



Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.March 31, 2023



Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. March 31, 2023 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, 2022 and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023. This financial supplement should also be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements posted on agltd.com/investor-information. For the purposes of this financial supplement, all references to the "Company," or "Consolidated AGM," shall mean Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (AGM) and its consolidated entities (consisting primarily of Assured Guaranty UK Limited. (AGUK), Assured Guaranty (Europe) SA, AG Asset Strategies LLC (AGAS) certain variable interest entities). AGM owns 65% of AGAS. 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) 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; (2) geopolitical risk, including United States (U.S.)-China strategic competition and technology decoupling, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the resulting economic sanctions, fragmentation of global supply chains, volatility in energy prices, potential for increased cyberattacks, and risk of intentional or accidental escalation between NATO and Russia; (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) the development, course and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and the governmental and private actions taken in response, and the global consequences of the pandemic and such actions, including their impact on the factors listed in this section; (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, investments of Assured Guaranty or assets it manages; (6) reduction in the amount of available insurance opportunities and/or in the demand for Assured Guaranty's insurance; (7) the loss of investors in Assured Guaranty's asset management strategies or the failure to attract new investors to Assured Guaranty's asset management business; (8) 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; (9) 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; (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) poor performance of Assured Guaranty's asset management strategies compared to the performance of the asset management strategies of Assured Guaranty's competitors; (12) 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 unanticipated consequences; (13) the possibility that Assured Guaranty's planned transactions pursuant to which Assured Guaranty will contribute to Sound Point Capital Management, LP (Sound Point) most of its asset management business, other than that conducted by Assured HealthCare Partners LLC (AssuredIM Contributed Business) and receive an ownership interest in Sound Point, fail to close or are delayed due to the failure to fulfill or waive certain customary closing conditions, which include the receipt of certain consents and regulatory approval, or due to other reasons; (14) the impacts of the announcement and the completion of Assured Guaranty's planned transactions with Sound Point on Assured Guaranty and its relationships with its shareholders, regulators, rating agencies, employees and the obligors it insures and on the AssuredIM Contributed Business and on the business of Assured Healthcare Partners LLC and their relationships with their respective clients and employees; (15) the possibility that strategic transactions made by Assured Guaranty, including the consummation of the planned transactions with Sound Point, do not result in the benefits anticipated or subject Assured Guaranty to negative consequences; (16) the inability to control the business, management or policies of entities in which the Company holds a minority interest; (17) 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, most of its financial guaranty contracts written in credit default swap (CDS) form, and certain consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs); (18) 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; (19) the inability of Assured Guaranty to access external sources of capital on acceptable terms; (20) changes in applicable accounting policies or practices; (21) changes in applicable laws or regulations, including insurance, bankruptcy and tax laws, or other governmental actions; (22) difficulties with the execution of Assured Guaranty's business strategy; (23) loss of key personnel; (24) the effects of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures; (25) natural or man-made catastrophes or pandemics; (26) the impact of climate change on our business and regulatory actions taken related to such risk; (27) other risk factors identified in AGL's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); (28) other risks and uncertainties that have not been identified at this time; and (29) management's response to these factors. 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 (1 of 2) (dollars in millions)

Three Months Ended March 31,

	waten 31,			
	 2023		2022	
GAAP (1) Highlights				
Net income (loss) attributable to AGM	\$ 73	\$	17	
Gross written premiums (GWP)	58		72	
Effective tax rate on net income	18.4 %	o O	12.8 %	
GAAP return on equity (ROE) (2)	7.6 %	ó	1.5 %	
Non-GAAP Highlights (3)				
Adjusted operating income (loss) (3)	\$ 64	\$	39	
Present value of new business production (PVP) (3)	52		68	
Gross par written	3,358		4,505	
Effective tax rate on adjusted operating income (4)	18.9 %	6	13.6 %	
Adjusted operating ROE (2)(3)	6.2 %	6	3.7 %	
Effect of refundings and terminations on GAAP measures:				
Net earned premiums, pre-tax	\$ 1	\$	19	
Net income effect	1		16	
Effect of refundings and terminations on non-GAAP measures:				
Operating net earned premiums and credit derivative revenues (5), pre-tax	1		19	
Adjusted operating income (5) effect	1		16	

- 1) Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).
- 2) Quarterly ROE calculations represent annualized returns. See page 6 for additional information on calculation.
- 3) Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.
- 4) Represents the ratio of adjusted operating provision for income taxes to adjusted operating income before income taxes.
- 5) Condensed 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 adjusted operating income. Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Selected Financial Highlights (2 of 2) (dollars in millions)

	As of				
	Mar	rch 31, 2023	Decei	mber 31, 2022	
Shareholder's equity attributable to AGM	\$	3,903	\$	3,815	
Adjusted operating shareholder's equity (1)		4,136		4,097	
Adjusted book value (1)		5,972		5,960	
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE consolidation included in:		,		,	
Adjusted operating shareholders' equity		(6)		(2)	
Adjusted book value		(13)		(10)	
Exposure					
Financial guaranty net debt service outstanding	\$	252,707	\$	251,434	
Financial guaranty net par outstanding:					
Investment grade	\$	153,891	\$	152,944	
Below-investment-grade (BIG)		3,872		3,864	
Total	\$	157,763	\$	156,808	
Claims-paying resources (2)	\$	6,399	\$	6,439	

Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.
 See page 8 for additional detail on claims-paying resources.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited) (dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2023			022
Revenues				
Net earned premiums	\$	52	\$	68
Net investment income		46		35
Net realized investment gains (losses)		3		(2)
Fair value gains (losses) on committed capital securities (CCS)		(7)		1
Fair value gains (losses) on FG VIEs		(2)		7
Foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement		16		(25)
Fair value gains (losses) on trading securities		(1)		(6)
Change in ceded funds held		(3)		1
Other income (loss)		3		(2)
Total revenues		107		77
Expenses				
Loss and LAE (benefit)		(9)		16
Employee compensation and benefit expenses		25		24
Other expenses		19		13
Total expenses		35		53
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings (losses) of investees		72		24
Equity in earnings (losses) of investees		30		(1)
Income (loss) before income taxes		102		23
Less: Provision (benefit) for income taxes		19		3
Net income (loss)		83		20
Less: Noncontrolling interests		10		3
Net income (loss) attributable to Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.	\$	73	\$	17

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)

(dollars in millions)

	As of				
	M	arch 31,	December 31,		
		2023		2022	
Assets					
Investments:					
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	\$	3,657	\$	3,839	
Fixed-maturity securities, trading, at fair value		126		127	
Short-term investments, at fair value		803		456	
Surplus note of affiliate, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost		300		300	
Equity method investments		510		686	
Other invested assets		4		4	
Total investments		5,400		5,412	
Cash		45		17	
Loans receivable from affiliate		163		163	
Premiums receivable		1,039		1,013	
Ceded unearned premium reserve		704		668	
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses		66		68	
Salvage and subrogation recoverable		220		211	
Financial guaranty variable interest entities' (FG VIEs') assets		310		314	
Other assets		259		360	
Total assets	\$	8,206	\$	8,226	
Liabilities					
Unearned premium reserve	\$	3,027	\$	3,027	
Loss and loss adjustment expense (LAE) reserve		180		189	
Reinsurance balances payable, net		233		312	
FG VIEs' liabilities (with recourse of \$376 and \$384, without recourse of \$10 and \$11)		386		395	
Other liabilities		256		277	
Total liabilities		4,082		4,200	
Charalada Aran A					
Shareholder's equity Preferred stock					
		1.5		15	
Common stock		15		15 694	
Additional paid-in capital		694			
Retained earnings		3,485		3,452	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(291)		(346)	
Total shareholder's equity attributable to Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.		3,903		3,815	
Noncontrolling interests		221 4,124		211	
Total shareholder's equity	•	,	•	4,026	
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$	8,206	\$	8,226	

Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments and Effect of FG VIE Consolidation (dollars in millions)

Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments and Effect of FG VIE Consolidation for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

	Th	ree Mor	iths Ended	Three Months Ended				
		March (31, 2023	March 31, 2022				
			Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments (1)	Effect of FG VIE Consolidation (2)				
Adjustments to revenues:								
Net earned premiums	\$	_	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ (1)			
Net investment income		_	(1)	_	_			
Net realized investment gains (losses)		3	_	(2)	_			
Fair value gains (losses) on CCS		(7)	_	1	_			
Fair value gains (losses) on FG VIEs		_	(2)	_	7			
Foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement		16	_	(24)	_			
Change in ceded funds held		(1)	_	_	_			
Other income (loss)		_	_	(1)				
Adjustments to revenues:		11	(4)	(26)	6			
Adjustments to expenses:								
Loss expense		_	_		2			
Total expense adjustments		_			2			
Pre-tax adjustments		11	(4)	(26)	4			
Less: Tax effect of adjustments		2	(1)	(4)	1			
Less: Noncontrolling interests		_	_					
After-tax adjustments	\$	9	\$ (3)	\$ (22)	\$ 3			

¹⁾ The "Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments" column represents the amounts recorded in the condensed consolidated statements of operations that the Company removes to arrive at adjusted operating income. Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

²⁾ The "Effect of FG VIE Consolidation" column represents the amounts included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and adjusted operating income that the Company removes to arrive at the core financial measures that management uses in certain of its compensation calculations and its decision making process. Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Selected Financial Highlights GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (1 of 2)

(dollars in millions)

Adjusted Operating Income Reconciliation

Adjusted Operating Income Reconciliation		Three Months Ended March 31,							
	2	023		2022					
Net income (loss) attributable to AGM	\$	73	\$	17					
Less pre-tax adjustments:									
Realized gains (losses) on investments (1)		2		(2)					
Non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives (2)		_		(1)					
Fair value gains (losses) on CCS		(7)		1					
Foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement of premiums receivable and loss and LAE		16		(24)					
reserves Tatal and top of instruments		11		(24)					
Total pre-tax adjustments				(26)					
Less tax effect on pre-tax adjustments		(2)		4					
Adjusted operating income (loss)	\$	64	\$	39					

- 1) This is net of reinsurer's share of realized gains (losses).
- 2) Included in other income (loss) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

ROE Reconciliation and Calculation	As of									
		March 31,		December 31,		March 31,		cember 31,		
	2023		2022		2022		2021			
Shareholder's equity attributable to AGM	\$	3,903	\$	3,815	\$	4,154	\$	4,428		
Adjusted operating shareholder's equity		4,136		4,097		4,211		4,309		
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE consolidation included in adjusted operating shareholder's equity		(6)		(2)		11		7		

		Three Months Ended March 31,			
		2023		2022	
Net income (loss) attributable to AGM	\$	73	\$	17	
Adjusted operating income (loss)		64		39	
Average shareholder's equity attributable to AGM	\$	3,859	\$	4,291	
Average adjusted operating shareholder's equity		4,117		4,260	
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE consolidation included in average adjusted operating shareholder's equity		(4)		9	
GAAP ROE (1)		7.6 %	, D	1.5 %	
Adjusted operating ROE (1)		6.2 %	ó	3.7 %	

¹⁾ Quarterly ROE calculations represent annualized returns.

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

Selected Financial Highlights
GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (2 of 2)
(dollars in millions)

	As of							
		March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		March 31, 2022		cember 31, 2021
Reconciliation of shareholder's equity attributable to AGM to adjusted book value:								
Shareholder's equity attributable to AGM	\$	3,903	\$	3,815	\$	4,154	\$	4,428
Less pre-tax reconciling items:								
Non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives		(1)		(1)		(1)		1
Fair value gains (losses) on CCS		16		22		11		10
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment portfolio		(284)		(346)		(76)		139
Less taxes		36		43		9		(31)
Adjusted operating shareholder's equity		4,136		4,097		4,211		4,309
Pre-tax reconciling items:								
Less: Deferred acquisition costs		(62)		(57)		(54)		(58)
Plus: Net present value of estimated net future revenue		2		3		3		3
Plus: Net deferred premium revenue on financial guaranty contracts in excess of expected loss to be expensed		2,256		2,295		2,254		2,252
Plus taxes		(484)		(492)		(481)		(483)
Adjusted book value	\$	5,972	\$	5,960	\$	6,041	\$	6,139
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE consolidation included in: Adjusted operating shareholder's equity (net of tax (provision) benefit of \$2, \$1, \$(3), \$(2))	\$	(6)	\$	(2)	\$	11	\$	7
Adjusted book value (net of tax (provision) benefit of \$4, \$3, \$0, \$0)	\$	(13)	\$	(10)	\$	2	\$	_

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

Claims-Paying Resources (dollars in millions)

	As of			
	March 31, 2023			ember 31, 2022
Claims-paying resources				_
Policyholders' surplus	\$	2,742	\$	2,747
Contingency reserve		874		855
Qualified statutory capital		3,616		3,602
Unearned premium reserve and net deferred ceding commission income (1)		2,092		2,134
Loss and LAE reserves (1)		_		_
Total policyholders' surplus and reserves		5,708		5,736
Present value of installment premium (1)		491		503
CCS		200		200
Total claims-paying resources	\$	6,399	\$	6,439
Statutory net par outstanding (2)	\$	155,630	\$	154,628
Net debt service outstanding (2)		250,440		249,089
Ratios:				
Statutory net par outstanding to qualified statutory capital		43:1		43:1
Capital ratio (3)		69:1		69:1
Financial resources ratio (4)		39:1		39:1
Statutory net par outstanding to claims-paying resources		24:1		24:1

- 1) The numbers shown for AGM have been adjusted to include 100% share of its United Kingdom (U.K.) and French insurance subsidiaries.
- 2) Net par outstanding and net debt service outstanding are presented on a statutory basis.
- 3) 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.
 Loss and LAE reserves exclude adjustments to claims-paying resources for AGM because it was in a net recoverable position of \$44 million as of March 31, 2023 and \$26 million as of December 31,2022.

