is holding a tool or equipment. The background shows the sky and the structural elements of the bridge.

Financial Supplement

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.

March 31, 2017

MUNICIPAL ASSURANCE CORP.

AN ASSURED GUARANTY COMPANY

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc. March 31, 2017 Financial Supplement

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This financial supplement should be read in conjunction with documents filed by Assured Guaranty Ltd. (AGL and, together with its subsidiaries, 'Assured Guaranty') with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2017.

Some amounts in this financial supplement may not add due to rounding.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements:

Any forward looking statements made in this supplement reflect the current views of Assured Guaranty with respect to future events and financial performance and are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in these statements. Assured Guaranty's forward looking statements could be affected by many events. These events include (1) reduction in the amount of available insurance opportunities and/or in the demand for Assured Guaranty's insurance; (2) 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 subsidiaries, and/or of any securities AGL or any of its subsidiaries have issued, and/or of transactions that AGL's subsidiaries have insured; (3) developments in the world's financial and capital markets that adversely affect obligors' payment rates, Assured Guaranty's loss experience, or its exposure to refinancing risk in transactions (which could result in substantial liquidity claims on its guarantees); (4) 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; (5) the failure of Assured Guaranty to realize loss recoveries that are assumed in its expected loss estimates; (6) increased competition, including from new entrants into the financial guaranty industry; (7) rating agency action on obligors, including sovereign debtors, resulting in a reduction in the value of securities in Assured Guaranty's investment portfolio and in collateral posted by and to Assured Guaranty; (8) the inability of Assured Guaranty to access external sources of capital on acceptable terms; (9) changes in the world's credit markets, segments thereof, interest rates or general economic conditions; (10) the impact of market volatility on the mark-to-market of Assured Guaranty's contracts written in credit default swap form; (11) changes in applicable accounting policies or practices; (12) changes in applicable laws or regulations, including insurance, bankruptcy and tax laws, or other governmental actions; (13) the impact of changes in the world's economy and credit and currency markets and in applicable laws or regulations relating to the decision of the United Kingdom to exit the European Union; (14) the possibility that acquisitions or alternative investments made by Assured Guaranty do not result in the benefits anticipated or subject Assured Guaranty to unanticipated consequences; (15) deterioration in the financial condition of Assured Guaranty's reinsurers, the amount and timing of reinsurance recoverables actually received and the risk that reinsurers may dispute amounts owed to Assured Guaranty under its reinsurance agreements; (16) difficulties with the execution of Assured Guaranty's business strategy; (17) loss of key personnel; (18) the effects of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures; (19) natural or man-made catastrophes; (20) other risk factors identified in AGL's filings with the SEC; (21) other risks and uncertainties that have not been identified at this time; and (22) management's response to these factors. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements, which speak only as of the dates on which they are made. Assured Guaranty undertakes no obligation to update publicly or review any forward looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as required by law.

Selected Financial Highlights

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$ 20	\$ 23
Operating income (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	20	23
Effective tax rate on net income	23.8%	24.7%
Effective tax rate on operating income ⁽²⁾	23.8 %	24.7 %
Return on equity (ROE) calculations ⁽³⁾:		
GAAP ROE	10.4%	9.4%
Operating ROE (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	10.7 %	9.8 %
New business:		
Gross written premiums (GWP)	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.0
Present value of new business production (PVP) ⁽¹⁾	1.1	0.4
Gross par written	136	94
Effect of refundings and terminations on GAAP measures		
Net earned premiums, pre-tax	11	12
Net income effect	7	8
Effect of refundings and terminations on non-GAAP measures:		
Operating net earned premiums ⁽⁴⁾⁽¹⁾ , pre-tax	11	12
Operating income ⁽⁴⁾⁽¹⁾ effect	7	8
	As of	
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Shareholder's equity	\$ 762	\$ 752
Non-GAAP operating shareholder's equity ⁽¹⁾	742	734
Non-GAAP adjusted book value ⁽¹⁾	925	933
Other Information		
Net debt service outstanding	\$ 72,040	\$ 77,460
Net par outstanding	52,820	56,640
Claims-paying resources ⁽⁵⁾	1,424	1,442

- 1) Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement. The prior-year's quarterly non-GAAP financial measures (operating income and operating ROE) have been updated to reflect the revised calculation as discussed in the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures at the end of this Financial Supplement.
- 2) Represents the ratio of non-GAAP operating provision for income taxes to operating income before income taxes. See page 3 for GAAP pre-tax income and income tax expense and page 4 for non-GAAP pre-tax income and income tax components.
- 3) Quarterly ROE calculations represent annualized returns. See page 6 for additional information on calculation.
- 4) Consolidated statement of operations items mentioned in this Financial Supplement that are described as operating (i.e. operating net earned premiums) are non-GAAP measures and represent components of operating income.
- 5) See page 6 for additional detail on claims-paying resources.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

	As of:	
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets:		
Investment portfolio:		
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	\$ 1,064	\$ 1,068
Short-term investments, at fair value	12	18
Total investment portfolio	1,076	1,086
Cash	1	1
Premiums receivable	2	2
Ceded unearned premium reserve	2	3
Intangible assets	16	16
Accrued investment income	14	13
Other assets	1	3
Total assets	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,124
Liabilities and shareholders' equity:		
Liabilities:		
Unearned premium reserve	\$ 286	\$ 309
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserve	0	0
Premiums payable	0	3
Current income tax payable	14	10
Deferred tax liability, net	37	35
Payables to affiliates	5	9
Other liabilities	8	6
Total liabilities	350	372
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock and additional paid-in capital	683	683
Retained earnings	59	51
Accumulated other comprehensive income	20	18
Total shareholders' equity	762	752
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,124

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
Net earned premiums	\$ 24	\$ 27
Net investment income	8	10
Net realized investment gains (losses)	0	—
Other income	0	—
Total revenues	32	37
Expenses:		
Loss and loss adjustment expenses	0	—
Interest expense	—	1
Other operating expenses	6	5
Total expenses	6	6
Income (loss) before income taxes	26	31
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	6	8
Net income (loss)	\$ 20	\$ 23

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Selected Financial Highlights
GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (1 of 2)
(dollars in millions)

Operating income reconciliation:

Three Months Ended	
March 31,	
2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$ 20 \$ 23
Less pre-tax adjustments:	
Realized gains (losses) on investments	0 0
Total pre-tax adjustments	0 0
Less tax effect on pre-tax adjustments	0 0
Operating income (non-GAAP)	\$ 20 \$ 23

ROE Reconciliation and Calculation

	As of			
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Shareholders' equity	\$ 762	\$ 752	\$ 990	\$ 960
Non-GAAP operating shareholders' equity	742	734	946	923

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$ 20	\$ 23
Operating income (non-GAAP)	20	23
Average shareholders' equity	\$ 757	\$ 975
Average non-GAAP operating shareholders' equity	738	935
GAAP ROE ⁽¹⁾	10.4%	9.4%
Operating ROE (Non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	10.7	9.8

1) Quarterly ROE calculations represent annualized returns.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Selected Financial Highlights
GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (2 of 2)
(dollars in millions)

	As of			
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Reconciliation of shareholder's equity to non-GAAP adjusted book value:				
Shareholder's equity	\$ 762	\$ 752	\$ 990	\$ 960
Less pre-tax reconciling items:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment portfolio, pre-tax	30	27	67	57
Less taxes	(10)	(9)	(23)	(20)
Non-GAAP operating shareholders' equity	742	734	946	923
Pre-tax reconciling items:				
Plus: Net unearned premium reserve on financial guaranty contracts in excess of expected loss to be expensed	282	305	400	434
Plus taxes	(99)	(106)	(140)	(152)
Non-GAAP adjusted book value	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 933</u>	<u>\$ 1,206</u>	<u>\$ 1,205</u>

Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Claims-Paying Resources of Municipal Assurance Corp.⁽¹⁾
(dollars in millions)

	As of:	
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Claims-paying resources		
Policyholders' surplus	\$ 486	\$ 487
Contingency reserve	267	260
Qualified statutory capital	753	747
Unearned premium reserve	310	333
Total policyholders' surplus and reserves	1,063	1,080
Present value of installment premium	1	2
Excess of loss reinsurance facility ⁽²⁾	360	360
Total claims-paying resources	\$ 1,424	\$ 1,442
Net par outstanding ⁽³⁾	\$ 38,767	\$ 41,951
Net debt service outstanding ⁽³⁾	57,154	61,829
Ratios:		
Net par outstanding to qualified statutory capital	51:1	56:1
Capital ratio ⁽⁴⁾	76:1	83:1
Financial resources ratio ⁽⁵⁾	40:1	43:1

1) Municipal Assurance Corp. (MAC) is a 100% owned subsidiary of Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc..