New Business Production (dollars in millions)

Reconciliation of GWP to PVP for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

Three Months Ended Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022 **Public Finance Public Finance Structured Finance** Structured Finance Non -Non -Non -Non -**Total GWP** Less: Installment GWP and other GAAP adjustments (1) Upfront GWP Plus: Installment premiums and other 28 19 49 Total PVP Gross par written 2,906 360 \$ 71 \$ 3,358 \$ 3,931 574 \$ 4,505

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

¹⁾ Includes the present value of new business on installment policies discounted at the prescribed GAAP discount rates, GWP adjustments on existing installment policies due to changes in assumptions and other GAAP adjustments.

Gross Par Written (dollars in millions)

Gross Par Written by Asset Type

		Three Months Ended March 31,						
		2023)22		
		ross Par Vritten	Average Internal Rating	•	Gross Par Written	Average Internal Rating		
Sector:								
U.S. public finance:								
General obligation	\$	1,410	A	\$	1,445	A-		
Municipal utilities		765	A-		292	A		
Healthcare		388	A		356	BBB		
Higher education		205	A-		52	BBB+		
Tax backed		102	BBB+		374	A-		
Transportation		36	BBB		1,407	A-		
Infrastructure finance		_	_		5	BBB		
Total U.S. public finance	<u></u>	2,906	A-		3,931	A-		
Non-U.S. public finance:	<u></u>							
Sovereign and sub-sovereign		253	A+		_	_		
Regulated utilities		107	BBB		223	BBB		
Infrastructure finance		_	_		351	BBB		
Total non-U.S. public finance		360	A		574	BBB		
Total public finance	\$	3,266	A	\$	4,505	A-		
U.S. structured finance:								
Other structured finance		21	A		_			
Total U.S. structured finance	<u></u>	21	A			<u> </u>		
Non-U.S. structured finance:								
Other structured finance		71	A		_			
Total non-U.S. structured finance	<u></u>	71	A			<u> </u>		
Total structured finance		92	A		_	_		
Total gross par written	\$	3,358	A	\$	4,505	А-		

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

Investments and Cash (1 of 2) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

	Carrying Value as of March 31, 2023							
	AGM Consolidated (Excluding AGAS)	AGAS	AGM Consolidated					
Fixed-maturity securities, available for sale:								
Obligations of state and political subdivisions (1)(2)	\$ 1,610	\$ —	\$ 1,610					
U.S. government securities	56	_	56					
Corporate securities	1,201	_	1,201					
Mortgage-backed securities:								
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) (2)	195	_	195					
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	106	_	106					
Asset-backed securities (ABS): (2)								
Collateralized loan obligations	346	_	346					
Other ABS (2)	42	_	42					
Non-U.S. government securities	101	_	101					
Total fixed-maturity securities, available for sale	3,657		3,657					
Fixed-maturity securities, trading (3)	126	_	126					
Short-term investments	564	239	803					
Surplus note of affiliate	300	_	300					
Equity method investments	114	396	510					
Other invested assets	4	_	4					
Cash	45		45					
Total	\$ 4,810	\$ 635	\$ 5,445					

		Carrying	Value as of Decemb	er 31, 2022
	AGM Consolidated (Excluding AGAS)		AGAS	AGM Consolidated
Fixed-maturity securities, available for sale:				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions (1)(2)	\$	1,831	\$ —	\$ 1,831
U.S. government securities		62	_	62
Corporate securities		1,166	_	1,166
Mortgage-backed securities:				
RMBS (2)		188	_	188
CMBS		111	_	111
ABS: (2)				
Collateralized loan obligations		341	_	341
Other ABS (2)		42	_	42
Non-U.S. government securities		98	_	98
Total fixed-maturity securities, available for sale		3,839		3,839
Fixed-maturity securities, trading (3)		127	_	127
Short-term investments		418	38	456
Surplus note of affiliate		300	_	300
Equity method investments		117	569	686
Other invested assets		4	_	4
Cash	_	17		17
Total	\$	4,822	\$ 607	\$ 5,429

¹⁾ Reflects obligations of state and local political subdivisions that have been insured by other financial guarantors. The underlying ratings of these bonds average AA as of March 31, 2023, and AA as of December 31, 2022, after giving effect to the lower of the rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's).

²⁾ Includes securities purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies.

³⁾ Represents contingent value instruments received in connection with 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions (see page 21). These securities are not rated.

Investments and Cash (2 of 2) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

Fixed-Maturity, Short-Term Investments and Cash	 nortized Cost	for	owance Credit Losses	Pre-Tax Book Yield	After-Tax Book Yield	Fair Value	Annualized Investment Income (1)
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale:	 						
Obligations of state and political subdivisions (2)(3)	\$ 1,636	\$	_	3.47 %	3.21 %	\$ 1,610	\$ 57
U.S. government securities	62		_	1.41	1.15	56	1
Corporate securities	1,366		(3)	2.24	1.97	1,201	31
Mortgage-backed securities:							
RMBS (3)	266		(19)	5.61	4.44	195	15
CMBS	110		_	3.42	2.70	106	4
ABS:							
Collateralized loan obligations	363		_	6.85	5.41	346	25
Other ABS (3)	47		(2)	3.23	3.03	42	1
Non-U.S. government securities	121		_	1.07	1.06	101	1
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale	3,971		(24)	3.39	2.95	3,657	135
Short-term investments	803		_	4.64	3.70	803	37
Cash (4)	44		_	_	_	45	_
Total	\$ 4,818	\$	(24)	3.60 %	3.08 %	\$ 4,505	\$ 172

Fixed-maturity securities, trading (6)	\$	\$ 120	5_
Fixed-maturity securities, trading (6)	<u>_\$</u>	\$ 120	í

Ratings (5):	Fa	ir Value	% of Portfolio
U.S. government securities	\$	56	1.5 %
AAA/Aaa		635	17.4
AA/Aa		1,251	34.2
A/A		1,001	27.4
BBB		412	11.3
BIG		176	4.8
Not rated ⁽⁷⁾		126	3.4
Total fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale	\$	3,657	100.0 %
Duration of available-for-sale fixed-maturity securities and short-term investments (in years):			3.2
Average ratings of available-for-sale fixed-maturity securities and short-term investments			A +

- 1) Represents annualized investment income based on amortized cost and pre-tax book yields.
- 2) Includes obligations of state and local political subdivisions that have been insured by other financial guarantors. The underlying ratings of these bonds average AA, after giving effect to the lower of the rating assigned by S&P or Moody's.
- 3) Includes securities purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies.
- 4) Cash is not included in the yield calculation.
- 5) Ratings are represented by the lower of the Moody's or S&P classifications except for purchased securities that it has insured, and for which it had expected losses to be paid (loss mitigation securities) and certain other securities, which use internal ratings classifications. Loss mitigation and other securities total \$394 million in par with carrying value of \$196 million and are primarily included in the BIG category.
- 6) Represents contingent value instruments received in connection with 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions (see page 21). These securities are not rated.
- 7) Includes \$112 million of new general obligation bonds and new bonds backed by toll revenue received in connection with 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions (see page 21).

Estimated Net Exposure Amortization ⁽¹⁾ and Estimated Future Financial Guaranty Net Premium and Credit Derivative Revenues

(dollars in millions)

						Fin						
	Estimated Net Debt Service Amortization			Estimated Ending Net Debt Service Outstanding		Expected PV Net Earned Premiums (i.e. Net Deferred Premium Revenue)		Accretion of Discount		Effect of FG VIE Consolidation on Expected PV Net Earned Premiums and Accretion of Discount		ture Credit Derivative evenues ⁽³⁾
2023 (as of March 31)			\$	252,707								
2023 Q2	\$	2,807		249,900	\$	43	\$	3	\$	1	\$	_
2023 Q3		4,333		245,567		43		3		1		_
2023 Q4		3,101		242,466		43		3		1		_
2024		12,892		229,574		164		12		3		1
2025		13,205		216,369		154		12		2		1
2026		13,279		203,090		144		11		2		_
2027		11,737		191,353		136		10		2		_
2023-2027		61,354		191,353		727		54		12		2
2028-2032		57,010		134,343		572		43		11		1
2033-2037		44,726		89,617		407		31		10		_
2038-2042		33,004		56,613		260		21		_		_
After 2042		56,613		_		374		34		_		_
Total	\$	252,707			\$	2,340	\$	183	\$	33	\$	3

¹⁾ Represents the future expected amortization of current debt service outstanding (principal and interest), assuming no advance refundings, as of March 31, 2023. Actual amortization differs from expected maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay guaranteed obligations, terminations and because of management's assumptions on structured finance amortization.

²⁾ See also page 16, "Net Expected Loss to be Expensed."

³⁾ Represents expected future premiums on insured credit derivatives.

Rollforward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid (dollars in millions)

Rollforward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid (1) for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023

	to be Paid		Deve (Benef	omic Loss elopment fit) During Q-23	Net (F Recovered During	d Losses	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of March 31, 2023	
Public Finance:								
U.S. public finance	\$	87	\$	(1)	\$	(13)	\$	73
Non-U.S. public finance		7		5				12
Public Finance		94		4		(13)		85
Structured Finance:								
U.S. RMBS		7		(10)		8		5
Other structured finance		5		(1)		_		4
Structured Finance		12		(11)		8		9
Total	\$	106	\$	(7)	\$	(5)	\$	94

¹⁾ Includes net expected loss to be paid (recovered), economic loss development (benefit) and (paid) recovered losses for all contracts (i.e., those accounted for as insurance, credit derivatives and FG VIEs).

Loss Measures As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

			Three Months Ended March 31, 2023							
	Outsta	tal Net Par nding for BIG ansactions	GAAP La	Loss and	includ Adju	nd LAE ded in usted ig Income	Effect of l	FG VIE		
Public finance:										
U.S. public finance	\$	2,364	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1		
Non-U.S public finance		893								
Public finance		3,257		_		_		1		
Structured finance:										
U.S. RMBS		600		(9)		(9)		(1)		
Other structured finance		15								
Structured finance		615		(9)		(9)		(1)		
Total	\$	3,872	\$	(9)	\$	(9)	\$			

- 1) Includes loss expense related to contracts that are accounted for as insurance contracts.
- 2) Includes loss expense related to contracts that are accounted for as insurance contracts and credit derivatives.
- 3) The "Effect of FG VIE Consolidation" column represents amounts included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and adjusted operating income that the Company removes to arrive at the core financial measures that management uses in certain of its compensation calculations and its decision making process. Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

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

Net Expected Loss to be Expensed (1)
As of March 31, 2023
(dollars in millions)

	G	AAP
2023 Q2	\$	2
2023 Q3		2
2023 Q4		1
2024		6
2025		5
2026		6
2027		5
2023-2027	-	27
2028-2032		21
2033-2037		21
2038-2042		6
After 2042		9
Total expected present value of net expected loss to be expensed (2)		84
Future accretion		(6)
Total expected future loss and LAE	\$	78

¹⁾ The present value of net expected loss to be paid is discounted using risk-free rates ranging from 3.44% to 4.87% for U.S. dollar denominated obligations.

²⁾ Excludes \$23 million related to FG VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

Financial Guaranty Profile (1 of 3) (dollars in millions)

Net Par Outstanding and Average Internal Rating by Asset Type

	As of Mar	ch 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2022			
	Net Par Outstanding	Average Internal Rating	Net Par Outstanding	Average Internal Rating		
U.S. public finance:						
General obligation	\$ 50,274	A-	\$ 49,895	A-		
Tax backed	22,349	A-	23,017	A-		
Municipal utilities	19,555	A-	19,165	A-		
Transportation	13,199	BBB+	12,820	BBB+		
Healthcare	9,162	BBB+	8,917	BBB+		
Higher education	5,071	A-	4,955	A-		
Infrastructure finance	3,222	BBB	3,250	BBB		
Housing revenue	685	BBB-	685	BBB-		
Renewable energy	1	A	6	A		
Other public finance	247	BBB+	248	BBB+		
Total U.S. public finance	123,765	A-	122,958	A-		
Non-U.S. public finance:						
Infrastructure Finance	11,462	BBB	11,215	BBB		
Regulated Utilities	10,327	BBB+	10,723	BBB+		
Sovereign and sub-sovereign	8,559	A+	8,257	A+		
Renewable energy	1,657	A-	1,634	A-		
Total non-U.S. public finance	32,005	BBB+	31,829	BBB+		
Total public finance	155,770	A-	154,787	A-		
U.S. structured finance:						
RMBS	1,236	BBB	1,267	BBB-		
Financial products	452	AA-	453	AA-		
Other structured finance	43	BB+	43	BB+		
Total U.S. structured finance	1,731	BBB+	1,763	BBB+		
Non-U.S. structured finance:						
RMBS	101	BBB	103	BBB		
Other structured finance	161	AAA	155	AAA		
Total non-U.S. structured finance	262	AA-	258	AA-		
Total structured finance	1,993	BBB+	2,021	BBB+		
Total net par outstanding	\$ 157,763	A-	\$ 156,808	<u>A</u> -		

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.

Financial Guaranty Profile (2 of 3) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

Distribution by Ratings of Financial Guaranty Portfolio

		Public Fin U.S.	ance -	Public Finance - Non-U.S.		_	Structured Finance - U.S.			Structured Finance - Non-U.S.			Total		
	_	Net Par itstanding	%		Net Par itstanding	%		Net Par Outstanding	%	_	let Par tstanding	%		Net Par tstanding	%
AAA	\$	163	0.1 %	\$	746	2.3 %	5 \$	304	17.6 %	\$	146	55.7 %	\$	1,359	0.8 %
AA		9,673	7.8		3,055	9.6		750	43.3		2	0.8		13,480	8.5
A		68,172	55.1		7,944	24.8		10	0.6		27	10.3		76,153	48.3
BBB		43,393	35.1		19,367	60.5		52	3.0		87	33.2		62,899	39.9
BIG		2,364	1.9		893	2.8		615	35.5		_	_		3,872	2.5
Net Par Outstanding (1)	\$	123,765	100.0 %	\$	32,005	100.0 %	\$	1,731	100.0 %	\$	262	100.0 %	\$	157,763	100.0 %

¹⁾ As of March 31, 2023, the Company excluded \$526 million of net par attributable to Loss Mitigation Securities.