2) Represents an aggregate \$360 million excess-of-loss reinsurance facility for the benefit of Assured Guaranty Corp. (AGC), Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp (AGM) and MAC, which became effective January 1, 2016. The facility terminates on January 1, 2018, unless AGC, AGM and MAC choose to extend it.

3) Net par outstanding and net debt service outstanding are presented on a statutory basis.

4) The capital ratio is calculated by dividing net debt service outstanding by qualified statutory capital.

5) The financial resources ratio is calculated by dividing net debt service outstanding by total claims-paying resources.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.

New Business Production (dollars in millions)

Reconciliation of PVP to GWP for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016
U.S. Public Finance:		
Total GWP	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.0
Less: Installment GWP and other GAAP adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(0.1)	(0.4)
Plus: Financial guaranty installment premium PVP	—	—
Plus: PVP of non-financial guaranty insurance	—	—
Total PVP	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>\$ 0.4</u>
Gross par written	\$ 136	\$ 94

1) Includes present value of GWP adjustments on existing installment policies due to changes in assumptions.

Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.

Gross Par Written
(dollars in millions)

Gross Par Written by Asset Type

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017	
	Gross Par Written	Avg. Internal Rating
Sector:		
U.S. public finance		
Direct:		
General obligation	\$ 109	A-
Transportation	18	BBB
Municipal utilities	9	A-
Higher education	0	A-
Total direct	\$ 136	A-
Total U.S. public finance gross par written	\$ 136	A-

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017
Gross debt service written	\$ 208

Please refer to the Glossary for a description of internal ratings and sectors.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Available-for-Sale Investment Portfolio and Cash
As of March 31, 2017
(dollars in millions)

	Amortized Cost	Pre-Tax Book Yield	After-Tax Book Yield	Fair Value	Annualized Investment Income ⁽¹⁾
Investment portfolio, available-for-sale:					
Fixed-maturity securities:					
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 812	2.97 %	2.79 %	\$ 833	\$ 24
Insured obligations of state and political subdivisions ⁽²⁾	107	3.48 %	3.29 %	113	4
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies	15	2.63 %	1.71 %	16	0
Agency obligations	6	1.25 %	0.81 %	6	0
Corporate securities	64	2.84 %	1.84 %	65	2
Mortgage-backed securities (MBS):					
Residential MBS (RMBS)	11	2.80 %	1.82 %	11	0
Commercial MBS (CMBS)	19	3.46 %	2.25 %	20	1
Total fixed-maturity securities	1,034	3.01 %	2.74 %	1,064	31
Short-term investments	12	0.26 %	0.17 %	12	0
Cash ⁽³⁾	1	— %	— %	1	—
Total	\$ 1,047	2.97%	2.71%	\$ 1,077	\$ 31

Ratings ⁽⁴⁾:

	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 16	1.5 %
Agency obligations	6	0.6
AAA/Aaa	96	9.0
AA/Aa	777	73.0
A/A	154	14.5
BBB	15	1.4
Total fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale	\$ 1,064	100.0%

Duration of fixed-maturity securities and short-term investments (in years):

3.7

Average ratings of fixed-maturity securities and short-term investments

AA

- 1) Represents annualized investment income based on amortized cost and pre-tax book yields.
- 2) Reflects obligations of state and local political subdivisions that have been insured by other financial guarantors. The underlying ratings of these bonds, average A+, after giving effect to the lower of the rating assigned by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's).
- 3) Cash is not included in the yield calculation.
- 4) Ratings are represented by the lower of the Moody's and S&P classifications.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Estimated Net Exposure Amortization⁽¹⁾ and Estimated Future Net Premium
(dollars in millions)

	Estimated Net Debt Service Amortization	Estimated Ending Net Debt Service Outstanding	Financial Guaranty Insurance		
			Expected PV Net Earned Premiums	Accretion of Discount	Future Credit Derivative Revenues
2017 (as of March 31)		\$ 72,040			
2017 Q2	\$ 3,216	68,824	\$ 12	\$ 0	\$ 0
2017 Q3	3,847	64,977	11	0	0
2017 Q4	2,371	62,606	11	0	0
2018	10,963	51,643	37	0	0
2019	6,983	44,660	27	0	0
2020	4,032	40,628	22	0	0
2021	3,669	36,959	20	0	0
2017-2021	35,081	36,959	140	0	0
2022-2026	15,119	21,840	73	0	0
2027-2031	10,545	11,295	41	0	0
2032-2036	6,263	5,032	20	0	—
After 2036	5,032	—	10	0	—
Total	\$ 72,040		\$ 284	\$ 0	\$ 0

1) Represents the future expected amortization of current debt service outstanding (principal and interest), assuming no advance refundings, as of March 31, 2017. Actual amortization differs from expected maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay guaranteed obligations, and changes in other assumptions.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Expected Amortization of Net Par Outstanding
(dollars in millions)

U.S. Public Finance

	Estimated Net Par Amortization	Estimated Ending Net Par Outstanding
2017 (as of March 31)		\$ 52,820
2017 Q2	\$ 2,601	50,219
2017 Q3	3,271	46,948
2017 Q4	1,820	45,128
2018	9,017	36,111
2019	5,367	30,744
2020	2,590	28,154
2021	2,337	25,817
2017-2021	27,003	25,817
2022-2026	9,885	15,932
2027-2031	7,373	8,559
2032-2036	4,562	3,997
After 2036	3,997	—
Total U.S. public finance	\$ 52,820	

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.
Financial Guaranty Profile (1 of 3)
(dollars in millions)

Net Par Outstanding and Average Rating by Asset Type

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Net Par Outstanding	Avg. Internal Rating	Net Par Outstanding	Avg. Internal Rating
U.S. public finance:				
General obligation	\$ 31,760	A	\$ 34,106	A
Municipal utilities	8,058	A	8,698	A
Tax backed	7,311	A+	7,900	A+
Higher education	2,508	A	2,516	A
Transportation	2,349	A-	2,493	A-
Housing	176	A+	256	A+
Other public finance	658	A	671	A
Total U.S. public finance	\$ 52,820	A	\$ 56,640	A

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net par outstanding and the Company's internal rating approach, and of the various sectors.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.

Financial Guaranty Profile (2 of 3)

As of March 31, 2017

(dollars in millions)

Distribution by Ratings of U.S. Public Finance Financial Guaranty Portfolio

Ratings:	Net Par Outstanding	% of Total
AAA	\$ 738	1.4 %
AA	13,516	25.6
A	30,883	58.5
BBB	7,405	14.0
Below Investment Grade ("BIG")	278 ⁽¹⁾	0.5
Total net par outstanding	\$ 52,820	100.0%

1) Includes 16 revenue sources, in the BB and B categories, all from the general obligation, transportation revenue, tax, and municipal utility sectors. The largest exposure was \$66 million in the general obligation sector, no other individual revenue source exceeds \$50 million.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net par outstanding and the Company's internal rating approach, and of the various sectors.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.

Financial Guaranty Profile (3 of 3)

As of March 31, 2017

(dollars in millions)

Geographic Distribution of U.S. Public Finance Financial Guaranty Portfolio

	Net Par Outstanding	% of Total
U.S. public finance:		
California	\$ 9,576	18.1 %
Texas	5,626	10.7
Pennsylvania	3,966	7.5
Illinois	3,630	6.9
New York	3,496	6.6
Michigan	2,175	4.1
Florida	2,038	3.9
New Jersey	1,984	3.8
Ohio	1,720	3.3
Alabama	1,318	2.5
Other states	17,291	32.6
Total U.S. public finance net par outstanding	\$ 52,820	100.0%

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net par outstanding and of the various sectors.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.

Largest Exposures by Sector

As of March 31, 2017

(dollars in millions)