Ceded Par Outstanding

	Ceded Par	% of Total		
Affiliated reinsurers	\$	53,292	99.7 %	
Non-affiliated reinsurers		156	0.3 %	
Total	\$	53,448	100.0 %	

¹⁾ Of the total par ceded to BIG rated reinsurers, \$16 million is rated BIG.

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.

²⁾ The total collateral posted by all affiliated and non-affiliated reinsurers required to post or which had agreed to post collateral is approximately \$734 million

Financial Guaranty Profile (3 of 3) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

Geographic Distribution of Financial Guaranty Portfolio

	Net Par Outstanding	% of Total
U.S.:		
U.S. public finance:		
California	\$ 23,761	15.1 %
Texas	13,142	8.3
Pennsylvania	11,936	7.6
New York	11,379	7.2
Illinois	8,701	5.5
New Jersey	6,243	4.0
Florida	5,514	3.5
Michigan	3,618	2.3
Louisiana	3,513	2.2
Alabama	2,790	1.8
Other	33,168	21.0
Total U.S. public finance	123,765	78.5
U.S. structured finance	1,731	1.0
Total U.S.	125,496	79.5
Non-U.S.:		
United Kingdom	23,988	15.2
Canada	1,504	1.0
Spain	1,276	0.8
France	1,224	0.8
Australia	1,059	0.7
Other	3,216	2.0
Total non-U.S.	32,267	20.5
Total net par outstanding	\$ 157,763	100.0 %

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

Expected Amortization of Net Par Outstanding (dollars in millions)

	P	ublic l	Finan	ce	Structured Finance									
	Estima Net P Amortiz	ar	Enc	Estimated Ending Net Par Outstanding		U.S. RMBS		Financial Products	Other Structured Finance			Total	Estimated Ending Net Par Outstanding	
2023 (as of March 31)			\$	155,770									\$	1,993
2023 Q2	\$	769		155,001	\$	60	\$	2	\$	11	\$	73		1,920
2023 Q3	2	,478		152,523		61		(14)		14		61		1,859
2023 Q4	1	,329		151,194		58		(3)		30		85		1,774
2024	6	,236		144,958		213		11		33		257		1,517
2025	6	,870		138,088		186		30		24		240		1,277
2026	7	,300		130,788		140		37		27		204		1,073
2027	6	,163		124,625		97		(9)		26		114		959
2023-2027	31	,145		124,625		815		54		165		1,034		959
2028-2032	33	,249		91,376		206		316		99		621		338
2033-2037	28	,108		63,268		203		67		41		311		27
2038-2042	22	,000		41,268		10		15		_		25		2
After 2042	41	,268		_		2	_			_	_	2		_
Total	\$ 155	,770			\$	1,236	\$	452	\$	305	\$	1,993		

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

Exposure to Puerto Rico (1 of 2) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

Exposure to Puerto Rico

Par Outstanding Gross Net				Debt Service Outstanding				
G	iross		Net		Gross		Net	
\$	939	\$	732	\$	1,178	\$	925	

Exposure to Puerto Rico by Company (1)

	Net Par Outstanding	Gross Par Outstanding
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures		
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA)	446	592
Total Defaulted	446	592
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures (2)		
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (PRHTA) (Transportation revenue) (3)	7	10
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) (Second-to-pay policies on affiliate exposure) (3)	42	42
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) total	49	52
PRHTA (Highway revenue) (3)	140	164
Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority (PBA) (Second-to-pay policies on affiliate exposure)	1	1
Total Resolved	190	217
Other Puerto Rico Exposures		
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency (MFA) (4)	96	130
Total Other	96	130
Total exposure to Puerto Rico	\$ 732	\$ 939

- 1) The general obligation bonds of Puerto Rico and various obligations of its related authorities and public corporations aggregating \$732 million net par outstanding as of March 31, 2023. Of that amount, \$689 million was rated BIG, while the remainder was rated AA because it relates to second-to-pay policies on obligations insured by AGC, an affiliate of the Company.
- 2) A substantial portion of the Company's Puerto Rico exposure was resolved in 2022 in accordance with two 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). Under the Modified Fifth Amended Title III Plan of Adjustment for PRHTA (HTA Plan), the Company received cash, new bonds backed by toll revenues (Toll Bonds) and CVIs.
- 3) 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.
- 4) All debt service on these insured exposures have been paid to date without any insurance claim being made on the Company.

Exposure to Puerto Rico (2 of 2) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

Amortization Schedule of Net Par Outstanding of Puerto Rico

	23 Q)	23 Q)	023 4Q)	2024	2025	2	026	202	7 2	2028	202	29	2030	2031	2032		33- 36	Total
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures																		
PREPA	\$ _	\$ 69	\$ _	\$ 66	\$ 53	\$	57	\$ 5	9 \$	29	\$	30	\$ 24	\$ 59	\$ —	\$	_	\$ 446
Total Defaulted	_	69	_	66	53		57	5)	29		30	24	59			_	446
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures																		
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) (Primary policies)	_	7	_	_	_		_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_		_	7
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) (Second-to-pay policies) (1)	_	_	_	_	8		8	_	_	_		11	_	_	_		15	42
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) total	_	7	_	_	8		8	_	-	_		11	_	_	_		15	49
PRHTA (Highway revenue)	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	7		7	7	10	23		86	140
PBA (Second-to-pay policies) (1)	_	_	_	_	1		_	_	-	_		_	_	_	_		—	1
Total Resolved	_	7	_	_	9	1	8	_	-	7		18	7	10	23	1	101	190
Other Puerto Rico Exposures																		
MFA	_	12	_	13	12		27	1.	2	10		6	4	_	_		_	96
Total Other		12		13	12		27	1.	2	10		6	4	_				96
Total	\$	\$ 88	\$	\$ 79	\$ 74	\$	92	\$ 7	1 \$	46	\$	54	\$ 35	\$ 69	\$ 23	\$ 1	101	\$ 732

Amortization Schedule of Net Debt Service Outstanding of Puerto Rico

)23 (Q)	202 (3Q		202 (40		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033- 2036	Total
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures																
PREPA	\$ 2	\$ 7	77	\$	2	\$ 83	\$ 67	\$ 69	\$ 68	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 28	\$ 62	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 528
Total Defaulted	2	-	77		2	83	67	69	68	35	35	28	62	_	_	528
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures																
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) (Primary policies)	_		7		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	7
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) (Second-to-pay policies) (1)	_		1		_	2	10	10	1	1	13	1	1	1	17	58
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) total	_		8		_	2	10	10	1	1	13	1	1	1	17	65
PRHTA (Highway revenue)	_		4		—	7	7	7	7	15	14	14	17	29	98	219
PBA (Second-to-pay policies) (1)	_	-	_		_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1
Total Resolved	_	1	12		_	9	18	17	8	16	27	15	18	30	115	285
Other Puerto Rico Exposures																
MFA	_	1	15		_	17	16	29	14	11	6	4	_	_	_	112
Total Other		1	15			17	16	29	14	11	6	4	_			112
Total	\$ 2	\$ 10)4	\$	2	\$109	\$101	\$115	\$ 90	\$ 62	\$ 68	\$ 47	\$ 80	\$ 30	\$ 115	\$ 925

¹⁾ Represents exposure in which AGM guarantees payment of principal and interest when due in the event that both the obligor and the AGM affiliate that issued a primary insurance policy fail to pay.

U.S. RMBS Profile As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

Distribution of U.S. RMBS by Rating and Type of Exposure (1)

Ratings:	Prime Fi	rst Lien	Alt-A First Lien		Option ARMs		Sul	bprime First Lien	Se	cond Lien	Total Net Par Outstanding		
AAA	\$		\$	34	\$	_	\$	264	\$	1	\$	299	
AA		_		11		7		135		145		298	
A				_		_		_					
BBB		_		_		_		33		6		39	
BIG		14		140		10		356		80		600	
Total exposures	\$	14	\$	185	\$	17	\$	788	\$	232	\$	1,236	

Distribution of U.S. RMBS by Year Insured and Type of Exposure

Year insured:	Prime 1	First Lien	Alt-A	Alt-A First Lien		Option ARMs		bprime First Lien	Second Lien	Total Net Par Outstanding		
2004 and prior	\$	_	\$	7	\$	_	\$	271	\$ 7	\$	285	
2005		_		80		5		86	25		196	
2006		14		24		_		_	89		127	
2007		_		74		12		405	111		602	
2008		_		_		_		26	_		26	
Total exposures	\$	14	\$	185	\$	17	\$	788	\$ 232	\$	1,236	

¹⁾ Assured Guaranty Municipal has not insured any new U.S. RMBS transactions since 2008.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the Company's presentation of net par outstanding, internal ratings, and a description of sectors.

Credit Derivative Net Par Outstanding Profile As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

Distribution of Credit Derivative Net Par Outstanding by Rating

Rating:	Net Par Outstanding	% of Total
AA	\$	33 16.1 %
A	(57 32.7
BBB	10	51.2
Total credit derivative net par outstanding (1)	\$ 20	05 100.0 %

1) Represents U.S. public finance.

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

Below Investment Grade Exposures (1 of 3) (dollars in millions)

BIG Exposures by Asset Exposure Type

		As of
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
U.S. public finance:		
Healthcare	\$ 898	\$ \$ 897
Municipal utilities	636	636
Tax backed	462	468
General obligation	163	149
Transportation	80	81
Higher education	73	73
Other public finance	52	52
Total U.S. public finance	2,364	2,356
Non-U.S. public finance:		
Infrastructure finance	845	831
Sovereign and sub-sovereign	48	50
Total non-U.S. public finance	893	881
Total public finance	3,257	3,237
U.S. structured finance:		
RMBS	600	611
Other structured finance	15	16
Total U.S. structured finance	615	627
Non-U.S. structured finance:		
Total non-U.S. structured finance		
Total structured finance	615	627
Total BIG net par outstanding	\$ 3,872	\$ 3,864

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the Company's presentation of net par outstanding and a description of various sectors.

Below Investment Grade Exposures (2 of 3) (dollars in millions)

Net Par Outstanding by BIG Category (1)

	As of						
	M	arch 31, 2023	Decem	ber 31, 2022			
BIG Category 1							
U.S. public finance	\$	1,681	\$	1,673			
Non-U.S. public finance		893		881			
U.S. structured finance		2		2			
Non-U.S. structured finance		_		_			
Total BIG Category 1		2,576		2,556			
BIG Category 2							
U.S. public finance		37		37			
Non-U.S. public finance		_		_			
U.S. structured finance		13		13			
Non-U.S. structured finance		_		_			
Total BIG Category 2		50		50			
BIG Category 3							
U.S. public finance		646		646			
Non-U.S. public finance		_		_			
U.S. structured finance		600		612			
Non-U.S. structured finance		_		_			
Total BIG Category 3		1,246		1,258			
BIG Total	\$	3,872	\$	3,864			

¹⁾ The Company's surveillance department is responsible for monitoring the 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.

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

Below Investment Grade Exposures (3 of 3)
As of March 31, 2023
(dollars in millions)

Public Finance and Structured Finance BIG Exposures with Revenue Sources Greater Than \$50 Million

		et Par standing	Internal Rating ⁽¹⁾	60+ Day Delinquencies
Name or description				
U.S. public finance:				
ProMedica Healthcare Obligated Group, Ohio	\$	682	BB+	
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority		446	CCC	
Illinois Sports Facilities Authority		216	BB+	
OU Health (Medicine), Oklahoma		211	BB+	
Puerto Rico Highways & Transportation Authority		147	CCC	
Jackson Water & Sewer System, Mississippi		99	BB	
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency		96	CCC	
New Jersey City University		63	BB	
Harrisburg Parking System, Pennsylvania		61	В	
Stockton City, California		52	В	
Total U.S. public finance	_	2,073		
Non-U.S. public finance:				
Coventry & Rugby Hospital Company (Walsgrave Hospital) Plc		539	BB	
Road Management Services PLC (A13 Highway)		125	$\mathrm{B}+$	
Dartford & Gravesham NHS Trust The Hospital Company (Dartford) Plc		117	BB+	
Total non-U.S. public finance		781		
Total public finance		2,854		
U.S. structured finance:				
RMBS:				
Option One 2007-FXD2		115	CCC	16.6%
Nomura Asset Accept. Corp. 2007-1		62	CCC	19.9%
New Century 2005-A		54	CCC	14.9%
Total RMBS - U.S. structured finance	_	231		
Subtotal U.S. structured finance		231		
Subtotal Non-U.S. structured finance		_		
Total	\$	3,085		

¹⁾ Transactions rated below B- are categorized as CCC.

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

Largest Exposures by Sector (1 of 3) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

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

Credit Name:	Net Par Outstanding	Interna Rating (1
Pennsylvania (Commonwealth of)	\$ 1,738	BBB+
New Jersey (State of)	1,403	BBB
Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency, California	1,074	BBB+
Metro Washington Airports Authority (Dulles Toll Road)	1,041	BBB+
New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority	972	A-
Illinois (State of)	971	BBB-
CommonSpirit Health, Illinois	880	A-
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	798	BBB
Great Lakes Water Authority (Sewerage), Michigan	698	A-
San Joaquin Hills Transportation, California	696	BBB
Montefiore Medical Center, New York	687	BBB-
ProMedica Healthcare Obligated Group, Ohio	682	BB+
Philadelphia School District, Pennsylvania	663	A-
Jefferson County Alabama Sewer	655	BBB
Tucson (City of), Arizona	635	A+
Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia	625	BBB+
Yankee Stadium LLC New York City Industrial Development Authority	608	BBB
Central Florida Expressway Authority, Florida	606	A+
Dade County Seaport, Florida	606	A
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) Water Resources	601	AA
Wisconsin (State of)	587	A
Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority, California	580	BBB+
Anaheim (City of), California	557	A-
New York (City of), New York	551	AA-
Los Angeles Department of Airports (LAX Project), California	548	A-
South Carolina Public Service Authority - Santee Cooper	531	BBB
New York Power Authority	526	AA-
Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission	519	A-
Nassau County, New York	517	A
Mets Queens Ballpark	516	BBB
Pittsburgh Water & Sewer, Pennsylvania	503	A-
Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Georgia	500	BBB
Chicago-O'Hare International Airport, Illinois	492	A-
California (State of)	492	AA-
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority, Illinois	491	BBB-
Clark County School District, Nevada	468	BBB+
Suffolk County, New York	468	BBB+
Lower Colorado River Authority	453	A
Philadelphia (City of), Pennsylvania	451	BBB+
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	446	CCC
Kansas City, Missouri	442	A
North Carolina Turnpike Authority	419	BBB-
Hayward Unified School District, California	409	A
Long Island Power Authority	406	A-
Chicago Public Schools, Illinois	401	BBB-
Sacramento County, California	384	A-
Duval County School Board, Florida	381	A
New York State Thruway Authority	378	A-
Regional Transportation Authority (Sales Tax), Illinois	375	AA-
Garden State Preservation Trust, New Jersey Open Space & Farmland	375	BBB+
Total top 50 U.S. public finance exposures	\$ 30,805	