50 Largest U.S. Public Finance Exposures by Revenue Source

Credit names:	Net Par Outstanding	Internal Rating
Utah Transit Authority (Sales Tax)	\$ 152	AA+
New York City Transitional Finance Authority	151	AAA
Garden State Preservation Trust, New Jersey Open Space & Farmland	147	A-
San Bernardino County, California	147	A+
Harris County, Texas	144	AA+
San Diego Community College District, California	140	AA+
Desert Community College District, California	135	AA
Corona-Norco Unified School District, California	122	AA-
Riverside, California	122	A+
Miami-Dade County, Florida	120	A+
Indianapolis Local Public Improvement Bond Bank	119	AA
Regional Transportation District, Colorado	118	AA
Grossmont-Cuyamaca Community College District, California	117	AA-
Michigan (State of) Grant Anticipation Demand Notes	116	A+
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority, Georgia	114	AAA
Alaska (State of)	113	AA
Wayne State University, Michigan	112	AA-
Pima County Sewer System, Arizona	110	A+
Kansas (State of)	109	A+
Escondido Union High School District, California	109	A+
Orange County Schools, Florida	107	A+
Dade County Sales Tax, Florida	106	AA-
Maryland Transportation Authority	106	A+
Chicago Water, Illinois	106	A-
Tennessee State School Bond Authority	105	AA-
Texas Medical Center Central Heating & Cooling Services Corp (TECO)	104	AA-
District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Public Utility Bonds	103	A+
University of Cincinnati	103	A+
Regional Transportation Authority (Sales Tax), Illinois	101	AA-
Fresno (City of) Sewer System, California	101	A+
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) Water Resources	97	AA
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of)	97	AA
Will County Community Unit School District No. 365-U (Valley View), Illinois	97	AA-
North Texas Tollway Authority	95	A
Los Angeles Unified School District, California	93	AA-
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District, California	91	A+
Santa Ana Unified School District, California	91	A+
Mt. Diablo Unified School District, California	91	AA-
Georgia State Road and Tollway Authority	90	AA-
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) Gas Tax	89	AA
Rhode Island Department of Transportation	87	A+
Duval County School Board, Florida	87	A+
Wisconsin (State of)	87	A+
Colton Joint Unified School District, California	85	A+
Memphis, Tennessee	85	AA
Spartanburg Water System, South Carolina	84	A+
California (State of) Department of Water Resources - Electric Power Revenue	83	AA-
San Jose Airport, California	83	BBB+
San Diego Unified School District, California	81	AA
Arcadia Unified School District, California	81	AA-
Total top 50 U.S. public finance exposures	\$ 5,333	

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of net par outstanding, internal ratings and sectors.

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.

Summary of Statutory Financial and Statistical Data of Municipal Assurance Corp. (dollars in millions)

	As of and for Three Months Ended March 31,	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statutory Data					
Policyholders' surplus	\$ 486	\$ 487	\$ 730	\$ 612	\$ 514
Contingency reserve	267	260	282	300	320
Qualified statutory capital	753	747	1,012	912	834
Unearned premium reserve	310	333	469	591	671
Total policyholders' surplus and reserves	1,063	1,080	1,481	1,503	1,505
Present value of installment premium	1	2	3	4	5
Excess of loss reinsurance facility	360	360	360	450	—
Total claims-paying resources	\$ 1,424	\$ 1,442	\$ 1,844	\$ 1,957	\$ 1,510
Other Financial Information (Statutory Basis)					
Net debt service outstanding (end of period)	\$ 57,154	\$ 61,829	\$ 92,048	\$ 123,198	\$ 144,672
Gross debt service outstanding (end of period)	57,154	61,829	92,048	123,198	144,672
Net par outstanding (end of period)	38,767	41,951	61,805	82,322	96,141
Gross par outstanding (end of period)	38,767	41,951	61,805	82,322	96,141
Ratios:					
Net par outstanding to qualified statutory capital	51:1	56:1	61:1	90:1	115:1
Capital ratio ⁽¹⁾	76:1	83:1	91:1	135:1	173:1
Financial resources ratio ⁽¹⁾	40:1	43:1	50:1	63:1	96:1

1) See page 6 for additional detail on claims-paying resources.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net debt service and net par outstanding and of the various sectors.

Glossary

Net Par Outstanding and Internal Ratings

Net par outstanding is insured par exposure net of reinsurance cessions.

Internal Rating utilizes the Company's ratings scale, which is similar to that used by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; however, the ratings in the tables may not be the same as ratings assigned by any such rating agency.

Statutory Net Par and Net Debt Service Outstanding. Under statutory accounting, net par and net debt service outstanding would be reduced both when an outstanding issue is legally defeased (i.e., an issuer has legally discharged its obligations with respect to a municipal security by satisfying conditions set forth in defeasance provisions contained in transaction documents and is no longer responsible for the payment of debt service with respect to such obligations) and when such issue is economically defeased (i.e., transaction documents for a municipal security do not contain defeasance provisions but the issuer establishes an escrow account with United States (U.S.) government securities in amounts sufficient to pay the refunded bonds when due; the refunded bonds are not considered paid and continue to be outstanding under the transaction documents and the issuer remains responsible to pay debt service when due to the extent monies on deposit in the escrow account are insufficient for such purpose).