¹⁾ Transactions rated below B- are categorized as CCC.

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

Largest Exposures by Sector (2 of 3) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

25 Largest U.S. Structured Finance Exposures

Credit Name:	Net Par Outstanding	Internal Rating ⁽¹⁾
Option One 2007-FXD2	\$ 115	CCC
CWABS 2007-4	101	A+
Nomura Asset Accept. Corp. 2007-1	62	CCC
New Century 2005-A	54	CCC
Countrywide 2007-13	49	AA
ACE 2007-SL1	49	CCC
MABS 2007-NCW	43	В
Countrywide HELOC 2006-I	42	AA
Soundview 2007-WMC1	40	CCC
ACE 2007-D1	39	CCC
Countrywide Home Loans (CWABS) 2004-1	35	AAA
Renaissance (Delta) 2005-4	32	BBB-
Long Beach 2004-1	28	AAA
Asset Backed Funding Corp. 2005-AQ1	26	AAA
Soundview Home Loan Trust 2008-1	26	CCC
Wells Fargo Home Equity 2004-2	24	AAA
Countrywide HELOC 2006-F	24	AA
Countrywide HELOC 2007-A	24	AA
Terwin Mortgage Trust 2006-10SL	22	CCC
Terwin Mortgage Trust 2005-16HE	21	CCC
Mid-State Trust X	21	AAA
Long Beach 2004-4	21	AAA
Countrywide HELOC 2007-B	21	AA
Renaissance (Delta) 2004-2	20	AAA
Renaissance (Delta) 2004-3	19_	AAA
Total top 25 U.S. structured finance exposures	\$ 958	

¹⁾ Transactions rated below B- are categorized as CCC.

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

Largest Exposures by Sector (3 of 3) As of March 31, 2023 (dollars in millions)

50 Largest Non-U.S. Exposures by Revenue Source

Credit Name:	Country	Net Par Outstanding	Internal Rating
Southern Water Services Limited	United Kingdom	\$ 1,627	BBB
Quebec Province	Canada	1,294	AA-
Dwr Cymru Financing Limited	United Kingdom	1,145	A-
Thames Water Utilities Finance Plc	United Kingdom	1,090	BBB
British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	United Kingdom	1,041	A+
Channel Link Enterprises Finance PLC	France, United Kingdom	1,040	BBB
Anglian Water Services Financing PLC	United Kingdom	933	A-
Southern Gas Networks PLC	United Kingdom	828	BBB
Aspire Defence Finance plc	United Kingdom	739	BBB+
Verbund, Lease and Sublease of Hydro-Electric Equipment	Austria	730	AAA
Capital Hospitals (Issuer) PLC	United Kingdom	657	BBB-
Verdun Participations 2 S.A.S.	France	601	BBB-
Coventry & Rugby Hospital Company (Walsgrave Hospital) Plc	United Kingdom	539	BB
Yorkshire Water Services Finance Plc	United Kingdom	514	BBB
North Staffordshire PFI, 32-year EIB Index-Linked Facility	United Kingdom	458	BBB-
Sydney Airport Finance Company	Australia	438	BBB+
Derby Healthcare PLC	United Kingdom	437	BBB
Central Nottinghamshire Hospitals PLC	United Kingdom	412	BBB-
Campania Region - Healthcare Receivable	Italy	403	BBB-
Private International Sub-Sovereign Transaction	Scotland	400	A+
Envestra Limited	Australia	387	A-
The Hospital Company (QAH Portsmouth) Limited	United Kingdom	377	BBB
National Grid Gas PLC	United Kingdom	376	BBB+
NewHospitals (St Helens & Knowsley) Finance PLC	United Kingdom	361	BBB+
South East Water	United Kingdom	334	BBB
Wessex Water Services Finance plc	United Kingdom	323	BBB+
Heathrow Funding Limited	United Kingdom	320	BBB
Severn Trent Water Utilities Finance Plc	United Kingdom	295	BBB+
Private International Sub-Sovereign Transaction	United Kingdom	267	A
Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency	Japan	267	A+
University of Essex, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	259	BBB+
South Lanarkshire Schools	United Kingdom	256	BBB
Hypersol Solar Inversiones, S.A.U.	_	252	BBB
Q Energy - Phase II - Pride Investments, S.A.	Spain Spain	249	BBB
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	United Kingdom	249	BBB+
Western Power Distribution (South West) PLC	United Kingdom	237	BBB+
National Grid Company plc	_	237	BBB
Q Energy - Phase III - FSL Issuer, S.A.U.	Spain		
Private International Sub-Sovereign Transaction	United Kingdom	231	A
Private International Sub-Sovereign Transaction	United Kingdom	222	AA-
Feria Muestrario Internacional de Valencia	Spain	222	BBB-
University of York (Civitas Living LLP), UK	United Kingdom	211	BBB
Octagon Healthcare Funding PLC	United Kingdom	209	BBB
Western Power Distribution (South Wales) PLC	United Kingdom	206	BBB+
Plenary Health North Bay Finco Inc.	Canada	203	BBB
United Utilities Water PLC	United Kingdom	197	A-
Bakethin Finance Plc	United Kingdom	193	A-
MPC Funding Limited	Australia	192	BBB+
Portsmouth Water, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	192	BBB
University of Sussex - East Slope Residencies PLC	United Kingdom	188	BBB+
Keele Residential Funding PLC	United Kingdom	185	BBB+
Total top 50 non-U.S. exposures		\$ 23,013	

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

Summary of Statutory Financial and Statistical Data (dollars in millions)

As of and for the Three Months Ended As of and for Year Ended December 31, March 31, 2023 2022 2021 2020 2019 Claims-Paying Resources (1) \$ 2,742 \$ 2,747 \$ 3,053 \$ 2,864 \$ 2,691 Policyholders' surplus Contingency reserve 874 855 877 940 986 3,930 3,804 Qualified statutory capital 3,616 3,602 3,677 Unearned premium reserve and net deferred ceding commission 2,092 2,134 2,127 2,112 2,027 12 64 196 Loss and LAE reserves 5,708 5,736 5,980 5,900 Total policyholders' surplus and reserves 6,069 Present value of installment premium 491 503 445 409 460 CCS 200 200 200 200 200 Total claims-paying resources (including proportionate 6,509 Municipal Assurance Corp. (MAC) ownership for AGM) 6,399 6,439 6,729 6,625 Adjustment for MAC 363 370 Total claims-paying resources (excluding proportionate MAC <u>6,</u>399 6,439 6,729 6,262 6,139 ownership for AGM) Net par outstanding to qualified statutory capital 43:1 43:1 39:1 38:1 38:1 Capital ratio 69:1 69:1 62:1 61:1 62:1 39:1 Financial resources ratio 39:1 36:1 35:1 35:1 Adjusted statutory net par outstanding to claims-paying resources (including MAC adjustment for AGM) 24:1 24:1 23:1 22:1 22:1 Other Financial Information (Statutory Basis) (2) Net debt service outstanding (end of period) \$ 250,440 \$ 249,089 \$ 241,985 \$ 231,966 \$ 228,284 Gross debt service outstanding (end of period) 334,168 329,744 320,447 310,948 308,725 140,579 Net par outstanding (end of period) 155,630 154,628 152,812 144,501 208,253 195,657 192,018 Gross par outstanding (end of period) 205,479 204,014 50,859 Ceded to Assured Guaranty affiliates 52,467 50,696 50,768 50,665 Ceded par to other companies 156 154 343 388 774 Gross debt service written: Public finance \$ 6,302 38,419 35,945 \$ \$ 35,457 45,642 93 Structured finance 375 361

6,395

38,794

36,306

35,457

45,642

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

Total gross debt service written

¹⁾ See page 8 for additional detail on claims-paying resources and exposure. The December 31, 2019 - 2020 numbers shown for AGM have been adjusted to include its indirect share of MAC. Until April 1, 2021, AGM and AGC owned 60.7% and 39.3%, respectively, of the outstanding stock of Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc., which owned 100% of the outstanding common stock of MAC. On April 1, 2021, as part of a multi-step transaction, AGC sold its interest in MAC Holdings to AGM and MAC was merged with and into AGM, with AGM as the surviving company.

²⁾ The National Association of Insurance Commissioners Annual Statements for U.S. Domiciled Insurance Companies are prepared on a stand-alone basis.

Glossary

Net Par Outstanding and Internal Ratings

<u>Net Par Outstanding</u> is insured par exposure, net of reinsurance cessions. Unless otherwise indicated, GAAP net par outstanding amounts exclude amounts as a result of loss mitigation strategies, including securities the Company has purchased for loss mitigation purposes that are held in the investment portfolio.

<u>Internal Rating</u> 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 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).

Performance Indicators

The performance information described below is obtained from third parties and/or provided by the trustee and may be subject to revision as updated or additional information is obtained:

60+ Day Delinquencies are defined as loans that are greater than 60 days delinquent and all loans that are in foreclosure, bankruptcy or real estate owned divided by current collateral balance.

Sectors

Below are brief descriptions of selected types of public and structured 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, 2022.

U.S. Public Finance:

<u>General Obligation Bonds</u> are full faith and credit obligations 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 property taxes in an amount sufficient to provide for the full payment of the bonds.

<u>Tax-Backed Bonds</u> are obligations that are supported by the issuer from specific and discrete sources of taxation and tax-backed revenue bonds. Tax-backed obligations may be secured by a lien on specific pledged tax revenues, such as a gasoline or excise tax, or an income 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.

<u>Municipal Utility Bonds</u> 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.

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

<u>Healthcare Bonds</u> are obligations of healthcare facilities, including community-based hospitals and systems, as well as of health maintenance organizations and long-term care facilities.

<u>Higher Education Bonds</u> 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 or revenue relating to student accommodation.

Glossary (continued)

Sectors (continued)

<u>Infrastructure Bonds</u> include obligations issued by a variety of entities engaged in the financing of infrastructure projects, such as roads, airports, ports, social infrastructure and other physical assets delivering essential services supported by long-term concession arrangements with a public sector entity.

<u>Housing Revenue Bonds</u> 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.

<u>Renewable Energy Bonds</u> are obligations backed by revenue from renewable energy sources.

<u>Other Public Finance Bonds</u> include other debt issued, guaranteed or otherwise supported by U.S. national or local governmental authorities, as well as student loans, revenue bonds, and obligations of some not-for-profit organizations.

Non-U.S. Public Finance:

<u>Infrastructure Finance Obligations</u> are obligations issued by a variety of entities engaged in the financing of non-U.S. infrastructure projects, such as roads, airports, ports, social infrastructure, student accommodations, stadiums, and other physical assets delivering essential services supported either by long-term concession arrangements or a regulatory regime. The majority of the Company's non-U.S. infrastructure business is conducted in the United Kingdom.

<u>Regulated Utility Obligations</u> are obligations issued by government-regulated providers of essential services and commodities, including electric, water and gas utilities, supported by the rates and charges paid by the utilities' customers. The majority of the Company's non-U.S. regulated utility business is conducted in the U.K.

<u>Sovereign and Sub-Sovereign Obligations</u> primarily include obligations of local, municipal, regional or national governmental authorities or agencies outside of the United States.

<u>Renewable Energy Bonds</u> are obligations secured by revenues relating to renewable energy sources, typically solar or wind farms. These transactions often benefit from regulatory support in the form of regulated minimum prices for the electricity produced. The majority of the Company's international renewable energy business is conducted in Spain.

Structured Finance:

<u>Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities</u> are obligations backed by first and second lien mortgage loans on residential properties. The credit quality of borrowers covers a broad range, including "prime," "subprime" and "Alt-A." A prime borrower is generally defined as one with strong risk characteristics as measured by factors such as payment history, credit score, and debt-to-income ratio. A subprime borrower is a borrower with higher risk characteristics. An Alt-A borrower is generally defined as a prime quality borrower that lacks certain ancillary characteristics, such as fully documented income. RMBS include home equity lines of credit, which refers to a type of residential mortgage-backed transaction backed by second-lien loan collateral. The Company has not provided insurance for RMBS in the primary market since 2008.

<u>Financial Products Business</u> is the guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) portion of a line of business previously conducted by Assured Guaranty Municipal Holdings Inc. (AGMH) that Assured Guaranty did not acquire when it purchased AGMH in 2009 from Dexia SA and that is being run off. That line of business consisted of AGMH's GIC business, its medium term notes business and the equity payment agreements associated with AGMH's leveraged lease business. Although Dexia SA and certain of its affiliates (Dexia) assumed the liabilities related to such businesses when the Company purchased AGMH, AGM policies related to such businesses remained outstanding. Assured Guaranty is indemnified by Dexia SA and certain of its affiliates against loss from the former financial products business.

Other Structured Finance Obligations are obligations backed by assets not generally described in any of the other described categories.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The Company discloses both (a) financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP and (b) 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 and which are managed by AssuredIM.

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 AGL and the Company use 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; 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.

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 within this financial supplement.

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 the Company, 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.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

- 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.

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 the Company, 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 for 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.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

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.



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