Sectors

Below are brief descriptions of selected types of public finance obligations that the Company insures and reinsures. For a more complete description, please refer to Assured Guaranty Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Public Finance:

General Obligation Bonds are full faith and credit bonds that are issued by states, their political subdivisions and other municipal issuers, and are supported by the general obligation of the issuer to pay from available funds and by a pledge of the issuer to levy ad valorem taxes in an amount sufficient to provide for the full payment of the bonds.

Tax-Backed Bonds are obligations that are supported by the issuer from specific and discrete sources of taxation. They include tax-backed revenue bonds, general fund obligations and lease revenue bonds. Tax-backed obligations may be secured by a lien on specific pledged tax revenues, such as a gasoline or excise tax, or incrementally from growth in property tax revenue associated with growth in property values. These obligations also include obligations secured by special assessments levied against property owners and often benefit from issuer covenants to enforce collections of such assessments and to foreclose on delinquent properties. Lease revenue bonds typically are general fund obligations of a municipality or other governmental authority that are subject to annual appropriation or abatement; projects financed and subject to such lease payments ordinarily include real estate or equipment serving an essential public purpose. Bonds in this category also include moral obligations of municipalities or governmental authorities.

Municipal Utility Bonds are obligations of all forms of municipal utilities, including electric, water and sewer utilities and resource recovery revenue bonds. These utilities may be organized in various forms, including municipal enterprise systems, authorities or joint action agencies.

Transportation Bonds include a wide variety of revenue-supported bonds, such as bonds for airports, ports, tunnels, municipal parking facilities, toll roads and toll bridges.

Higher Education Bonds are obligations secured by revenue collected by either public or private secondary schools, colleges and universities. Such revenue can encompass all of an institution's revenue, including tuition and fees, or in other cases, can be specifically restricted to certain auxiliary sources of revenue.

Housing Revenue Bonds are obligations relating to both single and multi-family housing, issued by states and localities, supported by cash flow and, in some cases, insurance from entities such as the Federal Housing Administration.

Other Public Finance primarily includes government insured student loans, government-sponsored project finance and structured municipal transactions, which includes excess of loss reinsurance on portfolios of municipal credits.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To reflect the key financial measures that management analyzes in evaluating the Company's operations and progress towards long-term goals, the Company discloses both financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP and 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 Assured Guaranty. Beginning in fourth quarter 2016, the Company's publicly disclosed non-GAAP financial measures are different from the financial measures used by management in its decision making process and in its calculation of certain components of management compensation (core financial measures). The Company had previously excluded the effect of consolidating FG VIEs (FG VIE consolidation) in its calculation of its non-GAAP financial measures of operating income, operating ROE, non-GAAP operating shareholders' equity and non-GAAP adjusted book value. Starting in fourth quarter 2016, based on the SEC's May 17, 2016 release of new and updated Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations of the rules and regulations on the use of non-GAAP financial measures, the Company will no longer adjust for FG VIE consolidation. However, wherever possible, the Company has separately disclosed the effect of FG VIE consolidation that is included in its non-GAAP financial measures. The prior-year non-GAAP financial measures have been updated to reflect the revised calculation.

Management and the Board use core financial measures, which are based on non-GAAP financial measures adjusted to remove FG VIE consolidation, 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 removes FG VIE consolidation in its core financial measures because, although GAAP requires the Company to consolidate certain VIEs that have issued debt obligations insured by the Company, the Company does not own such VIEs and its exposure is limited to its obligation under its financial guaranty insurance contract. By disclosing non-GAAP financial measures, along with FG VIE consolidation, the Company gives investors, analysts and financial news reporters access to information that management and the Board review internally. Assured Guaranty believes its presentation of non-GAAP financial measures and FG VIE consolidation 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.

Many investors, analysts and financial news reporters use non-GAAP operating shareholders' equity, adjusted for FG VIE consolidation, as the principal financial measure 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. Many of the Company's fixed income investors also use this measure to evaluate the Company's capital adequacy.

Many investors, analysts and financial news reporters also use non-GAAP adjusted book value, adjusted for FG VIE consolidation, to evaluate AGL's share price and as the basis of their decision to recommend, buy or sell the AGL common shares. Operating income adjusted for the effect of FG VIE consolidation enables investors and analysts to evaluate the Company's financial results as compared with the consensus analyst estimates distributed publicly by financial databases.

The following paragraphs define each non-GAAP financial measure disclosed by the Company and describe why it is useful. A reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure and the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is presented within this financial supplement.

Operating Income (non-GAAP): Management believes that operating income is a useful measure because it clarifies the understanding of the underwriting results and financial condition of the Company and presents the results of operations of the Company excluding the fair value adjustments on credit derivatives and CCS that are not expected to result in economic gain or loss, as well as other adjustments described below. Management adjusts operating income further by removing FG VIE consolidation to arrive at its core operating income measure. 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 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, 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. 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. 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.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

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.

Non-GAAP Operating Shareholders' Equity: Management believes that non-GAAP operating shareholders' equity is a useful measure because it presents the equity of the Company excluding the fair value adjustments on investments, credit derivatives and CCS, that are not expected to result in economic gain or loss, along with other adjustments described below. Management adjusts non-GAAP operating shareholders' equity further by removing FG VIE consolidation to arrive at its core operating shareholders' equity and core adjusted book value.

Non-GAAP operating shareholders' equity is the basis of the calculation of non-GAAP adjusted book value (see below). Non-GAAP 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 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) (excluding foreign exchange remeasurement). 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 should not recognize an economic gain or loss.
- 4) Elimination of the tax asset or liability related to the above adjustments, which are determined by applying the statutory tax rate in each of the jurisdictions that generate these adjustments.

Non-GAAP Adjusted Book Value: Management uses non-GAAP adjusted book value, adjusted for FG VIE consolidation, to measure the intrinsic value of the Company, excluding franchise value. Growth in non-GAAP adjusted book value per share adjusted for FG VIE 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 this is a useful measure because it enables an evaluation of the net present value of the Company's in-force premiums and revenues net of expected losses. Non-GAAP adjusted book value is non-GAAP 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 on non financial guaranty contracts. 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 expected future net earned premiums, net of expected losses to be expensed, which are not reflected in GAAP equity.
- 4) Elimination of the tax asset or liability 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 non-GAAP adjusted book value will be earned in future periods, but actual earnings may differ materially from the estimated amounts used in determining current non-GAAP adjusted book value due to changes in foreign exchange rates, prepayment speeds, terminations, credit defaults and other factors.

Operating Return on Equity (Operating ROE): Operating ROE represents operating income for a specified period divided by the average of operating shareholders' equity at the beginning and the end of that period. Management believes that 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 operating ROE, adjusted for FG 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 operating ROE are calculated on an annualized basis. Operating ROE, adjusted for FG 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.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

Net Present Value of Estimated Net Future Revenue: Management believes that this amount is a useful measure because it enables an evaluation of the value of future estimated revenue. There is no corresponding GAAP financial measure. This amount represents the present value of estimated future revenue from the Company's non-financial guaranty contracts, net of reinsurance, ceding commissions and premium taxes, for contracts without expected economic losses, and is discounted at 6%. Estimated net future revenue may change from period to period 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.

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 for the Company by taking into account the value of estimated future installment premiums on all new contracts underwritten in a reporting period as well as premium supplements and additional installment premium on existing contracts as to which the issuer has the right to call the insured obligation but has not exercised such right, whether in insurance or credit derivative contract form, which management believes GAAP gross written premiums and the net credit derivative premiums received and receivable portion of net realized gains and other settlements on credit derivatives (Credit Derivative Realized Gains (Losses)) 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, discounted, in each case, at 6%. For purposes of the PVP calculation, management discounts estimated future installment premiums on insurance contracts at 6%. 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 future net earned or written premiums and Credit Derivative Realized Gains (Losses) may differ from PVP 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.

MUNICIPAL ASSURANCE CORP.

AN ASSURED GUARANTY COMPANY

Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc.

1633 Broadway
New York, NY 10019
(212) 974-0100
www.assuredguaranty.com
www.macmunibonds.com

Contacts:

Equity and Fixed Income Investors:

Robert Tucker

Senior Managing Director, Investor Relations and
Corporate Communications
(212) 339-0861
rtucker@agltd.com

Michael Walker

Managing Director, Fixed Income Investor Relations
(212) 261-5575
mwalker@agltd.com

Andre Thomas

Managing Director, Equity Investor Relations
(212) 339-3551
athomas@agltd.com

Media:

Ashweeta Durani

Vice President, Corporate Communications
(212) 408-6042
adurani@agltd.com